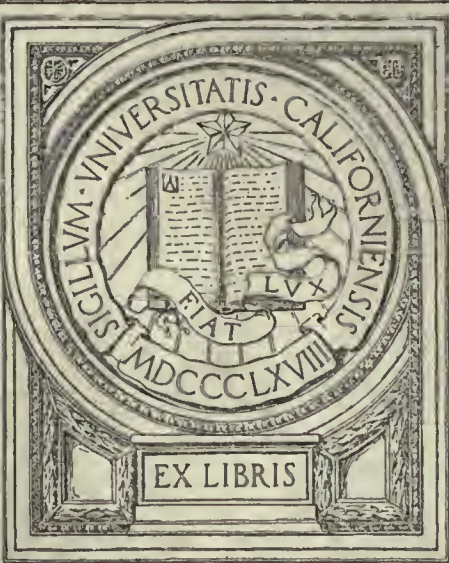


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SOME
ACCOUNT
OF THE
H O S P I T A L
AND
PARISH
OF
St. Giles in the Fields,
MIDDLESEX.

BY THE LATE
MR. JOHN PARTON,
VESTRY CLERK.

LONDON

PRINTED BY LUKE HANSARD AND SONS, NEAR LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.

1822.

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THE Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, of which the following sheets profess to give some account, possesses, as a subject of historical inquiry, more than usual claims to the notice of the Antiquary. The astonishing increase in its buildings and population since the reign of queen Elizabeth, when nearly the whole of it was solitary fields; the high rank and celebrity of numbers of its parishioners, when it came afterwards to be inhabited; the peculiar character of its poor, and a variety of other circumstances, concur to produce that sort of contrast between its antient and present states, which it is pleasing to contemplate:—add to this, the interest excited by its Hospital, (a place once of much consequence, though now almost forgotten,) and whose records furnish abundant information as to the very early History of St. Giles's and its neighbourhood; and we shall find few parishes more justly entitled to distinction.

These considerations, added to a great love for topographical research, induced the late worthy vestry clerk of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, Mr. *John Parton*, to avail himself of every opportunity afforded him by his official situation, during a number of years, to collect materials for a history of the district. These in time became considerable, and being subsequently increased by the collections and communications of friends, who had engaged in the same pursuit,—he at length thought proper to have the whole arranged and formed into a fair Manuscript, and finally determined to print a suitable abridgement of it in its present form. Two-thirds of the work had been printed off, when death robbed it of the superintending care and abilities of that gentleman; fortunately the continuation of the volume being nearly ready for press, the task of proceeding in it did not require much. That little has been executed with strict attention to Mr. Parton's known wishes on

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the subject, by a literary friend, whose intimacy with Mr. Parton, and similarity of taste for such researches, not only led him to take a peculiar interest in the work from its commencement, but enabled him to afford material aid in its progress, and conducting it to a close; and the work, as now produced, if wanting in some advantages which Mr. Parton's extensive knowledge of the local laws and customs of the district might have given it, may at least be said to be finished in the true spirit of his intention.

The materials here brought together, have in general, been obtained from the best and most authentic sources. In the account of St. Giles's Hospital, which precedes that of the Parish, and on which indeed much of the early parochial history is founded, among other documents will be found the Grants or Charters of the Kings of England, who succeeded the royal foundress Matilda, as patrons of the establishment, (the originals of which are preserved at the Tower of London;) and which bestow or confirm different gifts and privileges to it, or relate to its domestic concerns and management. They commence with the confirmatory charter of king Henry II, and are continued through the reigns of the three Edwards, Richard II, Henry IV, and V, as also that of king Edward IV, to which are added the confirmatory Bull of pope Alexander, and some minor instruments. The documents immediately preceding the era of the dissolution of Monasteries, and which consist of the exchange to king Henry VIII, of the hospital possessions; that monarch's grant of the hospital, &c. to lord Lisle, and his licence permitting the same to be conveyed to Wymond Carewe, are from the originals in the Augmentation office, and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's office. The list of Masters and Wardens; the account of the Hospital Church, and other matters connected with it; and the account of the Hospital possessions in St. Giles's, and other parishes and places (and which latter contains a vast mass of interesting information,) have been furnished by a MS. at the British Museum, of which mention will be made hereafter. In the account of the parish,—Title Deeds, all the parochial Records, and a great variety of other writings, have been consulted, the contents of which have never before been made public, and from which a series of Extracts, &c. have been drawn, elucidatory not only of its topography, inhabitants and history, but which relate to almost every subject of parochial management.

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In selecting and arranging so multifarious a mass, as well as in the printing of it, it will easily be supposed that some errors may have crept in, particularly when the Reader is informed (which is the fact,) that frequent long intervals occurred between the printing of the sheets, and sometimes a neglect of that revision of them, which was necessary, owing to Mr. Parton's continued illnesses during the last two years of his life; but it is hoped, notwithstanding, that they will not be found, upon the whole, more numerous than in other works of similar research and difficulty. Whether in the connecting observations, or any other parts of the work, also, some unwarrantable conclusions may not be drawn, or overstrained conjectures risked, the Editor pretends not to say, but he will venture to assert, that such were not intended. For these defects, should such exist, or any others that may be found, the Reader's indulgence is requested; and to whose candour this Volume is respectfully submitted.

December
1821.

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* This portion of the Work has been wrongly numbered "Chap. IV," instead of Chap. III, the account of "Distinguished Buildings" having been intended to form two chapters instead of one; Chapter III must therefore be taken to be included with Chapter IV, under this head. See "ERRATA," at the end of Volume.

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SOME ACCOUNT

OF

St. Giles's Hospital.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Hospital of SAINT GILES arose from the pious munificence of Matilda, or *Maud*, as she is termed by some historians, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland, and queen to king Henry the first; who in the words of Leland, in the year of our Lord 1101, “founded, overagainst the west suburb of London, a house for the maintenance of lepers, with an oratory and offices, called The Hospital of St. Giles.” (‘)

Antiquity of
The Hospital
of St. Giles,
A. D. 1101.

(‘) “*Matildis uxor Henrici primi versus occidentalem plagam Londoniarum unam Domum ad Leprosorum sustentationem cum oratorio et officinis ædificavit et vocatur Hospitale S. Egidij.*”—Leland Coll. vi. p. 600.

St. Giles, who, and when he flourished.

ST. GILES, the patron of this hospital and of numerous churches both in England and abroad, according to the best accounts, was an Athenian by birth, and of noble, if not royal, extraction, and flourished at the end of the seventh and beginning of the eighth centuries. Butler, in his *Lives of the Saints*, charges the biographers of Saint Giles with confounding him with the bishop of Arles, of the same name, who lived at another period. Extraordinary piety and a love of solitude, are said to have induced him to quit his own country and retire to France, where, near the mouth of the Rhone, he formed an hermitage. He afterwards retreated near the river Gard, and lastly immured himself in a deep forest in the diocese of Nismes, where he passed many

years as a recluse. The story of his being nourished, while in this retirement, with the milk of a tame hind, has afforded a favourite subject for painters. This animal, the hunters one day pursued to the hermit's cell, and attempted to kill, but the arrow wounded the Saint, to whom it had flown for protection, who nevertheless continued his prayers, and refused any indemnification for the injury he had sustained. After this adventure, St. Giles got into high favour with the French king, but would not forsake his solitude. Many miracles are, as usual, ascribed to him by the monkish writers, which, if a matter of doubt with the enlightened part of mankind, at least serve to prove his high reputation for sanctity, and account for his subsequent fame. He is said, towards the close of his life, to have admitted several disciples, and to have settled excellent discipline in the monastery of which he was the founder, and which in succeeding ages became a flourishing abbey of the Benedictine order,

The

His tame hind.

B

though

Description
of the site,
&c. of The
Hospital,
Harl. MS.

The description of the site—the number of lepers, and regulations for their management; the lists of masters, and possessions, and other particulars of this foundation—are furnished by a valuable MS. once belonging to the hospital, now in the British Museum, which adds to the meagre notice of Leland, and other printed authorities, a most interesting mass of information (²). We shall arrange the selections made from it (as best tending to elucidate the following account) under different heads;—in the mean time giving, by way of introduction, a few concise notices of the leprosy itself, the principal establishments in England for its relief, the legal disabilities of lepers, and such other particulars, as may properly precede the history of such a foundation.

LEPROSY; FOUNDATIONS IN ENGLAND FOR ITS RELIEF; LEGAL DISABILITIES OF LEPERS; &c.

Leprosy; its
character,
and founda-
tions for its
relief.

THIS disorder is first mentioned in the Scriptures, in the book of Leviticus; where the symptoms of leprosy, and the management of places and persons infected with it, are minutely described. Of the country whence it originated, opinions are various, but most concur in believing it to have been an African disease, and brought from Egypt by the Israelites, for whom Moses was commanded to make the ordinances just alluded to. It was early known in Europe, being called by the Greeks *Elephantiasis*, “for that these lepers skins,” says Burton in his Leicestershire, “are like the elephants, rough, with black wannish spots, and dry parched scales and scurf, and is described by Nicholas Piso, to be an infectious and fretting humour of the whole body; caused, either by a melancholy humour, mixed with a bloody mass, and brought to the skin and outward parts, or some hereditary disease from parents, ill diet,” &c. And the same author supposes it to have been brought to England by the Romans, first in the time of Pompey the Great, sixty years before Christ, and afterwards under Heraclius, the Emperor, anno 606.

Carew's
Survey of
Cornwall.

Carew (Survey of Cornwall) mentions the leprosy as a disorder very frequent in that county at the time he wrote (reign of James I,) and that it was occasioned most by the disorderly eating of sea-fish newly taken, and principally the livers of

though it has long since been converted into a collegiate church of canons. A considerable town was built about it, called “*St. Giles's*,” which was famous in the wars of the Albigenes. This Saint is com-
memorated in the martyrologies of Bede, Ado, and others, and has various churches dedicated to him in France, Poland, &c. as well as England.
(²) Harl. MSS. N^o 4015.

of them, not well prepared, soured, pickled or condited; and sets down three spital houses there, endowed with lands for the better maintenance of them.

About the time of the Norman conquest, this disease had become so prevalent in England, that it was found necessary to build hospitals for preventing lepers from mixing with society. Hugh de Orivalle, bishop of London in 1075, was violently afflicted with leprosy, of which he could never be cured. And its increasing virulence in 1179, occasioned the Council of Lateran to decree, that leprous people for the future, instead of being gathered together in community, should be permitted to have a church, church-yard, and priest of their own, saving to parish churches their rights, and that lazar houses should not be compelled to pay tythes for the increase of their own proper cattle.

Numerous hospitals, in consequence, arose about the same time, or before. Of these, *St. Giles's Hospital, London*, was the earliest, if we except that of St. James, which Stowe says was founded before the conquest. St. Lazarus of Burton, or the Hospital of Burton St. Lazar, as it was more generally called, was the next. This hospital, (which stood in Leicestershire, upon the summit of a hill near the town of Burton,) is supposed to have been built by a general collection made throughout England, and having been afterwards intimately connected with St. Giles's, will demand a few words to be said of it. Roger de Mowbray, who lived in the reign of king Stephen, 1135-1154, was a considerable benefactor to it, and to the Hospital of St. Lazarus at Jerusalem, from which the name was taken. Its riches, subsequently, became so great, that all the inferior lazar-houses in England, were in some measure subject to its master, as he himself was to the master of the lazars at Jerusalem (¹). It consisted of a master, and eight sound, as well as several poor leprous brethren, who professed the order of St. Augustine, and in their common seal gave the picture of that saint, with two escutcheons, one of Mowbray, the other a red cross in a white field (²). To this hospital belonged as dependant cells, an hospital at Carcton; Wyndham Chapel in Norfolk, otherwise called Westwade Chapel; the Hospital of the Holy Innocents near Lincoln, annexed to Burton in 1456; St. Giles's Hospital, London, &c.

Early erection of St. Giles's Hospital.

Lepers,

(¹) Nichols, Leicestershire, v. ii. p. 272. This fact, though asserted also by other writers, seems doubtful: By pleadings before the king's justices, in the reign of Henry IV, (for which see under that reign,) the master of Burton St. Lazar, in answer to an objection,—that he had no right of his own

to the custody of St. Giles's Hospital, being himself subject to the hospital at Jerusalem, —denies all dependance on that house, notwithstanding his stile of "Magr. Hosp' Burton Sci' Lazari de Jerlm' in Anglia."

(²) See the representation of this seal, near the end of the next chapter.

INTRODUCTION.

Disabilities
of Lepers.

Lepers, in ancient times, according to old law writers, were subject to various disabilities; particularly from suing any action, real or personal; as first, for that he was a leper, and by the writ "de leproso amovendo," was "propter contagionem morbi predicti," as the writ saith, "et propter corporis deformitatem," to be removed from the society of men to some solitary place; and therefore, as Bracton saith, ⁽⁵⁾ "talis placitare non potest; nec hæreditatem petere." And herewith agreed John Breton, ⁽⁶⁾ and also Fleta, ⁽⁷⁾ saying "competit etiam sit exceptio propter lepram manifestam ut si petens leprosus fuerit et tam deformis quod a communione gentium merito debet separari, talis enim morbus petentem repellit ab agendo;" which was grounded upon God's law in Leviticus before mentioned.

Conjectures
on the le-
prosy.

This disorder, once so formidable, is well ascertained by modern practitioners, to have been only a more inveterate stage of scurvy; as is also a species of leprosy, called the Arabian or Eastern leprosy, in contradistinction to that of the Greeks and Europe. Its effects are to render the limbs swollen and tuberos; the skin bloated, rough and wrinkled; the callous part of the feet, and other members, ulcerated and varicated. Good medical management, and a cleaner mode of living, have almost extinguished this malady at present.

⁽⁵⁾ Lib. v. fol. 441.

⁽⁷⁾ Lib. vi. cap. 39.

⁽⁶⁾ Vol. 39 and 88, treating of disabled men.

ACCOUNT OF ST. GILES'S HOSPITAL.

CHAP. I.

St. Giles's Hospital.—Foundation and Endowment.—Number of Lepers, &c. to be maintained, as first established.—Early Donations.—Chronological Series of Royal Charters, &c.—And Historical Particulars concerning, from the Reign of Henry II, to the Dissolution.

THE foundation charter of Matilda (the substance of which will be given hereafter) ordained FORTY LEPERS, ONE CHAPLAIN, ONE CLERK, and ONE MESSENGER, or servant (*valetum*,) to be provided for on this establishment; to which were added in aftertimes, as the hospital revenues increased, several other officers, and also a certain number of matrons or sisters. These latter, who were termed *sound*, in contradistinction to the lepers, had the government of the house committed to them, as will be seen when speaking of the masters, officers, &c. The original endowment for the maintenance of this number of persons, was only £.3 per annum; a sum so small, that Maitland in noticing the circumstance, finds considerable difficulty to account how it should have been sufficient, notwithstanding the immense difference in the price of provisions then and now. It is to be noticed however, that lazarus-houses, when first built, were allowed, as a means of augmenting their income, to send upon every market day to the markets, and with a dish called a *clap-dish*, to beg corn. The sickness and loathsome appearance of persons diseased, and so employed, giving great disgust, as well as exciting apprehension, many withheld their charity; upon which account they were afterwards restrained from begging at large, but were permitted to send the *proctor* of the hospital, who came with his box, one day in every month, to the churches and other religious houses, at time of service, and there received the voluntary gifts of the congregations: (1) and of this privilege St. Giles's Hospital no doubt availed itself.

Foundation
charter of
Matilda.

Whatever

(1) Philips's Hist. of Shrewsbury, p. 116. This custom is said to be the origin of the present practice of collecting by *briefs*.

Revenues of
St. Giles's
Hospital.

Whatever was the insufficiency of the original revenue however, but a short time elapsed before the hospital became enriched by additional donations. The principal of these (and which were given so early as between the reigns of Henry I, and Henry II,) consisted of certain alms, or pensions, issuing from premises in Isleworth (*Istleworde*,) in Middlesex, given by Bernardo de Waleric; land in Holborn, near the bar, on which the hospital afterwards built seven houses, the gift of Richard Young, a canon of St. Paul's cathedral; four acres of land, purchased of William de Albini, surnamed Pincerna, or cup-bearer, and two other acres of land, lying in St. Giles's parish; ten shillings rent, issuing from premises in the parish of St. Clement Danes, given by Peter, the son of Meilane; land and tenements in London, given by Robert, the son of Ralph; and the rectory and church of Feltham, in Middlesex, with the advowson and right of patronage to the vicarage and land lying in the same village, given by Hawise, countess de Rumare. (¹)

Henry II, his
liberality.

To these were added, by Henry II, whose liberality to this charity properly ranks him as a second founder, the following gifts and privileges, as specified in his charter; viz.

His charter
grant to
St. Giles's.

Henry, &c. Be it known, that for the love of God, and for the souls of king Henry my grandfather, queen Matilda my grandmother, &c. I do grant, and by this my present charter confirm unto God and the Hospital of St. Giles without London, where John of good memory was late chaplain, and to the infirm lepers there, the site on which the same hospital is built, together with sixty shillings rent, which the said queen assigned to the same infirm at the time said hospital was founded, for food, issuing out of the queen's wharf, called, Aldereshethe: and I do further grant to the said hospital, sixty shillings, to be paid out of my exchequer yearly, on the feast of St. Michael, for providing the same lepers with clothes; as also thirty shillings and five-pence, of my rents in Surrey, in perpetual alms, to buy them lights; also, I do grant and confirm

all

(¹) This gift was confirmed by Eustace, bishop of London, about anno 1221, in the following words: Eustace, Dei Grā London Epūs omb'z scē Matris Eccl'ie filiis Saltm in Dnō ad Universatis vrē noticiam p'senti scripto volumus de venire cartam nobilis femine Hadewisie quandam Comitisse de Rumare nobis p'sentatem fuisse ex an^o testimonie eand'm commitisam Infirmis sancti Egidij extra London in puram et perpetuam elemosinam p'aia' sua qz salute ecclesiam de F (Feltham) cū universis p'tris suis ad p' dci exhibiconem informis contulisse manifeste p'hendim^s Unde nos p'fate comitisse donacionem cupie desiderium voluntates attendentes eand'm facturam approbantes donaco'em ipām ut decuit ratam habuim^s et ut ead'm noiātis Infirmis p'petus inviolata p'manet eam p'sentes pagine conscrip'cone et sigilli n'ri ab i'pa dependentis, &c. Harl. MSS. 4015.

all reasonable gifts and exemptions on record which have heretofore been made to them, to wit: (here are particularized the before-mentioned gifts of the church of Feltham,) &c. ⁽¹⁾

This charter is without date; but from the circumstance of William de Mandeville, earl of Essex, being one of the witnesses to it, it must have been granted some time between the years 1166 and 1189, because this William succeeded his father Geoffery de Mandeville in 1166, and the same William died in 1189, which last date is also the year in which king Henry II died, viz. 1189.

The reigns of Richard, and John, appear to furnish no events in which the hospital was particularly concerned, except in the article of property; no further

Richard and
John, their
reigns.

⁽³⁾ Carta regis Henrici Secundi Donatorum. Concessionibus Recitans et Confirmans.

Pat. 4. Henricus Dei Gratia Rex
Ed. III. n. 26, Angliæ & Dux Norm' & Aquit'
per Inspeximus,
Pat. 1. & Comes Andeg' Archiepiscopis
Ric. II^{di}, Ep'is Abbatibz Comitibz Baron'
part 3. n. 17. Justic' Vicecomitibz Ministris &

omibz fidelibz suis Francis & Anglis Salutem
Sciatis me pro amore Dei et pro animabz
regis Henrici avi mei et Matildis regine aviæ
meæ et pro salute mei & antecessorum et suc-
cessorum meorum concessisse et presenti
carta mea confirmasse Deo et Hospitale S.
Egidij extra London ubi Johannes bonæ me-
morie fuit capellanus & Infirmis Leprosis
ibidem degentibus locum ipsum in quo fun-
datum est ibidem Hospitale cum Lx solidis
redditus quos predicta regina eidem
Pat. 2^{da} Hospitali assignavit ad victum In-
Hen. V. firmorum quando fundavit idem
part 2^{da} n. 17. In Turr. Lon-
don asservat. don asservat. Hospitale habendos annuatim de

Ripa Reginæ quæ appellatur Aldershethe &
cum Lx solidis quos Ego concessi eidem Hos-
pitali habendos singulis annis ad Festum S.
Michælis de scaccario meo ad emenda vesti-
menta Leprosis ejusdem Hospitalis: Et cum
xxx solidis et v den' de redditu meo de Sur-
reia in perpetuam elemosynam ad emenda sibi
luminaria Preterea concedo eis et confirmo
omnes subscriptas donationes et 'emptions
quæ rationabiliter eis factæ sunt et cartis do-
natorum et sibi vendentiam confirmatæ, scili-
cit, ex dono Hawisia de Rumare ecclesiam

de Feltham et terram quam habent in ead'm
villa: Et omnem elemosinam quam habent in
hundredo de Istleworde de donatione Bernardi
de Walerico, et terram de la Barre quam
tenent de Ricardo Juniore canonico sancti
Pauli ecclesiæ Londoni sicut cartæ eorum
testantur: Et quartuor acras terræ quas ipsi
emerunt de Willielmo Pincerna: Et duas acras
quas emerunt de Gaufrido filio Fredesendi:
Et x solidis redditus quos habent in parochia
S. Clementis ecclesiæ Dacorum de donatione
Petri filij Meilene sicut in scriptis eorum con-
tinetur: Et totum terram quam habent in
London de dono Roberti filij Radulphi cum
omnibus alijs tenementis suis rationabiliter
sibi concessis quæ in predicta civitate habent.
Quare volo & firmit p'cipio q'd p'fat'um Hos-
pitale & Lep'si ibidem degentes om'ia sua
p'nominata tenementa que eis rationabilit'
concessa sunt aut impostum concedentis p'
h'eant et teneant bene & in pace lib'e &
quiete plenarie et integre & honorifice in
bosco & plano imp'tis & pasturis in aquis &
molendinis in vijs & semitis & in om'ibz alijs
locis relz ad ea p'tinentibz et om'ia d'nica te-
nemente sua sunt lib'a & quieti ab om'ibz
Eccl' & Danegeld Scutag' Regnard' Essart &
opa'coe Pontiū Castallorq' Parcoq' vivarisq'
& clausuris Hydagiis assissis & summonicoibz
& auxiliis & p'litis vicetor & s'vientu suorq'
& communi assissa & misc' dia comitatū &
om'ibz occasionibz & consuetudinibz & deom'i
treno s'vicio & seculare exa'cone cum Sacha
&

further donations were made by either of those princes; but from the benevolence of private persons it was much benefited. This appears by the book of grants of the hospital estates, whose entries commence "*an. reg. Ric. I. primo*," (a few only of them being of an earlier date,) and contain numerous gifts of land and houses, rent-charges, &c. made about that time; most of them lying in the city of London, and surrounding parishes. (⁴)

Increase of
Hosp. Revenues in reign
Hen. III.

The reign of Henry III was equally propitious with the above in adding to the hospital revenue, but is nearly as barren in information respecting its other concerns; no charters or grants of that monarch to it being in existence. From pope Alexander IV, however, the hospital received a confirmation of its estates and privileges, in the following bull, by which it was also taken under the special protection of the Roman see. (⁵)

Confirmatory

& Socha & Thol & Theam & Infanguine theof & Wardpeni & Averpeni & cum om'ibz aliis libtatibz & lib'ris consuetudinibz excepto murdro & latrocino. In Testimonium, &c.

T. RICARDO,
G. ELIENSI,
J. NORWICENSI, Episcopis,
COMITE WILL DE MANDEVILLE,
RAN DE GLANVILLA, (&c.)
apud Westm.

(⁴) See Chap. IV. Account of the Hosp. Possessions, under the following parishes; Sci' Egidij et campis de Westmonast', Sci' Pan'cracij. Sci' Andrea Holeburn, Sci' Clementi Dacor', &c.

(⁵) Alex^r Epūs svūs sv'or Dei Dilgs fil' Lep'sus Sci' Egidij ex^a London commune vitam p'fssis impp'm Effectum infra postulantibus indulgere & vigor equitatis et ordo postulat' rv'ris p'fectu cu'potencij voluntatem et pietas admuat & non reliquit cappt
Latin original, Harl. MSS. 4015. Di'pci in Dn'a Filij vr'is iustis postula coib'z q^{nto} concurrerent assensu & locu' in quo fundatum est vr'm Hospitalū sub Bī Petri & nr'a p'teccione suscipimus & p' sentes scr'pti p' viligio communim^s sta-

tuentes ut quas cumqz possessiones que cu'que bona idem Hospitale in p' senciari' inst & canonica possidet aut in futur' concessione Pontificium largic'oe Regum vel Principiū oblacōe Fidelii' seu aliis iustis modis Deo p'cio posit adipisci firma nob'v'ris qz succ'oribz & illi vita p'maneant In quibz hec prius duxim^s exprimendo vocablis locu'ipsum in quo fundatum est ip'm Hospitale cu' Gardinis et octis acris que adjacent eid' Hospitale exp'te australi & exp'te Aquilonar' Et p'tea sexaginta sol' reddit quos Regina Matilda bonæ memoriæ assignavit eidem Hospitale annuatim de Ripa Reginæ quando fundavit ide' Hospitale ad victu' Infirmor' Et Lx^s quos Henr' illust'us Rex Angl' concessit eidem Hospitale de Scc'io suo in Festo Scī Michis ad emenda sibi vestimenta singulis annis Et xxx sol' vob' quos de redditū suo de Surreiæ ad emenda orbi Luminaria in ppetuam elemosina' dedit Et cuidam tr'e qua Rog'us fil' Hub'ticus dedit Et cc'cliam de Feltham et tr'am qua'hent in cadam villa de donaco'e Comitissæ Baldewine de Redmero et Comitissæ Hawysie. Et cuidam tr'e cum bosco que 'hent in Hestona de donac'oe Rde Scō Valenco Et tr'a de pd'co qua 'hent de dona'coe prioris Riçi London Epī Et tr'am que emerunt de Matilde de Stokes & hereditibz suis quam tenent de Riçi Juniore canonici
London

Confirmatory Bull of Pope Alexander IV.

“ Alexander, bishop, servant of the servants of God. To his beloved children the Lepers of the Hospital of St. Giles without London, professing a life of religious community. It having been requested of us, to the effect hereunder, that you may be strengthened and more firmly established agreeably to law, and exempted from future interruption and inconvenience; we, beloved children, wishing the accomplishment of such your earnest petition, willingly and piously made, and as far as possible concurring with and assenting thereto; do, by this our present bull, take you as desired, under the special protection of us and the blessed St. Peter. And we do further order and ordain, that all possessions and goods whatsoever, and of what kind or quality soever, now lawfully belonging to your house, or which may belong to the same, either by grant of the Roman Pontiffs, gift of kings or princes, oblations of the faithful, or which by any other just means propitiatory to God, your said house may obtain, be firmly assured to you, both during your own lives and the lives of your successors. Among which gifts, we, in the first place; wish more particularly to include the following by name, that is to say; THE PLACE in which the same hospital is founded, with the GARDENS attached to the same; and EIGHT ACRES of land which adjoin the said hospital on the south and on the north; and moreover sixty shillings rent,

Bull of Pope
Alexander
IV.

Hospital
site and gar-
dens.

London Ecclie sicut carte cor' testantur. Et quartuor acras tre' quas ip'i emerunt de Willo milite Et quartuor acras tre' quas emerunt de G'aufr' fil' Fredessant Et unā acram qua emerunt de Bumgaro le Stepne tam eidem Hospitale adjacentes, sicut in scriptis cor' de quibz emerunt eas distingunt' Et ten' q'd hient in London de donac'oe Robt'i fil' Rad'i cum omnibz aliis suis ten' que' hient in p'dca civitatē. Cū ante g'enale Int'dcm tre' fuit liceat vob' clausis jaiusis exclusis excoctatis Et Int' deitz non pulsatis campanis supps'sa voce Divina officia celebrare sane non'alm vr'or que prius manibz aut sumptibz colices sine de mementis aia'lm vr'or nullus a vob' decimas p'sumat exige adicim' quorq'z p'senti p'viligio p'hibem' ne aliquis archiep' Epūs vel aliis q'libet ecclesiastica secu-

laris vē psona non et indebitis vos exaccōibz vel q'mu' nunibz audeat molestare Dedim' ergo ut filli o'ro hōmī liceat p'fatum Hospitale timere p'turbare aut eiis possessiones auferre vel ablatus retine numere seu aliquibz vexacoibz fatigare se omica integra concernentes eor' p'quor gubnac'oe & sustentac'oe concessa sunt vsibz onamedie pfutura valua Sedis Aplīca aucte Romans Canoica (Romane Curie) justicia sup'ia Q. infutur' ecclesiastica secularis vē p'sona hanc n're constitut'ois pagina sciens cont' de temere venire temptavit sēdo tr'io ne conioita si non sat'facco'e congrua amendavit potestatis honoius qd sui dignitate careat recunq' sa Divino Iudicio existerda penetra iniquitate cognoscat & a sacratissimus, &c. Amen.

Annuities
granted by
Hen. II.

Early gifts
to hospital.

See the
grant,
chap. iv.

Interdict in
the reign of
king John.

rent, which queen Matilda, of pious memory, granted yearly to the same hospital, arising from the QUEEN'S WHARF, to buy food for the infirm at the time she founded the same hospital; and also sixty shillings, which the most illustrious Henry, king of England, granted out of his exchequer to the same Hospital on the feast of St. Michael in each year, to supply their apparel, and thirty shillings and five-pence of his rents in Surrey to buy lights, which he gave in perpetual alms; and also certain land that Roger, the son of Hubert, gave; and the church of Feltham, and land which they have in the same village, of the gift of earl Baldwin de Redmero and the countess Hawise; and certain land and woods which they have in Heston, of the gift of R. de Saint Valence; and land in the same (Heston) which they have originally of the gift of Richard bishop of London; also land which they bought of Matilda de Stokes and her heirs, and which is held of Richard Young, canon of the church of London (St. Paul's) as their charters witness; together with four acres of land which they bought of Sir William, Knight (Pinæra); and four acres of land which they bought of Geoffery, the son of Fredessant; and one acre which they bought of Brungaro le Stepne, and lying *near to the same hospital*, as also set forth in their writings; and the tenements which they have in London of the gift of Robert, the son of Ralph, with all other their tenements which they have in the same city. And whereas heretofore the general interdict on the country precluded all offerings, forbade the tolling of the bell, and compelled the divine offices to be celebrated in silence, from which offerings, &c. before time, the charges of keeping the festivals, and other necessary expences were wont to be defrayed. And it being also forbidden to commemorate, with the accustomed rites, the souls of the deceased, on which account no tythes could be lawfully demanded, Be it known by this present authority, that all such disabilities shall from henceforth cease; and we do hereby strictly prohibit all archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastics whatsoever, as well as all secular persons, from molesting the said hospital on account thereof, or from any way harassing or disturbing the same, or making any undue levies or exactions upon the infirm therein. And we do grant them in the before-mentioned and all other cases our protection, and do order that none be allowed rashly to meddle with the said hospital, or dare to take away or detain any of their possessions, or in any other manner to injure or vex them, or to interfere with their government, or with any gifts made towards their support and the defraying of their necessary expences; on
pain

pain of incurring the highest displeasure of the apostolic and holy Roman See. And we do denounce all persons, ecclesiastical or secular, who in time to come shall presume, wittingly and knowingly, to condemn or act contrary to this our ordinance, without making or agreeing to make reparation to the utmost of their power, whatever may be their rank or dignity; and those possessing authority who shall refuse to hear and redress their grievances, and shall thus commit sin against the most holy body and blood of God our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, let them not be heard in like manner in the last divine judgment; but to all who shall respect their rights be peace in our Lord Jesus Christ, and may they, for such their good deeds, obtain mercy in the said judgment and a final reward. Amen."—(6)

Denuncia-
tion of per-
sons interfer-
ing with
hospital
rights.

During the interval succeeding, from the date of this bull, until about the year 1300, no particulars of importance are to be found in the hospital history. Many donations, however, appear to have been made to it between those dates; from which, and the various other grants and transfers of property made by the hospital to individuals, as entered among its records, many hints relative to its concerns may be gathered. Edward I granted them two charters, which also further inform us of its affairs. The first is dated in the 28th of his reign, and is a precept addressed to the mayor and sheriffs of London, commanding them to assist the master and brethren in recovering certain arrears of rent due to them from their estates in the city. For, exclusively of holding property in several of the parishes in the environs, the hospital at this time possessed lands, houses, tenements or rent-charges in all the principal parishes in town, which, though for the most part individually trifling, were in the aggregate considerable. The nonpayment of the proceeds from these, particularly in the city, is stated in the precept to have occasioned such distress, that the most important curtailments in the establishment must of necessity be made if the arrears were not immediately paid, even to rendering the alms, &c. given by the king and his progenitors of no avail. The smallness of the original endowment, the alteration of the times, and other causes easily to be imagined, no doubt contributed

Transactions
as to hos-
pital in reign
Edward I.

(6) From the historical circumstance of of Henry III being contemporary. The the *interdict* noticed in the above bull, its concerns of the hospital are by this means Date of this date though not mentioned may, continued to a period when its history is bull. like the charter of Henry II, be resumed by other documents, the interval pretty nearly ascertained; that event having between the time of Henry II to Edward I happened in the reign of John, and the (when the royal charters again commence) pontificate of Alexander IV and the reign being otherwise a blank. *Vide ut sup.*

contributed to render the hospital revenue at this time insufficient for its support, without these augmentations being regularly paid. The following is the precept :—

Chart. Ed. I,
as to non-
payment of
hospital
rents.

“Edward, by the grace of God, king of England, and lord of Ireland and Aquitaine, to his beloved the mayor and sheriffs of London, greeting :—It has been requested of us, by our beloved in Christ, the master of the hospital of ST. GILES without London, in exercise of our patronage, and on account of the alms of our progenitors, late kings of England, founders as it is said of the same : That forasmuch as certain rents, &c. are owing to the same hospital in our city of London, to which the said master has just claim, (and which said rents if not paid will make of no avail the alms and other pious works of our progenitors, which have been accustomed heretofore to be made and done for their own souls and our healthful estate,)—we should interfere in the same. We therefore, acceding to such their petition, and unwilling that the alms and other like pious deeds so established for the souls of our progenitors should perish, do firmly command, that in consideration of the premises, you be assisting to the said master, &c. where need may require, in such manner, that all rents duly proved to be owing to the said hospital, may, by distress and other legal means, on request of the said master, &c. be put into a way to be recovered, and they be enabled to enjoy as heretofore the alms and other pious offerings belonging thereto.” In witness, &c. (’)

Further
transactions
as to hos-
pital, reign
Edw. I.

How far this precept was effectual to its purpose does not appear. It should seem, judging from after circumstances, that it did not benefit the charity much, as the second charter of the same king informs us, that its concerns had continued

(’) Edwardus Dei G̃ra rex Angl’ & Dominus Hibnie & Aquit’ Dilcus sibi maiori et vice comitibz London Salt’m
Latin original, Har. MSS. No. 4,015. supplicavit’ nob’ Dilcus nob’ in Xpō Magi’ Hospitalis S̃ci Egidij extra London quod de ñra patronacū excicit & de elemosinas p̃geintor ñror quondam regum Angl’ fundat’ ut dicitur quod cum aliqui redditus eidem Hospitali in civitate ñra London debeant’ idemq; mag’r ad tenand’ p̃d’cos redditus seu ad elemosinas et alia pietas opā que p̃aīabz p̃genitor ñror p̃dcā & salubri statū ñro face debuit & consuevit faciend’ nisi redditus illi ei solvantur non sufficiunt soluco’em eordem redditū sibi fieri

inbe’re volumus nos nolentes elemosynas seu alia hujusmodi opā p̃ animabz p̃dcor p̃genitor ñror pic stabilita aliqualit’ depire vob’ p̃crpimus firmit unumgentes q’d sitis in auxil’m p̃fato magris ibi ipē non sufficit ad om̃es redditus quod r̃onabilit’ docere potit eidem Hospitale debere vt p̃dcum est p̃ disciēcoes & alias vias legitimas Tenand’ quociens et quando opūs fuit & p̃ p̃futurum magr̃m sup’ hoc fim’tis requisiti Ita quod elemosinas & alia pietatis opā ibidem fa’ce possūt vt tenet’ T. me ipō apud. Westm’ xvij die December Anno Rr 111. vicessimo octavo p̃ con’.

continued to decline. The cause, however, is not attributed as before to the nonpayment of its rents, but to the quarrels and dissensions which had taken place among the hospital inmates themselves. These, the instrument informs us, had occasioned such dilapidation and waste of the hospital property, that its income had become altogether unequal to its expenditure. From these feuds a consequence resulted which intrenched on one of the most valuable privileges of the hospital. The king made them a pretext for taking away the right of electing their own superior, which they seem hitherto to have possessed, and appointed as master, Geoffery de Birston, one of the brothers of the house. This new master was, by the royal authority, empowered to collect and apply the hospital revenues to their legitimate use, the sustentation of the diseased inmates; and all persons were forbid to intermeddle with or molest him in so doing; and the hospital is declared by the charter to be under the king's protection.

No other charters of the same prince occur afterwards, nor does he appear himself to have bestowed any gifts on the establishment. But his patronage may be presumed to have been important to its interests, as it thenceforth became more particularly an object of the attention of the crown, which is evidenced by the several grants made to it by his son and grandson. This second charter of Edward's is dated in the 31st of his reign, and is as follows :

“ Edward, &c.—Know ye, that whereas the house of St. Giles, near London, which, of our progenitors, late kings of England, and our own alms, is reputed to be founded, by reason of various quarrels and dissensions which among certain brethren of the same house, before this time, have sprung up and still exist, suffers such miserable dilapidation and deprivation, that the possessions and other fruits of piety to the same devised and held by them are become insufficient at the present day, and greater dilapidation of the goods of the same house may in like manner, by reason of the like quarrels and dissensions, be expected, unless thereupon a remedy be applied to avoid what threatens. We, therefore, compassionating the state of the same house, and the relief thereof appearing to belong to us, do will, that the same house, with its lands, tenements, rents, possessions, things and appurtenances whatsoever, be held to be under our special protection and defence; and we commit the same house, &c. unto our beloved in Christ Geoffery de Birston, one of the brothers of the same house; so that all proceeds, rents and provisions of lands and possessions for the relief and sustentation of the same, and all alms and other

Second
chart. Ed. I,
as to dissen-
sions, &c.
in hospital.

King
appoints
Geoffery de
Birston,
master.

works

works of piety whatsoever be applied and reserved to the use of the same house. And we further will, that none other whatsoever, save the said Geoffery de Birston, intermeddle with the same house, or the lands, &c. of same, so committed by us to the care of the said Geoffery, &c." In witness. (°)

First chart.
Edw. II, as
to stopping a
way at Fel-
tham.

Edward II, by charter bearing date the second year of his reign, granted the hospital permission, (in consequence of an inquisition taken by the sheriffs of Middlesex, by whom it was certified that the same would be no annoyance,) "that they, a certain way in the village of Feltham, which extended from the said village by the *middle court* of the said master and brethren, unto the spring, in the same village,—might stop up, and be enabled to hold to them and their successors such way so stopped up for ever; and that the same should thenceforth be solely possessed by and appropriated to their use, together with a certain other way which they wished to enlarge and render more convenient, leading to the said spring, without any impediment of the king or his officers; such two ways to remain to said hospital for ever," &c. (°)

The

(°) Edwardus Dei G̃ra Rex. Angl' &c. Omibz ad quos p̃sentes L̃re p̃venr̃nt Sal̃m
Latin original, sciatis quod cum domus s̃ci Egidij
Har. MSS. juxta London que de p̃genitor'
No. 4,015. ñr̃or quondam regum Angl' &
ñris elemosinas fundatū esse d̃moseit' p
varias dissentiones et debatas que int' quos-
dam fr̃es ejusdem domus ante hec tempore
suborte fuerunt et adhuc existavit' tam
miserabilis delapidac'oe & deprivare quod
bona illius ad d̃visa pietatis op̃a De quibz
eidem domus on'ate marcū tenenda non suffi-
ciivit hiis diebus Et maiores delapidaco'es
& de p̃vsiones domiū p̃d̃ci ex-versimilibz
connccturis p̃textū dissentionū et debatar
huiusmodi nisi sup hoc remediū p nos cuius
apponat' evenire formidiant' Nos statū ejus-
dem domus compacie'ntes & ip̃us relevac'on
p̃nt ad nos attinet p̃mdere volentes domū
illam cum tr̃is ten' rebz redditibz & posses-
sionibz suis quibuscunq; sustepimus in
p̃tecco'em & defensionem ñr̃am sp̃alem &
edem cum eidem tr̃is ten' rebz redditibz et
possessionibz suis dilco' nob' in Xpō Fr̃
Galfro de Birston confr̃i domus p̃d̃ce com-
mittimus diend' Ita qđ omēs ex̃citus

redivit et p̃ventus tr̃as et possessionū p̃dcōr
relevacōi domus p̃d̃ce ac sustentacōi elemo-
sinas' et alias pietatis op̃ūm de quibz domus
illa vt p̃mittit' on' uc'e applicent' & reser-
vant' Nolentes qđ aliquis aliis q̃ui p̃dcus
Galfridus de Domū p̃d̃cā aut de tr̃is ten'
rebz redditibz seu possessionibz ejusdem se
intromittat' quidm̃ domū illam in manū ip̃us
Galfri' ex commissione ñra contigit' remanere.
In cuius, &c. Dat' apud Westm' viij die Maij
Anno R. 111. Tricesimo primo.

(°) Edwardus Dei G̃ra rex Angl' &c.
omnibz ad quos p̃sentes L̃rā p̃vn'runt Sal̃m
Qui accepimus p̃ Inquisico'em quam p̃ vice-
comite ñr̃in midd' fieri fecimus quod non est
ad dampnū vel nocumentū ñr̃in aut alioi si
concedamus dilcis nob' in Xpō magr̃o et
fubz Hospitalis s̃ci Egidij ex^a Barram Vet'is
Templi London qđ ip̃i quamdā viam in Villa
de Feltham que se extendit a villa p̃d̃ca p̃
midiū curie p̃d̃cor magro' et fratrū ibidem
usq; ad Fontem ejusdem ville obstruor' et
eam obstructam tenere possint sibi et succe-
soribz suis imp̃p̃m Ita quod loco d̃ce fieri
faciant in solo suo proprio ibidem quandam
aliam viam ad eundem Fontem ducentem
adeo

The middle court, described in this charter, it seems probable, formed part of some mansion or building of magnitude on the hospital estate here, which was either kept as an house of occasional retirement for the master, or was a smaller lazarus-house, to which the hospital of St. Giles could send such of their members as were in a convalescent state; for it is scarcely to be thought that it refers to the yard of a mere common dwelling-house; (¹⁰) and as the manor of Feltham, as well as the advowson of the church, was vested in the hospital, the building alluded to, in which this middle court was situate, might perhaps have been the manor-house, converted to one of the above mentioned purposes, and to which it was now judged expedient to make alterations. (¹¹)

Middle court
of hospital
at Feltham.

The next, and only other charter of this monarch relative to the hospital, is dated in the eighth year of his reign, and appears to have been granted at the request of the master and brothers, to correct an abuse which had crept into this charity, and which did considerable injury to it, viz.; the introduction of persons into the hospital as residents, who had no claim on the score of disease or otherwise, but were merely placed there through influence. Its necessity will better appear, when it is understood that it was a common practice in the monastic times, and one of which most charitable as well as religious establishments, had to complain, to farm the decayed domestics of the court on convents; often to an extent they were unable to bear, and of which numerous instances occur. From the latter part of the charter, St. Giles's hospital appears to have been subject to this grievance; and being a royal foundation,

Further trans-
actions as to
hospital,
reign Edw. II.

Latin original,
Har. MSS.
No. 4,015.
adeo largam et competencem
Nos volentes p'fatis magro et
fribz g'ram nram in hac parte fa'ce
spal'em consessimus eis p nob' et heridibz
nris quantuar in nob' est quod ip'a viam
predictam obstruere et eam obstructam
tenere possint sibi et successoribz suis
imp p'm Ita quod loco p'dce vie fieri faciant
in solo suo proprio ibidem quandam aliam
viam ad eundem Fontem ducentem adeo
largam et competencem sicut p'dcm et sine
oc'cone impedimento nri vel heredam nror
Justiciar' Escaet' viccomitibz aut alior'
Ballivor' nror' quorumq. Salvo nro cuiusli-
bitz.—In cuius rei, &c. Dat. apud Wyndesore
xvij die Julij anno regno nro scde.

(¹⁰) St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smith-
field, had such secondary buildings for their
infirm, one of which still exists *St. Bartholo-
mew's Hosp.*
at Kingsland, with an antient
chapel attached. The other called the
Loke, and which stood at the upper end of
Kent-street, Southwark, has been lately
demolished.

(¹¹) Robert Simple, to whom great part
of the hospital land at Feltham was leased
about the reign of John, and *Curious tenure*
possibly this mansion, unless so
occupied, was, as a condition of his lease,
to receive and entertain any of the infirm
brothers who passed that way, with the best
food he had, &c. See Chap. iv.

Second chart.
Edw. II,
commanding
the healthful
to be sepa-
rated from
the lepers.

foundation, and therefore more immediately under the controul of the king's officers, had been so burthened as to occasion an application for relief, to which the royal precept was an answer. It states, " That whereas, the hospital of St. Giles without London, was founded for the reception and maintenance of *lepers* only, various persons, not so afflicted, were allowed to reside there, and to be maintained among the lepers, to their great hindrance, as well as to the endangering the health of the sound, who on no account ought to live with or intermix in the society of the diseased. And grants and ordains, that the master and brethren of the said hospital should have and hold the same to themselves, for the use of such leprous persons as were members only, freely and without hindrance of the officers and ministers of the royal household, agreeably to the will of the original founder thereof ;" concluding with a command, " that neither our seneschals, marshals, chamberlains, or other ministers of our household, be thenceforth allowed to place persons of our said household, or any others whatsoever, in the said hospital, to be there harboured improperly, without licence first obtained from the said master and brethren. (¹²)

Great acces-
sions of pro-
perty to hos-
pital during
reigns of
Edw. I, and
Edw. II.

In respect to the hospital property near this period, it is to be observed, that more grants of houses, land, rent-charges, &c. occur during the reign of Edward I, than of any other king. That of Edward II was also productive of various donations to a considerable though not equal extent. So that exclusively of the greater part of St. Giles's parish, the hospital became possessed in the reigns of those monarchs, of estates in most of the other parishes in London and its environs ; and this increase of revenue (notwithstanding occasional irregularities of payment, and other obstacles before mentioned) began to create

(¹²) Carta regis Edwardi secundi an. reg. nři 8vo.

Edward s Dci Gřa Rex Angl', &c. Sciatis qđ cum Hospitale sři Egidij extra London p

Latin original,
Har. MSS.
No. 4,015.

Leprosis ibidem recipiend' et sustentantis sit fundatum & plures Leprosi moram continuam faciant et sustinent' in eodem et int' hujusmodi Leprosos sana con' v' satis p sanis hoibz non existat' nec debeant sani int' eos' aliqualit' hospitali Nos de assensu consilij nři ordinavim' et concessim' magro et fribz hospitalis p'dci quod ip'i Hospitale illud dum

Leprosi suibi moram faciant hea'nt et teneant ext^a libaco'em Senescalli Mariscallor' Camarior' vel alior ministror' Hospicij nři quor-cumq, juxta primariam voluntatem fundator ejusdem Et qđ Senescallus Mariscalli Camariā aut alij ministri Hospicij nři libaco'em aliquam p hoibz Hospicij nři aut alijs quibus cumq, deceto non faciant in Hospitale p'dca sine Licencia & voluntate Mağri & frūm p'dcor' In cuius, &c. T. me ip'o apud Westm' quarto die Junij Anno regni nři octavo.

create a consequence about the charity and its concerns, which attracted the particular notice of its royal patrons, but was by no means advantageous to itself, as will be seen in proceeding.

Edward III, whose reign may be said to form a sort of era in the history of this hospital, as well from the number of his ordinances respecting it, as from his finally fixing its rank by making it a cell to Burton St. Lazar, issued five different decrees for its regulation, viz.—1. A charter, dated in the fourth of his reign, reciting by *inspeximus*, and confirming the charter of his predecessor Henry II. —2. A charter dated an. reg. sui 10, reciting the preceding one of 8 Ed. II, all of whose concessions it confirms, and grants additional privileges.—3. A precept directed to the mayor and sheriffs of London, in the 20th of his reign, commanding them to make proclamation for all lepers to depart the city.—4. A charter dated seven years later, granting the custody of St. Giles's hospital to Burton St. Lazar.—And 5. A writ dated in the 31st of his reign, to inquire as to certain riotous acts committed at the hospital, in which it had lost many of its most valuable deeds and papers. The first and second charters, which are literal recitals of the charters of Henry II, and 8 Ed. II, it is needless to repeat. ⁽¹³⁾ The third, which is a precept addressed

Further transactions as to hospital in reign of Edw. III.

to

⁽¹³⁾ The first commences as follows, after which it is a mere recital, as stated, of Henry II. d's charter.

EDWARDUS Dei Grā Rex Angl. Dñus Hibñie, et Dux Aquit' Archiepis Ep̄s Abbatibz prioribz Comitibz Baronibz Justiciarijs Vicecomitibz præpositis Ministris et omibz Ballis et fidclibz suis saltim Inspeximus cartam celebris memorie H quondam regis Angl' p'genitoris nris in hec verba.—Henricus Dei Grā Rex Anglie, &c.

The second charter, in the original, is similar in form. The third is as under:—

EDWARDUS Dei Grā, &c. Sciatis quod cum Hospitale S̄ci Egidij extra London p Leprosos ibidem recipiend' et sustentantis sit fundatum et plures Leprosi moram continuam faciant et sustentent' in eodem et int' hujus-

modi Leprosos sani conv'sat̄s p sanis hoibz non existat' nec debeant sani int' eos aliqualit' hospitari ac cel-

bris memorie Dño E. nup rex Angl' pat' nro de assensu consilij nri ordinasset et concessisset magro et fribz Hospitalis pdca Quod ip̄i Hospitale illud dum Lep̄si suibi moram faciant herent et tenerent extra libaco'em senescalli, &c. Hospicij quorumqz juxta primariam voluntatem fundator ejusdem Et qd senescallus, &c. Hospicij nri in lib'ace aliquam p hoibz Hospicij sui aut alijs quibuscumqz extunct non fac'ent in Hospitali pdco sine licentia et voluntate magro et fr'um p^d cor' p'nt in b̄ris ipsius pis nri potentibz inde confectis plen'is continet' Nos ordinaco'em & concessionem pdcus acceptantis ac volentes eisdem magro & fribz g'ram nram in hac parte fa'ce vbrorem volum et concedimus p nob' &c. quod magr' et fr̄es Hospitalis p'dci et successores sui imp̄ p'm heant & tencant Hospitale pdc̄m quietum delibaco'e senescallor', &c. Hospicij nri, &c. et alios quorumqz Ita qd senescalli, &c. nri vel heredum nror Justiciarij' tenantes seu alij qui-

D

cumqz

Pap. 4. Ed. III.
26 per inspeximus.

Har. MSS.
No. 4,015.

Great plague
in 1347.

to the mayor and sheriffs, an. 1347, strictly enjoins them to make proclamation in the several wards of the city, for all lepers to depart the same within fifteen days. And that no one should presume to shelter any one so diseased, upon pain of forfeiting the house wherein such person should be concealed. It moreover commands, that all persons having this loathsome distemper, should be removed to a considerable distance from the conversation of the sound. In consequence of which the mayor and citizens of London applied to the superior of the hospital, to admit fourteen leprous persons (citizens) agreeably to the foundation charter of queen Matilda. This precept appears to have been issued at this particular period, in consequence of the destructive plague then raging in England, and which had previously half depopulated not only Asia and Africa, but great part of Europe. Historians abound with accounts of this dreadful pestilence, whose ravages exceeded that of any former visitation of the kind. Pardon church-yard, in London, and various other cemeteries mentioned by Stowe, &c. were expressly set apart for the interment of the immense numbers who died in the metropolis only. In an age, when the true nature of the plague was but imperfectly known, it is by no means unlikely that the leprosy might be mistaken for a species of that disorder; or it might, at least, be thought to assist the spreading of the contagion; and this might, and most probably did, occasion the royal mandate to clear the city of lepers.

Fourth charter
Edw. III,
granting
St. Giles's
hospital to
Burton
St. Lazar.

The fourth charter is dated anno 1354, and states, that the king, "at the desire of his beloved in Christ, the master of the order of Burton St. Lazar in England; and in consideration of the remission of 40 marks per annum, which the said master and brethren of the same order claimed of the allowance of his progenitors, late kings of England, payable out of his Exchequer; and also in consideration of the remission of the arrears of the same forty marks per annum;—did grant to the same master and brethren the custody of the hospital of St. GILES without London, with its appurtenances, to hold to them and their successors, brethren of the same order, for ever; saving the right whatsoever which the poor thereof had, of necessities to be provided from the goods of the said hospital, and other alms to the same hospital appertaining, as had been usual and accustomed for the maintenance thereof." (14)

The

cumq; libaco'm aliquam in Hospitali pdca mağri, &c. Dat' apud Westm', xvj. die Marcij
ad opus alicujus deceto non faciant nec in anno regni nři Decimo.
eodem Hospitent' contra voluntatem ip'or (14) Edwardus Dei Gratia Rex Angl' Dñus
Hibnie

The object of this grant appears to have been to ease the royal exchequer of the payment of the annuity mentioned, (which had been the gift of Richard I to Burton St. Lazar,) as well as from the arrears which had accumulated. By virtue of it, brother Richard Leighton, then master of Burton, became seised of the custody of St. Giles's hospital, but not it appears without some opposition from the parties connected with the latter, who probably conceived its interests injured by this transfer. This we learn from a precept issued by the king to his justices in 1358, the object of which is thus expressed :—

Object and supposed consequences of this grant.

(¹⁵) Edward, &c.—To his beloved and faithful Walter de Gloucester, Roger de Mathcote, and John de Foxelyere, greeting : On the complaint of brother John Cryspin, keeper of the hospital of St. Giles without London, we do allow, that whereas the said hospital, from its foundation, existed of us,

Fifth charter or precept of Edw. III, as to violence committed at hospital.

so

Hibnie et Dux Aquit' omnibus ad quos presentes literæ parvenerunt salutem sciatis quod

*Latin original,
Harl. MSS.
No. 4,015.*

requisitionem dilecti et nobis in Christi Magistri ordinis de Burton sancti Lazari in Angliæ Et pro remissione quadraginta marcarum annuarum quas idem Magister et fratres ejusdem ordinis ex concessione progenitorum nostrorum quandam regum Angliæ ad scaccarium nostram percipere consueverunt nec non et pro remissione arreragionem eorundem lx marcarum annuarum Concessimus eisdem fratribus pro nobis et heredibus nostris custodiam Hospitalis sancti Egidij extra London cum pertineñsis Habendum eisdem fratribus et successoribus suis fratribus ejusdem ordinis imperpetuam Salvo jure cuiuslibet ita quod pauperibus necessaria de bonis dicti Hospitalis inveniunt et alias elemosinas in eodem Hospitali institutas et hactenus usitatas sustentent' omnibus in tenentur In cuius rei Testimoniam has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste me ipso apud Westm' quarto die Aprilis anno regni nostri vicesessimo septimo.

(¹⁵) Edwardus, &c. Dilcīs et fidelibz Wāltō de Gloucestriæ Rog' de Mathcote & Johi de Foxelyere Saltm̄ Ex querela Johis Cryspin Custodis Hosp Sēi Egid' extra London Accepimus quod cum Hospitale pdēm de prioratū nro existat' et ab oīni jurisdictione

ordinaria penitus & nimine Ita qđ aliqui ordinarij in Hospitali illō officiū visita'coes seu aliam juridico'em ordinariam exercere non debent nec consueverunt temporibz retroactis quidam malef'cores et pacis nro p'turbatores ac viris nri regni et exemp'cois Hospitalis pdci impugnatores securas portar' Hospitalis illius in adventū Robert Archiēp Cantuar' ibidem nup'ad visitand' Hospitale pdēm venientis vi et armis frgerunt et consulerunt et portas illas ita quod dēus Archiepūs Hospitalis illud ingressus officiū visitacōes ibidem in nri et Hospitalis pdci iudicium exercuit apaverunt Et quasdam lrās papales Cartas Scripta & alia munimenter tam p'vilegia q. alia jura & possessiones Hosp. pdci tangencia ibidem ceperunt & asportaverunt et alia enormia tam nob' q. pfati custodi multiplicit intulerunt in nri contemptū ac que dam priū ipius Custodis et contra pacem nram Et quia huiusmodi contemptū & transgressionem relinquere nolumus assignavimus nōs justic' nros ad inquirend' p'sacm p'bor & leg' homū de Com' Midd' p quos rei vitas melius sciri potit de noibz malef'cor' pd'cor & contemptū & transgressionem pd'cor plenius veritatem & aud'et terminand' scc'dm legem & consuet' regni nri, &c. Dat Lond. an. regni nri triginta primo.

*Latin original.
Harl. MSS.
No. 4,015.*

Its papers
and writings
taken away.

so the same was clearly and in all respects exempted from all ordinary jurisdiction, insomuch that no one might or did assume the right of visiting the same, or exercising therein any sort of controul. Until of late, that certain evil doers and disturbers of our peace, opposing themselves against our subjects, and the exemptions of the said hospital as aforesaid, forcibly seized possession of the same hospital and the gates thereof, and the same held by force and arms against Robert, archbishop of Canterbury, who, coming there to perform his official duty of visiting the same hospital, was thereby prevented and shut out, to the prejudice of us and the said hospital; and certain papal letters, writings, charters and other munuments, as well of privileges as other rights and possessions of the said hospital, or touching or concerning the same, were taken and carried away, and other outrages repeatedly committed, as well in contempt of us as to the damages of the said keeper, and against our peace, &c. And because we may not permit contempts and offences of this kind to be acted with impunity, we have assigned you our justices to inquire thereof, on the oath of true and lawful men of the county of Middlesex, by whom the matter may be better made known, together with the names of such offenders and the nature of their crime, and such contempt and offences heard and determined according to the laws and customs of our kingdom, &c.

Particulars
as to hospital
furnished by
the above
instrument.

From this instrument we learn not only the dissatisfaction which the barter of the hospital occasioned among those on whose rights it seems to have infringed, but also the important particular, as far as affects its history, of its most valuable papers and records being taken away or destroyed, and which might otherwise have furnished many interesting facts. The circumstance of the hospital's being subject to the archbishop of Canterbury's visitation, is likewise matter of information which does not appear in any of the former documents. Though whether such right always existed, or was only now first claimed (which the resistance made to it seems to infer,) is doubtful. ⁽¹⁶⁾

Events in
this reign as
to hospital,
and their
conse-
quences.

It may be further observed, in considering the events of this reign, that though this sale to Burton of St. Giles's hospital, was ultimately the complete annihilation of its independence, yet the effect seems to have been gradual; as transfers of property were afterwards made in the names of the *brothers and sisters*

⁽¹⁶⁾ Stowe gives an amusing account of the of their house, in which the primate enforced opposition made by the Canons of St. Bar- his authority by *blows*. It appears conse- tholomew Priory in Smithfield, to an arch- quently that the resistance here made was bishop of Canterbury's (Boniface) visitation not unprecedented.

sisters of the latter. And hence it is presumable, that the establishment still continued subject in a considerable degree to the government of its own officers, with the exception of the *master* and the *custodes*, or keepers, both of which offices became vested in the master of Burton. In the succeeding reign of Richard II, innovations of more consequence were attempted, particularly by reducing the number of lepers to be maintained, under the plea of the insufficiency for that purpose of the hospital estates. The extent to which these proceeded, as will be seen, occasioned an inquiry to be made and the resumption of the hospital by the crown, with a train of other consequences nearly fatal to the newly-acquired right of the master of Burton. And from this time the importance of St. Giles's hospital seems gradually to have sunk: so that previously to the dissolution, its concerns were entirely under the controul of the superior house at Burton. The power of lessening the number of persons on the charity, which was admitted to be vested in the master of Burton on the occasion alluded to, accelerated its fall; and which was finally completed by the exchange of its best estates to Henry VIII.

On the accession of Richard II, the first care of the new masters of St. Giles's appears to have been to gain that monarch's confirmation of the grant of his grandfather Edward III; accordingly, by letters patent, dated the first year of his reign, he ratified the several charters of his predecessors, as well as that grant, and all the rights and privileges attached to it. This precaution, it will be seen, was by no means unnecessary, not only from the opposition described, but from the existence of claims which it required the royal authority to silence. (¹⁷)

Transactions
as to hospital
in reign of
Richard II,
and

Henry IV, by letters patent, confirmed in a similar manner the grants of his predecessors (¹⁸). The hospital, it appears from proceedings had in the fourth year

Henry IV.

(¹⁷) These letters patent were exhibited afterwards in the Court of Exchequer, by William de Croxton, then master of Burton, and were enrolled as follows, viz. "Among the Records in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's office in the Exchequer (to wit,) among the common business of Hilary Term, in the third year of the reign of King Richard II, Role vj. (amongst other things) is continued as follows:—Memorandum, that brother William de Croxton came before the Barons the 18th day of January in this present term,

Original
Har. MSS.
No. 4,015.

and exhibited to the Court the charter of the King that now is, and petitioned for the same to be enrolled in these words.—*Rīcus Dei Grā Rex Angl' et Franc & Dñs Hibñie Omnibus ad quos presentes Lre p'vrun Saltm Inspeximus Cartam confirmaçois Dñi E nup rex Angl' avi nři in hec verba Edwardus, &c. Inspeximus cartum celebris memorie Dñi H quondam regis Angl' p'genitoris nři in hec verba Henricus Dei Grā Rex Angl. &c.* (See Chart. Hen. II. p. 7.)

(¹⁸) In form exactly similar to the above.

year of the same king, had previously been placed under the government of other superiors than the masters of Burton, owing to causes therein specified, and hereafter detailed. By these pleas Walter de Lyntown, the then master, was reinstated in possession. The proceedings are preserved among the hospital records, and are as follow :—

Pleas,
4th year
Hen. IV.

Richard Clif-
ford, clerk,
keeper of
hospital.

“ Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. Whereas, Richard, late king of England, the second since the Conquest, did, by his letters patent bearing date the thirteenth year of his reign, grant to his beloved clerk Richard Clifford, now bishop of Worcester, the custody of the hospital of Burton St. Lazar, to hold during his life, with all its rights, &c. And whereas our beloved in Christ, Walter Lyntown, master or custos of the said hospital, has shown unto us that he cannot, on account of the existence of such grant, be assured in the peaceable possession of the said hospital, and has supplicated for a remedy from us: We will, that the said Richard show cause before us in our chancery, by what right he holds the custody of the said hospital, and why such grant should not be revoked,” (19)

“ And on the same day comes before us the said Walter Lyntown; and the said Richard, although solemnly called, comes not; and thereupon the said Walter prays, that the said letters patent and grant may be revoked, as to the custody of said hospital :—And further

“ Comes our chancellor, the bishop of Lincoln, and shows in court a certain writ of scire facias, endorsed in these words :—

Writ sci. fa.
4 Hen. IV.

“ Henry, &c. To our sheriff of Middlesex, greeting. On the part of our beloved in Christ, Walter Lyntown, master of the order of Burton St. Lazar, it

(19) Henricus Dei G^{ra} Rex Angl' et Franciæ et Dnūs Hibnie omnibus ad quos present' L^{res} parvener' Saltē cum Ricardus nup' rex Anglie post conquestū scōdo p l^{ras} suas pat' anni regni sui tēio decimo Dedit et concesserit dilecto clero sūo Riçō Clyfford nunc ep^o Wygom' custodia Hospitalis de Burton S^{ci} Lazari qd vacabat et ad suam spectabat donac'oem ut dicebat' Hend' ad totam vitam suam cum suis juribz et pt'in' quibuscumqz p'ut in eisdem L^{ris} plenius continetur jamqz dilectus nob' in Xpō Walt' Lyntown Magr' sive custos Hospit' pd^{ci} nobis monsterant q'int conguerendo qd licet ip'e in possessione Hospitalis pd^{ci}

Latin original,
Har. MSS.
No. 4,015.

a dñi extitit ac redditus p'siona et al'a emolumenta eidem Hospitali p'tinencia p'cepit & p'cipiant idem tamem magr' g'nominus ip'e justa quieta et pacifica possessione sua dēi Hospit' vti & gaudere possit colore l^{ras} p'dcār impeditus exiscit minus jusse in ip'ius magnū dampnū non modicum & talis siu pd^{ci} exheredaco'em manifestam inde nob' supplicavit sibi p nos de remedio pindere nos volentes in hac partē fieri qdest justum tibi p'cipim' quod sceire fac' p'fatio Riçō qd sit corā nob' in Cancellar' n^{ra}, &c. ubicumque &c. ad ostend' si quid p uob' aut pdcuse ip'o hēat vel diçe sciat quare brē p'dce sibi de custodia Hospit' prd' ut p'mittit' fce revocari, &c.

it is shown, that whereas, the lord Edward, son of Edward, late king of England, by his letters patent, bearing date the twenty-seventh year of his reign, and directed to the master of Burton St. Lazar aforesaid, in consideration of the remission of forty marks per annum, the gift of our progenitors, and the arrears of the same, did grant, &c. to the said master and brethren of Burton St. Lazar, the custody of the hospital of St. GILES without London, to hold to the said master and brethren for ever. By virtue of which grant, one brother Richard Leighton, then master of Burton, and the predecessor of the present master, and the brethren of the same were seised of the custody and possession of such hospital, and so continued until afterwards, when the said Richard, late king of England, the second, &c. in the tenth year of his reign, by his letters patent, confirmed such grant to the then master, brother Nicholas de Dover. But afterwards, the same king Richard, in the twelfth year of his reign, did, by other his letters patent, give and grant to his beloved clerk, John Macclesfield, the said hospital of St. Giles, then described as vacant, to hold for his life, whereby the said Walter was dispossessed of such custody as aforesaid, and of the rents, farms, obventions, oblations, &c. to the same belonging, to the great vexation and damage of the said Walter, and prays therefore that such letters patent and grant may be revoked: we will thereupon that the said John show cause, &c. and that he have there this writ.” (20)

Recital grant
of hospital to
Burton.

Nicholas de
Dover,
keeper of
hospital.

“ At which time and place the said John, although solemnly called, comes not, and thereupon the said Walter prays,” &c.

“ And afterwards the same king Richard, by other his letters patent, bearing date the 14th year of his reign, gave and granted to the abbot of the

Abbot of
St. Mary of
the Graces

(20) Henricus, &c. Vic' Midd' Saltm ex parte dilci nob' in Xp'o Walſi Lynton Magri ordinis de Burton Sci Lazari in Angl' nob' est q'mt congruendo monstretatū qd cum Dnūs E. fil' regi Hen. (Edward) p'genitoris nři p lras suas patent' ad requisitionem dilci sibi in Xp'o Mag'r ordinis p'dci p remissione quadraginta marc' annuar', &c. et arreragior' eāsdm concessisse eisdem fribz custodiam Hosp S. Egid' Hend' imp' p'm virtutē cuius concessionis quidam frat' Ričas Leighton quondm magri ordinis p'dci predecessor pd'cor nunc magr' & de custodia dci Hospit' seisiti fuerunt et possessionem suam inde p

tempus non modicum confirmarunt ac postmodum Dnūs R. nup' rex Angl' an. reg' sui decimo p lras suas concessionem p'fatī p'genitoris nři eisdem fribz de custodia illa sic f'cam et cuidam Nicho de Dover seisit de custodia ejusdem Hospit', &c. Subsequent' idem Dnūs R. an reg' sui duodecimo p als lras pat' dederit custodiam, &c. dilco clīco suo Johi Macclesfield pdci Hospit', &c. Hend' ad totam vitam suam, &c. ip'ius Walteri dampnū, &c. Unda nob' supplicavit, &c. Volumus, &c. (as before.)

*Latin original,
Har. MSS.
No 4,015.*

next the
Tower,
keeper of the
hospital.

the abbey of the blessed Mary of the Graces next the Tower of London, the custody of the said hospital, and the advocacy thereof, to hold to the same abbot and his successors to the proper uses of the same hospital, with *the church within the same hospital*; and also the church of Feltham to the same hospital appropriated, and all their appurtenances, to the damage of the said Walter, &c. : Wherefore he prays that such grant may be revoked; we will therefore that our precept be issued to the said abbot, to show cause," &c. (²¹)

Grant by
Richard II,
of hospital to
the Abbot of
St. Mary of
the Graces.

" And the said abbot being called, comes and says, that Richard, late king of England, by his letters patent, gave to him the said abbot, of his special grace, such custody of said hospital of St. Giles as aforesaid, in these words :—(²²) Richard, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland; know ye, that we of our special grace, do give and grant for us and our heirs, unto our beloved in Christ, the abbot and monks of the abbey of the blessed Mary of the Graces next the Tower of London, the hospital of St. Giles without our city of London, and the donation of the same hospital; which same hospital is of the foundation of our progenitors, to hold for the purposes for which same hospital was founded; that is to say, the maintenance of the poor lepers therein, and also of one chaplain and one clerk, to celebrate the offices and divine service in the church of the same hospital, and also to do all other works and alms to the same hospital belonging, provided and on condition that the same abbot and convent of St. Mary do remit unto us and our heirs, the yearly sum or annuity of one hundred and ten marks of the farm of the church of Scarborough, part of the endowment of the king, our predecessor, Edward the third, founder of the said abbey of St. Mary of the Graces, &c. Dated at Westminster."

And

(²¹) " Subsequent' idem R. de concessione, &c. an. reg' sui quinto decimo p als lras suas pat'dederit Abbī Abbie Bē Marie de Graciis juxta Turrum Lond' pdcūm Hospit' et advocacionem ejusdem Hospit' Hend' eidem Abbī, &c. ppriōs usus pdcī pdcī Hospit, &c. Hend' ad totam vitam suam, &c. ip'ius Walteri dampnū unde nob' supplicavit, &c. Volumus, &c. (as before.)

(²²) Ricardus Dei Grā Rex Angl' et Franc' et Dnūs Hibniæ Sciatis quod de gratia nra spālī Dedimus et concessimus p nob' et here-

dibus nris dilectis nob' in Xpō Abbī et monachis abbie Bē Marie de Graciis juxta Turrum nram London de fundac'oe Dñi E nup regis Angl' avi nri defuncti et nro pcentū existentis Hosp Sēi Egidij pp'e et extra civit' nram London Et advocaco'em ejusdem Hospit' Hend', &c. Et cum ecclia de Feltham eidem Hospitali appropriata inppm inveniēdo in eodem Hospitali paupes hoies leprosis Acceiam unū Capellanū & unū Cliēu ad celebrand' et faciend' Divina servicia in ecclia ejusdem Hospitalis, &c. Volentes quod occ'one

“ And the said Walter being again called, comes and shows cause ; and the said abbot also, by his attorney, comes ; and the said Walter thereupon requests that the grant aforesaid may be revoked ; and the said abbot, in answer, says, that the said grant ought not to be revoked as prayed for, because he says that the said master of Burton is not the proper master of Burton, but is removable at the will of the master of the lepers at Jerusalem, and therefore was not in consideration of such remission of the sum of forty marks, &c. as aforesaid lawfully seised of St. Giles’s hospital. And the same abbot further says :

That Matilda, late queen of England, founded the said hospital of St. Giles without London, for the maintenance of forty lepers, one chaplain, one clerk, and one servant (unū valettū ;) which constitution, &c. of the said queen was added to by Henry II, late king of England, the relative and heir of the said queen. And such number of persons on the foundation continued to be maintained, until Edward, late king of England, the third since the conquest, gave away the custody of such hospital unto the hospital of Burton St. Lazar as aforesaid.”

Recital of
queen Matil-
da’s Charter.

“ And the said abbot further says, that afterwards, in the time of the late king Richard, and while Nicholas de Dover was master, the establishment of the said hospital of St. Giles, as before-mentioned, being reduced, the said king Richard directed his mandate unto certain commissioners therein named, to visit and see into the state of the said hospital. Before whom it appeared, by inquisition duly taken, that the said Nicholas de Dover and others, masters of the said hospital of Burton, had reduced and disposed of the said lepers of St. Giles’s hospital, and the chaplain, clerk and servant belonging to the same, and had changed them for *sisters*, against the form of the foundation statutes. And the same being represented to the said king Richard, he the said king Richard, by his letters patent, granted the said hospital of St. Giles to the said John Macclesfield as aforesaid, to hold for and during the life of him the said John Macclesfield, with reversion to the said king, and his heirs,”

Further
transactions
as to hospital
in reign of
Richard II.

“ And afterwards the said John Macclesfield dying, the said late king Richard gave to the abbot before named, the custody of the said hospital of St. Giles, as before stated, to hold, &c. subject to such uses as aforesaid ; and the said abbot says,

occ’one p’sentis donacōis n̄rar quicquid de abbremetur nec deducat nec quod predce
centem et decem marcis annūis de firma eccle- abbī etc de eisdem centem et decens marcis
sia de Scareburgh p’dēis abbi et Monachis etc annuis nec de aliqua p’cella easdem annuit
p nos concessis in parte vel in toto subtrahat’ onerant’, &c. Dat’ apud Westm’, &c.

Forty lepers
maintained
by hospital.

says, that time out of mind, forty lepers were maintained in the said hospital, and so continued to be until the time when the custody of the said hospital was granted away, as mentioned by the late king Edward, to the master of Burton St. Lazar, when they were reduced as before stated; and this the said abbot is ready to verify, wherefore he prays judgment."

Reduced in
times of need.

"And the said Walter says, in answer, that he is the perpetual master of the said hospital, and that he is not appointed and removable at the will of the master of the lepers at Jerusalem, as is said; but that he, the said Walter, was and is lawfully seised of the said hospital of St. Giles. That true it is, the said Matilda, late queen of England, did found, time out of mind, the said hospital of St. Giles, in the place where it now is, and did endow it with sixty shillings rent, issuing from the queen's wharf called Aldreshethe, to buy the infirm thereof food; to which original endowment the late king Henry, the heir of the said queen, also added. But the said Walter denies, that at any time the goods of the said hospital of Saint Giles could maintain forty lepers, &c. as stated; and says, that the same were accustomed, occasionally, in times of necessity, to be reduced long before such grant as aforesaid made by king Edward to the master of Burton St. Lazar."

Inquest held
as to.

"And a day being appointed, the said parties again appear in court, and pray judgment. And an inquest having in the mean time been summoned, and having made inquiry, upon their oath, say, That the master and brethren of St. Giles's hospital did, and were accustomed, time out of mind (as appears from all they can learn) to reduce the number of lepers in cases of necessity; and that the said hospital consequently did not at all times maintain forty lepers &c.; but that long before king Edward's grant, the number was at various times curtailed, by three, four, five, and sometimes more, at pleasure, according to the state of the hospital funds, as the said Walter, in his answer, has truly said."

Hospital con-
firmed to
master of
Burton.

"Whereupon the said matters having been duly weighed, the king, by his writ commands, that the said Walter, &c. be duly reinstated in the custody of the said hospital of St. Giles, and that the said letters patent be revoked."

Transactions
as to hospital
in reigns of
Hen. V,

The reign of king Henry V added another charter to those of his predecessors, by which he confirmed the custody of St. Giles's hospital to Burton, agreeably to the original grant of Edward III, and the late determination:

4 Hen. IV..

4 Hen. IV. But the form of this instrument being exactly similar to those before given, it is useless to repeat it. In this reign also occurred the meeting and pretended plot of the Lollards, which only relates to the hospital inasmuch as the supposed conspirators assembled in its immediate vicinity, then called "Fickets," or "St. Giles's Fields;" and for the particulars whereof see account of the parish.

Henry VI, in the third year of his reign, confirmed in like manner the grants made to the hospital by preceding kings, and in precisely a similar form; and by a second charter, bearing date in his 35th year, more especially guaranteed the custody of it to Burton, for what particular reason does not appear. The originals of both grants are at the Tower. Hen. VI, and

Edward IV, by letters patent, dated the 1st of his reign, annexed the hospital of the Holy Innocents near Lincoln, founded by Remegius, bishop of that see, for lepers, to Burton, on condition of certain menials of the king's servants, if afflicted with leprosy, being provided for in St. Giles's hospital; and afterwards further confirmed the said grant by a clause in an act of resumption, which specially excepts the same hospital of the Holy Innocents, usually called Le Maillardi, from being included in the said act, to the prejudice of William, the then master of Burton, &c. in the following terms:—(21) Edw. IV.

"Provided always, that this act, petition or ordinance, in this present parliament made or to be made, extend not nor be prejudicial to William master of the order of Burton St. Lazar, of Jerusalem, in England, keeper of the hospital of St. Giles without London, and the brethren of the order aforesaid, nor their successors, of any gift grant or confirmation made by us under the great seal to the said master and brethren, and their successors, by whatsoever name they be called in the said grant or confirmation of the hospital of the Holy Innocents, called Le Maillardi (22) without the suburbs of the said city of Lincoln, with all lands, tenements, leasowes, meadows, pastures, woods, rents and services to the said hospital of the Holy Innocents in anywise belonging, with all and every their appurtenances, to hold to the said master and brethren and their successors for ever; to find yearly for ever certain lepers of our menial servants, (23) and of our heirs and successors, if any such be found, Act of Resumption,
1 Edw. IV.

King's servants (if lepers) to be maintained by custos of hospital.

(21) Malcolm Lond' Redivivum III. p. 485. ladrie"—qd Infirmary, or Sick-house.—See

(22) "Le Malcardry"—or in pat⁷ 7 Hen. IV. Farmer Not Mon. 256.

"Maladrie"—meaning in both places "Ma- (23) 35 Hen. VII. Farmer.

and other charges, as in our said letters patent to the said master, &c. and their successors, thereof made, more plainly is contained." (²⁴)

Transactions
as to hospital,
in reigns
Edw. V,
Rich. III,
and Hen. VII.

The short reigns of Edward V and Richard III furnish no particulars that we are acquainted with relative to St. Giles's hospital, and indeed were periods of too much political intrigue and bustle for much to be expected. Besides this, its concerns appear now to have become completely merged in those of the superior house at Burton. In proof of its subordination to the latter, a deed of sale, preserved by Stowe, may be quoted as an instance. This trifling document, which is all we have met with concerning it during the succeeding reign of Henry VII, will sufficiently show that the hospital property, and consequently its less important concerns, were then entirely at the disposal of the masters and brethren of Burton, and that the chapter or brothers and sisters of St. Giles, from being no way mentioned as parties (which they are in most former deeds,) had ceased to possess any power or controul over their own establishment. The deed is dated anno 1509 (27 Hen. VII,) and is as follows :—

Grant of a
tenement of
hospital, by
Sir Thomas
Norton,
master.

" Thomas Norton, knight, master of Burton St. Lazar of Jerusalem, in England, and the brethren of the same place, keepers of the hospital of St. Giles without the barres of the old Temple of London, have sold to Geoffery Kent, citizen and draper of London, a messuage or house, with two sollars above edified, in the parish of Allhallows, Honey-lane, in West Chepe, adjoining to a tenement called the Goate on the Hope, pertaining to the drapers of London, for £.31." &c.

These premises were part of the estates of St. Giles's, and are described among the hospital deeds.—See Chap. IV.

Transactions
as to hospital
in reign of
Hen. VIII.

The reign of Henry VIII, which was fatal to this and other similar establishments, was one in which St. Giles's hospital and its affairs were importantly concerned. The first act on record respecting it, was an inquest directed by the king's writ to be held, to inquire as to the hospital's right to certain houses in Holborn, built on the piece of ground bought of Richard Young, canon of St. Paul's, and which is enumerated in the charter of Henry II. The title of the master to this estate, as set forth in his reply, is as follows:—

" The

(²⁴) Jones's Records, Addenda, Malardry, Ordinis de Burton S. Lazari et Successoribus Hospitale H. Innocentium, vocati Malardry suis.—Originalia 1 Edw. IV. Roll. 49.
ext' civit' Lincolnia concessum Magistro

“ The title of the m^r

Of th’ hospital of the lepers and p^r curator in the hospitall of Saynt Gyles,
to the vij houses w^hout y^e barrs Holbou’ne.

“ First, the said hospitall was founded tyme out of mynde by Maud th’ empress (‘²⁵) and endowed w^h div^{se} lands & teñts as aperyeth by these followg gr^{ntts} (‘²⁶) & also by confirmacon of the king o’ stou’ane lord & hys noble p^rgenitors.

Inquest as to
title of hos-
pital to
Richard
Young’s land.

“ It y^e sayd vij houses or teñts were sometyne on^e Ric. Yonge’s long tyme before E. the fyrst; which Richard, vppon great co’sideracon, gaffe the same teñts unto the sayd hospitall, which have co’tinually receyved the rents issues & p^rfetts thereof ev^{er} syth to the fyndyng of the sayd lepers, w^hout vexacon or ympechement; all wyche mat^r shalle appere afore y^e Exchec^r, both by the sayd grauntts, the kyng’s licens & co’fyrmacons, & also yerly rentalls tyme out of mynde of man & aboffe CCC yeirs p^r.”

“ It the sayd m^r sayth that y^e sayd vij houses be nott buylded in the kyng’s highway ne to the noysaunce of eny pson, bet founded and bylded of a pceft of grounde then beyng the inheritance of the sayd hospitall as is aforesayd, &c. prayinge all yowe that be of the king’s enquest at thys tyme to fynde the p^rmiss^{es}, & so to certyfy as it shall be duly aprouyd yowe by substanciall evidences.”

The next act of this monarch’s, as to the hospital, was, the obtaining an exchange with him of its best estates for others more distantly situated, and probably therefore of much less value. By deed, dated anno 1537 (an. reg sui 28,) Thomas Ratcliffe, then master of Burton and warden of St. Giles, with the consent of the brethren, (‘²⁷) granted at the king’s instance the greater part of the hospital, land, &c. in St. Giles’s, together with the manors of Feltham and Heston, and other premises, to the crown, in consideration of receiuing the manor of Burton St. Lazar, &c. in Leicestershire, late the property of the monastery of St. Mary de Valdey, in the county of Lincoln, and which only two years after again came into his hands in consequence of the dissolution.

Further
transactions.

In this exchange, the interests of St. Giles’s hospital seem to have been completely

(‘²⁵) This is an error. See the beginning of this account.

(‘²⁶) The charters, &c. before given; the originals, or copies of which, were probably appended to this petition.

(‘²⁷) The consent of the brothers of *St. Giles’s* appears to have been considered necessary on this occasion, though in the transfer just mentioned, we have seen they were not consulted.

Exchange by
Thomas Rat-
cliffe, of hos-
pital estates
to Hen. VIII,
viz.

completely sacrificed to those of the king and the hospital of Burton. The latter, for transferring a property over which it was its duty to watch and see justly appropriated, received what it probably considered in some respects more than an equivalent, and the king's wishes were at the same time gratified; but no consideration whatever appears to have been given to the infirm of St. Giles. ⁽²⁸⁾ By this deed the master and brethren of Burton,—(in consideration of the gift from the king of the manor or capital messuage of Burton Lazar, and eighteen messuages, four cottages, with their appurts, at Burton Lazar, and one parcel of land, called Jewettz Thyngge, one pasture called Burton's Grange, lying in the village and fields of Burton Lazar aforesaid; one pasture called Leysthorpe, lying at Leysthorpe in the said county of Leicester, and also all manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, &c. in Burton Lazar and Leysthorpe aforesaid, which late were and belonged to the abbot of the monastery of the blessed Mary de Valdey, in the county of Lincoln, to hold to them and their successors for ever,)—gave granted and confirmed unto the king.

“ All

⁽²⁸⁾ Sciant presentes et futuri qd nos Thomas Ratcliffe magister de Burton Sancti Lazari Jerlm̄ in Anglia Custos sive Gardianos Hospitalis Sancti Egidij ex^d Barras. Veteris Templi London et ejusdem loci confres Unanimis assensu consensu et agreeamento nris in considerac^{oe} et pro eo qd Illustrissima et Serenissima Regea Majestas et Dnūs nř Henricus octavus Dei Gřa Anglie et Franc' Rex Fidei Defensor et Dnūs Hibnie ac in terra supremū caput Anglicane Ecclie nobis dedit manerium sive Capitali Messuagiū de Burton Lazar decem et octo messuagiū quatuor cottagia cum omnibz et singulis suis pertinen' jacen' et existen' in Burton Lazar in Com' Leicestr' ac una parcellam tře vocat' Jewettz Thyngge unam pastur' vocat' Burton's Grange jacen' et existen' in villata et campis de Burton Lazar antedict' Et unā pastur' vocat' Leysthorpe jacen' et existen' in Leysthorpe in predco' Com' Leycestr' necnon omnia maneria messuagiā terras tentā redditus reverco'es et servicia ac cetera hereditamenta nřa cum omnibz et singulis suis pertinen' in Burton Lazar et Leisthorpe predict' que

*Latin original,
Lord Chamb.
Remem. Office.*

quidm mancria terr' tentā et cetera premissa nuper fuerunt et spectabant Abbati monasterij Beate Maria de Valdey in Com' Lyncoln' Habend' et tenend' nob' et successoribz nris imp̄p̄m Dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carti nřa confirmavrin' predco Dño Reği maneri a nřa de Feltham et Heston in Com' Mydd' Necnon omnia messuagiā nřa terr' tentā boscos sub-boscos redditus revercoes et s'vicia ac'cet hereditament nřa cum suis pertinen' in Feltham et Heston predcis aceciam duas acra prati jacen' in Campis de Seynt Martyns in villa Westm' viginti quinqz acras pastur' jacen' in villata Sancti Egidij quinqz acras pastur' jacen' in quodm clauso prope Colmanhedge quinqz acras pastur' jacen in Colmanhedge Felde unam clausam vocat' Conduyt Mead continen' p estimac' quinqz acras unam clausam vocat' Mersheland unam messuag' vocat' le Whyte Harte et decem et octo acras pastur' eidm messuagio spectantes unam messuagium vocat' le Rose et unam pastur' cidm messuag' p'tinen necnon unū messuagia vocat' le Vyne scituat' et existem in pred'ca villa de Seynt Gyles Exceptis et omnino nobis et successoribus

“ All those their manors of Feltham and Heston, and appūrts, lying and being in Feltham and Heston, in the county of Middlesex; and also all their messuages, lands and tenements, woods, underwoods, rents, reversions, services, &c. in the said Feltham and Heston; and also two acres of meadow lying in the fields of St. Martin, in the village of Westminster; twenty-five acres of pasture lying in the village of St. Giles; five acres of pasture lying in a certain close there, near Colman's hedge; five acres of pasture lying in Colman's hedge felde; one close called Conduit Close, containing by estimation five acres; one close, called Merrsheland; one messuage, called the Whyte Hart, and eighteen acres of pasture to the same messuage belonging; one messuage, called the Rose, and one pasture to the same messuage belonging; also one messuage called the Vyne, situate and being in the said village of Seynt Gyles. Except, and always reserved to the said master, the church and rectory of Feltham aforesaid, and all glebes, lands, tythes, oblations, portions, and

The manors and lands of Feltham and Heston, two acres of land in St. Martin's Fields, twenty-five acres in St. Giles's Village, five acres at Colman's Hedge, five acres in Colman Hedge Felde, Conduit Close five acres, and Marsbland, the White Hart and eighteen acres, the

soribus nris reservatis ecclie et rectoria de Feltham predict' ac omnibus glebis terris decimis oblacoibz peŕcoibz penŕaibz & ceteris emolumentis predict' ecclie et rectorie spectan' Que quidm maneria et cetera p'missa per nos data et concessa se extendunt ad annuū valorem viginti septem librāz sterling Habend' et tenend' predicta maneria de Feltham et Heston necnon omnia et singla messuagia terras tentā boscos sub-boscos redditus reverco'es et servicia accetera hereditamenta cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinen' in Feltham et Heston predict' predc'as duas acras prati jacens in predcis campis de Seynt Martyns predcus quinqz acras pastur' jacent prope Colmanhedge predc'as quinqz acras pastur' jacentes in Colmanhedge Felde supradēm clausum vocat' Conduyt Close p'fat' Clausam vocat' Marrsheland dictum messuagium vocat' le Whyte Harte et predictas decem et octo acras pastur' eid'm messuagio pertinen' Et dēm messuagiū vocatum le Rose et predict' Pastur' eidm messuagio pertinen' necnon predict' messuagium vocat' le Vyne Exceptis et omnino nob' et successoribus nris reservatis ecclia et rectoria de Feltham predict' ac ceteris omnibz et singlis pre-exceptis prefato

Illustrissimo Dño nro Reġi heredibus et successoribz suis imp̄p̄m Et nos vero magistro de Burton Sancti Lazari predict' guardian' Hospitalis supradce et ejusdem loci confrēs et successores nri predca maneria de Feltham et Heston cum suis pertinen' universis Acciam pred'cas duas acr prati jacent' in predcis campis de Seynt Martyns pred'cas quinqz acr pastur' prope Colmanhedge predc'as quinqz acr pastur' in Colmanhedge felde supradēm clausam vocat' Conduyt Close predcēm clausam vocatum Marrsheland dictum messuagium vocat' le Whyte Harte et predc'as decemet octo acras pastur' eid'm messuag' spectan' et dictum messuag' vocat' le Rose et predict' pastur' eid'm messuagiū pertinen' necnon predcēm messuag' vocat' le Vyne cum suis pertinen' Exceptis p̄ exceptis prefato Dño Reġi hered' et successoribz suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabim' et imp̄p̄m defendem' per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte nre sigillum nrm commune pposuim'. Data secundo die Junij anno regni predci Dni nri Henrici octavi Dei Gŕa Anglie et Francie Regis Fidei Defensoris et Dni Hibernie ac in terra supremū capitis Anglicani ecclie vicessimo octavo.

Rose and one
pasture, and
the Vyne
Inn, reserv-
ing the rec-
tory of Fel-
tham.

pensions, to the said church and rectory belonging; which said manors, and other premises so given and granted, extend to the value of twenty-seven pounds sterling. To hold to the most illustrious lord the king, his heirs and successors for ever: and moreover the said master of Burton, keeper or warden of the hospital aforesaid, and brethren of the said manor of Feltham and Heston, and all the before recited premises, except as before excepted,—do warrant to the said king, &c. and them against all people will ever defend.” Dated 2d June, 28 Hen. VIII, and sealed with the hospital seal of Burton.

The 5 acres
under Col-
man's Hedge
and the 5
acres in
Colman's
Hedge Field,
were in the
parish of
St. Martin's.

The church of Feltham, reserved in this exchange, was one of the earliest gifts to the hospital; the manor, which was a later donation, and given by earl Baldwin, ranked amongst its most valuable possessions. Of the hospital estates at Edmonton; in the city of London; and the various parishes in its suburbs, no mention is made; these, therefore, still continued to the hospital, as well as the original endowment; but whether sufficient to maintain the accustomed number of lepers does not appear. In St. Giles's parish the quantity of acres mentioned to be transferred, amounts to forty-eight, exclusively of the marsh land and Rose closes, and the several messuages enumerated. These comprehended great part of the hospital possessions in its own parish, and had been the gifts of various charitably disposed persons, chiefly parishioners, from before the reign of Henry II to that of Edward III; a period when the large closes, here described as pasture, were divided into numerous gardens and residences, the property of the different individuals who occupied them. There are omitted,—the hospital and its site; the manor of St. Giles; the Pitaunce Croft; Le Lane; Newland, and some lesser places. By this exchange, the hospital possessions expressly mentioned therein, were for ever separated from the rest, and vested in the king; consequently no part of them is to be understood as having passed with the hospital by any subsequent grant.

What pre-
mises did, or
did not pass
by this ex-
change.

The transfer of so large a portion of the hospital property, for which, as before observed, it received no equivalent, could only be considered as a preparatory step to its desolution. It may therefore be then said, to have anticipated the general fate that awaited the other religious and charitable establishments of the land. Two years after this period, during which time it appears to have remained unmolested, that great event in English history, the suppression of monasteries, took place, and completed its ruin with the rest.

The hospital of Burton St. Lazar, with its dependant cell of St. Giles's hospital, was dissolved anno 1539.

Its

Its history since, to 1547, when the site of the hospital and its appendages, were parcelled out to various possessors, is short:—

As it required no separate deed of surrender in resigning the hospital into the king's hands (it being included in that of Burton St. Lazar), (²⁹) some information is lost which it might have been gratifying to know, namely; as to the number of officers, &c. then on the foundation, who (if not lepers) would have been required to sign such deed. That the establishment was much reduced, there is little doubt from several circumstances before stated.

Henry, kept the hospital, and its precincts, six years in his own possession (as he retained, for a length of time, those of St. John of Jerusalem, St. Bartholomew, and others, apparently from their nearness to town,) and in 1545, bestowed it on lord Lisle, together with Burton St. Lazar, by the following grant. Rent to the crown, 4 *l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

Henry VIII.
grants hosp.
and its estate
to Lord Lisle.

(³⁰) “ The king, to all to whom, &c. Be it known, That we, in consideration of the good, true, faithful, and acceptable counsel and services to us, by our beloved counsellor John Dudley, knight of the most noble order of the garter,

(²⁹) Accordingly, neither Tonstal, in the reign of Henry VIII, nor the Book of Chauntries, in that of his son, take any notice of St. Giles's Hospital. *Malc. Lond' Red. III*, p. 485.

(³⁰) Rex omnibz ad quos, &c. Sciatis qđ nos in considerac'oe boni veri fidelis & acceptabilis consilij et s'vcij nob' p' dilc'm consiliařm nřm Johēm Dudley p' nobilis ordinis Gartrij militem vicecomitem Lisle magnū admirallum Anglie ante hec tempora fact' et impens de gřa nřa spali ac ex'cta sciencia et mero motu nřis Dedicimus & concessim' de p' p'sentes dam' et concidim' eidm Johi Dudley Vicecomiti Lisle totum nup Hospitale de Burton Sđi Lazari alias dict' Hospitale Sđi Lazari de Burton cum suis juribz mcmb'ris et p'tinen' univ'sis in Com' nřo Leyc' modo dissolut' ac in manibz nřis jam existent' ac totum nup' Hospitale Sđi Egidij in Campis ex^d Barras London cum suis juribz mcmb'ris & p'tm univ'sis in Com' nřo Mydd' simili modo dissolutū ac in manibz nřis jam existen', &c.

Necnon totam Rectoriam nřam et eccliam

nřam de Feltham cum suis juribz et p'tin' univ'sis in Com' nřo Midd' dco nup Hospitali de Burton pdc'a dudum spectan' & p'tinen ac pcell possessionū inde existen' et advocatio'em donaco'em lib'am disposicio'em & jus p'natus vicarie parochialis de Feltham in dco nřo Midd' dco Com' nup' Hospitale de Burton p'dca dudum spectan' & p'tinen', &c.

Ac eciam omnia & singula sua man'ia messuagia rectorias ecclias, &c. (int. alia) in počh Sđi Egidij in Campis ex^a Barras London et in Holborn Feltham et Edelmeton in dco Com' nřo Midd' ac in Civitate London et alibi ubicumq, infra regnū nřm Angl' dco nup' Hospitale de Burton Sđi Lazari alias dict' Hospitale Sđi Lazari de Burton Ac dco nup' Hospitali Sđi Egidij in Campis ex^a Barras London seu alt'i eorq'dem nup Hospitaliū quoque modo spectan' vel p'tinen' aut ut pcell possessionū dci nup' Hosp de Burton p'dca et dci nup' Hospitalis Sđi Egidij in Campis seu alt'ius eo'q'dem nup Hospitaliū ante hac hit cogint accept' usitat seu reputat existen'. Teste, &c.

³ pars original,
³⁶ Hen. VIII,
Rot. 94.

Grant of
hosp. to Lord
Lisle.

garter, viscount Lisle, and our great admiral of England, before time done and performed. Of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said John Dudley viscount Lisle, all the late dissolved hospital of Burton St. Lazar, otherwise called the hospital of Saint Lazarus of Burton, with all its rights, members and appurtenances, in our county of Leicester; lately dissolved, and in our hands now being; and all that the late hospital of St. Giles *in the Fields* without the bars of London, with all its rights, members and appurtenances, in our county of Middlesex, in like manner dissolved of late, and in our hands now being, &c. And also all that our rectory and church of Feltham, with all its rights, members and appurtenances, in our said county of Middlesex, to the late hospital of Burton aforesaid belonging and appertaining, or being part or possession thereof; and the advowson, donation, free disposition, and right of patronage, of the vicarage of the parish of Feltham, in our said county of Middlesex, of the possessions of the late hospital of Burton aforesaid, being, belonging and appertaining.

Estates in
St. Giles's
parish and
elsewhere.

And also all and singular their *manors, messuages*, rectories, churches, &c. (amongst others) in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, without the bars of London; and in Holbourne, Feltham, and Edmonton (Edelmeton,) in our said county of Middlesex, and in the *city of London* and elsewhere, and wheresoever within our *kingdom of England*, to the said late hospital of Burton St. Lazarus, otherwise the hospital of Burton St. Lazar, and of the said late hospital of *St. Giles* in the Fields, without the bars of London, or either of the same late hospitals in anywise belonging or appertaining; or as parcel or possession of the said late hospital of Burton aforesaid, and the said late hospital of St. Giles in the Fields, or either of the said late hospitals heretofore possessed, known, accepted, used, or reputed to belong." (31)

Lord Lisle, on receiving this grant of the hospital, fitted up the principal part of the building as a residence for himself, and leased various subordinate parts of the structure out to different tenants, as well as portions of the adjoining ground;

(31) By this grant all the possessions of parish of St. Giles. Also of the church of the hospital of St. Giles (not expressly mentioned in the exchange with the king) were several rent-charges and hereditaments in the city of London, and the suburbs thereof, and in the fields of Westminster, and at Charing; and manor of St. Giles; the Pitaunce Croft; as described in the account of the hospital Newland; Le Lane, and other lands in the possessions, Chap. IV.

ground, gardens, &c. ; and having dwelt there two years, obtained the king's licence to convey the whole of the premises to John Wymonde Carewe, Esq. as follows :—

(³²) “The king, to all to whom, &c. greeting. Know ye, that we of our special grace, and in consideration of the sum of seven pounds and sixteen shillings paid to us in our hanaper, do grant and give licence, and by these presents have granted and given licence, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, unto our beloved John Dudley, knight of our order of the garter, Viscount Lisle, and our Great Admiral of England, to grant and sell, dispose of,

Licence to
Lord Lisle to
convey to
Wymonde
Carewe.

(³²) Among the records in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's office, in the Exchequer, to wit, in the fifth part ^{5 Pars original,} 38 Hen. VIII, of the originals of the thirty-^{Rol. 105.} eighth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, Roll CV, is contained as follows ; that is to say,

Midd'. Rex omnibz act quos, &c. Sal̄m qd nos de Ḡra spali ac p̄ suma septem librarq et sexdecem solidor nob' salutis in Hanapio n̄ro consessimus et licentium dedimus a p̄ p̄sentes concedimus & licenciam damus p̄ nob' et heredibz n̄ris quantum in nob' est dilco nob' Johi Dudley ordinis n̄ri Gatrij militi vicecomite Lyslij & magno ammirallo n̄ro Angl' qd ipe totam suam mansionem placeam sive capitalem Domu nup' dom' dissolut' Hospitalis S̄ci Egidij in Campis scituat' et existen' in parochia S̄ci Egidij in Campis in Com' Midd' Ac om̄ia illa domor edificia orrea gardina stabula & poñica sua p̄tinencia pd̄ce capitali placee sive Hospitali ac unū clausum jacen' ante magnus portus ejusdem nup' Hospitalis continens p̄ estimaco'em sexdecem acras t̄re cum om̄ibz & singulis suis p̄tinen' que nup' sunt vel fuerunt in tenura sive occupaco'e Thom̄e magnus elici Necnon unū aliū messuagiū parcell situs nup' d̄ci Hospitalis unā cum pomerijs & gardinis eidem messuagio p̄tinen sive adjacent' existen' in pd̄ca parochia S̄ci Egidij nup' in tenura sive occupaco'e Doctoris Borde Ac unam clausi sive clausum jacen' infra p̄dict p̄cinct dict' nup' Hospi-

talis vulgarit vocat' le Pole Close Ac unū aliū clausum vocat le Newlond continen' p̄ estimaco'em viginti acras ac unam alia peciam t̄re vocat' le Lane nup' in tenura sive occupaco'e Georgij Sutton Gen'oso Ac unū aliū messuagiū ac pomar' & gardinū eidem messuagio adjacent' sive p̄tinen parcell scit' d̄ci nup' Hospitalis nup' in tenurae sive occupaco'e cujusdam Maḡri Derrysle et quondam in tenura cujusdam Maḡri Wynter jacen' et existen' infra pred̄cam parochiam S̄ci Egidij que de nob' tenent' in Capite Dara possit & concedere vendere t̄dere drinitte delibare alienam aut' cognosce p̄ finem in Cur' n̄ra coram justic' n̄ris de Cōi Banco seu aliquo modo quoqunq; ad libitum ipiūs Johis Wymodde Carewe Armig' Habend' et ten eidem Wymondo heredibz et assign' suis de nob' et heredibz n̄ris p̄ s̄vicia inde debita & de jure consueta imp̄p̄m Et eidem Wymondo qd ipe pd̄cam mansionem domos edificia gardina stabula pomia clausuris t̄re & singula p̄missa que quicq; cum p̄tin' a prefato Johe recipe possit & tenere sibi et heredibz suis de nob' et hered' n̄ris p̄dcis p̄ s̄vicia pd̄ca sicut pd̄cm est imp̄p̄m in tenore p̄senim̄ similit licenciam dedimus ac damus spa'lem Nolentes qd p̄fatis Johis vel hered' essui aut p̄fatus Wymondus vel heredes sui p̄ nos vel heredes n̄ris Justic' escaetores vice comitiant alia Ballivos seu Ministros n̄ros vel hered' n̄ror quocumq; inde oconeter molestant' impetant' in aliquo seu qd ventor Macaius rei, &c. Teste R apud Westm' vj die Julij.

Occupants of
hosp. after its
dissolution.

Dr. Andrew
Borde, &c.

of, alienate or acknowledge by fine in our court, before our justices of our common bench, or in any manner whatsoever at his pleasure, unto John Wymonde Carewe, Esq. all that his *mansion*, place or capital house, late the house of the dissolved hospital of St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, and all those houses, edifices, gardens, stables and orchards pertaining to the said capital place or hospital; and one close lying before the great gate of the same late hospital, containing sixteen acres of land, with all and singular its appurtenances, which are or late were in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Magnus, clerk; also one other messuage, part of the site of the said late hospital, with the orchard and garden to the same messuage pertaining or adjoining, being in the parish of St. Giles, late in the tenure or occupation of Dr. Borde; and one close or inclosure lying within the said precinct of the said late hospital, commonly called the Pool Close; and one other close, called the Newland (Le Neweland,) containing by estimation twenty acres; and one other piece of land, called Le Lane, late in the tenure or occupation of George Sutton, gentleman; and one other messuage and orchard and garden to the same messuage adjoining or pertaining, parcel of the site of the said late hospital, late in the tenure or occupation of one Master Densyle, and late in the tenure of one Master Wynter, lying and being within the said parish of St. Giles, and held of us in capite; To hold, &c. to the same Wymonde, his heirs and assigns, of us our heirs and successors for ever, by the services thence due and of right accustomed; and that he the said Wymonde Carewe, the said mansion, houses, edifices, gardens, stables, orchards, closes of land, and all and singular the premises whatsoever, with their appurtenances, may of the said John receive, and hold of him and his heirs from us and our heirs as aforesaid, by the said services for ever, according to the tenor of these presents, and in the same manner as we give and grant this our special licence; forbidding the said John or his heirs, or the said Wymonde or his heirs, on account of us or our heirs, or by our justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other our bailiffs or ministers whatsoever, to be thence or on that account in any way obstructed, molested, assaulted or hindered. Witness, the king at Westminster, July 6, 1547," (38th of his reign.)

Reflections
on its fall.

Thus fell the hospital of St. Giles! a charity of royal foundation, established for beneficent purposes, and which, partaking neither of the superstition nor vices commonly imputed to monasteries, might have been continued to posterity with advantage, but for the rapacity of a monarch, whose
desire

desire of plunder, rather than love of justice, made him spare no institution however sacred or useful.

As the number of diseased persons in the hospital at the time of its dissolution must have been small, compared with its flourishing state, as well from the reduction of the income for their maintenance, as from the decrease of the disorder itself, which about that period was, in many places, beginning to disappear; the provision requisite for their future subsistence would have been little. Agreeably to the custom as to other religious foundations, some small pensions were probably assigned to the healthy brethren, or officers here, as was the case at Burton; but the particulars of such, if any, we are unacquainted with.

Number of lepers probably small at dissolution of hospital.

Referring back to the earlier periods of its history, it may seem a question, whether this charity was benefited or injured by its connection with royalty; or, in other words, whether it did not lose, in point of advantage, what it gained in rank?—The distinction of “*our* hospital of St. Giles,” and “the hospital of Saint Giles, of the foundation of our predecessors,” by which it is described in the royal grants, might have had its influence; and the powerful nature of the protection afforded it, have screened it from some oppressions to which more obscure communities were liable; but it gave the crown a controul in return, which completely trenched on its independence, not only by destroying its rights as to appointing its officers, and by other acts subversive of its freedom, but in making it an object of barter without any regard to its interests. Thus Edward III, to ease his exchequer of an incumbrance, sold it to Burton St. Lazar. His grandson, Richard II, regardless of that compact, for a greater pecuniary advantage, re-sold it to the abbot of Tower Hill; and finally, Henry VIII, as we have seen, anticipating its annihilation in the general destruction of all similar institutions, obtained an exchange of its most valuable possessions, for which it received no equivalent.

How far benefited by its being under the patronage of the crown.

Having brought to a conclusion such particulars of historical detail, as were to be obtained respecting this hospital, it remains to give some account of the nature of its *government*, its masters, and other officers; a description of the *building* itself, and the premises attached to it, and the manner in which they were disposed of, after they ceased to be used for the purposes to which they were first set apart. These will be found to occupy the two succeeding

Conclusion of its history.

succeeding chapters. Previously to entering, however, upon these subjects, it may be right to subjoin a short notice of the custom, almost peculiar to this hospital, called, the "St. Giles's Bowl," mentioned by various writers. (³¹)

A List and Summary of the *hospital possessions*, particularly in St. Giles's parish, will be found in Chap. IV.

PECULIAR CUSTOM.

St. Giles's
bowl.

On the removal of the gallows from the elms in Smithfield, before 1413, they were erected at the north end of the garden wall belonging to this hospital; opposite to the place where the Pound afterwards stood; between the ends of St. Giles's High-street and Hog-lane, on which spot it continued till its removal to Tyburn. The condemned criminals, on their way to this, the place of execution, usually stopped at the hospital great gate, where they, as their last refreshment in this life, were presented with a large bowl of ale; whence the name of the "Saint Giles's bowl." Or, as the custom is more quaintly narrated by Burton, in his Leicestershire:—"At the hospital of Saint Giles in the Fields, without the bar of the Old Temple London, and the Domus Conversorum, now the Rolls, the prisoners conveyed from the city of London towards Teybourne, there to be executed for treasons, felonies, or other trespasses, were presented with a great bowle of ale, thereof to drinke at their pleasure, as to be their last refreshing in this life." (³⁴)

(³³) See Stowe's "Survaie," &c.

(³⁴) A similar custom, observes Mr. Penant, in his account of London, obtained antiently at York; which gave rise to the saying that the sadler of Bawtry was hanged

for leaving his liquor: had he stopped, as usual, his reprieve, which was actually on the road, would have arrived time enough to have saved him.



CHAP. II.

Of the Government of Hospital; with List and Account of Masters, Custodes, &c.; and Particulars as to other Officers on the Establishment; their Number, Nature, Duties, &c.

THE government of the hospital, and the controul and management of its estates and property, were vested in a master or warden, and other officers, with whom were associated a certain number of *sound* or healthy brethren, and subsequently sisters, as also in certain cases the lepers themselves. They assembled in chapter, had a common seal, and held courts as lords of the manor of St. Giles. As checks over any abuse of power which these might exercise, particularly in the disposal of the hospital estates, there were early appointed a sort of overseers or guardians, called custodes, who did not reside like the others within the hospital, but were generally citizens of the first eminence. The following are such particulars of each as are furnished by existing records:—

Government of Hospital, in whom vested.

MASTERS OR WARDENS.—The foundation charter of Matilda only appointed a *chaplain*, *clerk*, and *messenger* (*valettum*,) to preside over the hospital, ⁽¹⁾ and accordingly, the titles of *custos* and *magister*, do not occur until several years afterwards. The first person called master, in old writings, is “Dom^s Willielm^s Capellanus,” anno 1212 (13 k. John,) whose name is mentioned in a deed of prior date as *custos*, or keeper only, though filling then the situation of superior of the hospital. After him the heads of the establishment, who still continued for a considerable time to be chaplains or ecclesiastics, ⁽²⁾ are invariably

Masters or Wardens, their antiquity and office.

⁽¹⁾ At the early period when the hospital was founded, the lepers were suffered to go abroad to *beg*, (see note, p. 5,) and probably did not on that account want a greater number of superintendents. Antonio, one of them, derived his surname from being “rector of the church of St. Anthony,” attached to the hospital of that name in Threadneedle-street. And another master, Dñus Rogerus de Clare, held, together with

⁽²⁾ The master, as a clergyman, occasionally held other situations besides the mastership of St. Giles’s house. Roger de Sčo his mastership, the vicarage of Hampton. See p. 42.

invariably styled "Masters of St. Giles." Next in authority to the master appears to have been the

Clerk and
Proctor.

CLERK, as he is termed in the foundation charter alluded to, who was probably the same officer, subsequently called "procurator." The duty of the procurator or proctor, was to collect the donations of charitably disposed persons, ⁽³⁾ and to regulate the expenditure and concerns of the charity generally. He also in after-times acted as attorney or solicitor to the hospital, and on a vacancy in the mastership, appears frequently to have exercised that office until a new appointment was made. Several persons who came to be masters, are previously noticed as having been procurators or proctors to the establishment.

Receiver.

RECEIVER—"Receptor," an officer so termed, is mentioned in several of the antient deeds, who, if the proctors did not hold that situation with their own, which seems uncertain, were persons appointed as the hospital estates and property began to increase, to receive the rents, and adjust the accounts. See p. 43.

Messenger.

MESSENGER—"Unū valettū," appointed by the foundation charter, seems to have been a subordinate officer answering this description. In some deeds also, among the subscribing witnesses, "servientū hosp p' dict" is mentioned. Quæry, if the same.

Brothers and
sisters.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—These, in all public acts and grants affecting the general interests, shared the government with the master. They included the officers just specified and others, and were distinguished (the former at least) by the term *sound*, or healthy brethren (*fratris sanis*). The sisters were probably a sort of matrons or nurses, ⁽⁴⁾ and were likewise associated with them in the management. These are described various ways in the deeds to which they are parties, as "Frat' Hospit' s̄ci Egidij;" "Fratris et sororibus hosp s̄ci Egidij;" and sometimes as the "brothers and sisters of the *monastery* of St. Giles," and "the convent of St. Giles."—It is to be understood, however, that bequests were only made to them in trust for the infirm; and that their management was to be directed for the latter's benefit, or, as it is expressed in some of the records, "for the proper uses of the said hospital;" and that they were only the officers and guardians of the lepers, and could not appropriate

How de-
scribed in old
deeds.

any

⁽³⁾ See note, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smith-
field, which though not for lepers, was a
similar kind of charity, four of the *brothers*,

and the same number of *sisters*, had the joint
custody and care of the foundation, with the
master and other officers.

any gift made to the charity to their own exclusive use, unless so specified. Accordingly, in some of the grants, the donation is stated to be made “to the master, and brothers and sisters of the infirm,” (*i. e.* to the officers and attendants of the lepers,) where it is intended for their separate use, which was occasionally the case; but in others it is mentioned as being given “ad infirmorum s̄ci Egidij.”—It is worthy of remark also, that where the latter form of gift occurs, the infirm “brethren” only are named, and never “sisters,” which shews that these females were not diseased persons admitted into the hospital, but merely matrons or nurses, as stated (⁵). In some leases, the “infirm” are expressly named as parties with the above. The custodes always consent to transfers of the hospital property in deeds of an early date.

Distinction
between
sound and
infirm
brethren.

CUSTODES.—Of these officers, who it has been noticed were in general the most eminent citizens, including several of the mayors, sheriffs, &c. the origin is not mentioned, but they do not appear to have formed part of the original establishment. They sometimes (probably during vacancies in the mastership) not only assumed the powers of masters, but the title itself. An instance of this occurs in one of the deeds, which states, that the brothers and sisters grant, with the consent of Thomas de Hav'rell (Hardell) and William Harvile, their *masters* (*Tho' de Hav'rell et Will' Harvil mag'ror n̄ror*). See further as to them in the list of masters, &c. which follows.

Custodes.

These were the principal persons to whom was committed the custody and care of the hospital of St. Giles, previously to its union with Burton. They were either reduced or abolished subsequently to that event, being in no instance mentioned afterwards. We proceed to give a chronological list and account of the masters, wardens, &c.; and shall subjoin, as a conclusion to this chapter, such particulars of the other persons connected with the establishment, as have been met with:—

(⁵) At the mother hospital of Burton there were no sisters, nor is any mention made of them at St. Giles after its transfer to that house. There were at the former, however, in like manner, brethren, not lepers, to whom its government devolved. They were eight in number, and were associated with certain of the poor leprous brethren. In deeds of gift they are styled, “the healthy brethren dwelling at Burton,” and *fratris sanis apud Burton*.

ST. GILES'S HOSPITAL.

WARDENS AND MASTERS OF ST. GILES'S HOSPITAL,

From its first foundation, anno 1101, to its becoming a cell to Burton St. Lazar,
Leicestersh. 1354.

Johannes Capellanus.

Anno 1101.—Chaplain of the original or parochial church, was probably the first warden of St. Giles. As the charter of Henry II mentions the hospital to have been founded “ubi Johannes bonæ memoriæ fuit Capellanus.”

Ralph, son of Ade,

Cotterell
Garden is
now part of
Lincoln's-
Inn New
Square.

Anno 1186,—Is described as warden in a deed of this date, to which himself and brethren, and the prior and brethren of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, were parties, assuring the latter in possession of an estate in St. Giles's parish, called Cotterell Garden, on payment of 9s. per annum to the hospital; to which deed one Stephen, the son of Toka de Crupelegate, is also a party, as procurator of St. Giles.

Dom' Willielm' Capellan' Magister.

Anno 1212.—This is the first person on record who occurs under the title of master, being so named in a deed, dated the 13th of k. John. In a deed of a prior date he is called *custos*, or keeper. After him

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS, HIS SUCCESSORS, ARE ALL CALLED
MASTERS.

Dom' Rogerus de Clare,

Anno 1223,—Who was master nearly about this period, is not termed as the former “*capellanus*,” or chaplain; though, from the “Sir” prefixed to his name, he was evidently an ecclesiastic, and is in one of the deeds termed “vicar of Hampton.” During his mastership the first mention is made of custodes, or guardians, apparently a kind of overseers of the charity. The following are the two who served in his time, viz. :—

CUSTODES.

CUSTODES.

Andrew le Uclose.

Anno 1223.

Mentioned as mayor of London in the deed in which his name occurs, but probably only custos or keeper of the city during a vacancy in the office of mayor, as his name is not inserted in the list of mayors. — Strype's Stowe, Maitland, &c.

CUSTODES.

Andrew Bockerell.

Anno 1223.

Sheriff of London in the year 1223, (the period above-mentioned,) and mayor of London from the year 1232 to the year 1237. He was of an eminent family in the city, his relations, Stephen Bockerell and Thomas Bockerell, having been sheriffs, one in 1217, the other in 1227 and 1228.

Dom' Walterus Capellanus.

Anno 1230, &c.—There appears to have been two masters of this name, who held the office at the distance of half a century from each other, and are both styled “capellanus.” The present one, who was the first, is in deeds of a prior date to the above termed “receptor,” then “rectori hosp s̄ci Egidij,” afterwards “co-magr,” and lastly, “magister;” all of which situations he seems to have filled in succession. With him served as custodes, Andrew Bockerell, last-mentioned; and also,

CUSTODES.

Thom' de Harvyle.

Anno 1230.

Thomas de Harvil, or Harvyle, is styled in one deed which he witnesses, “scutar Reg.” and appears to have been one of the officers of the royal household. One William de Harville (probably his ancestor) served as sheriff of London anno 1190.

CUSTODES.

William Hardell.

Anno 1230.

William Hardell was sheriff of London in the year 1207, and occurs as a witness in a great number of the hospital grants, as well as his associate Thomas Harvyle. In 1215 he was mayor of London, as was Richard Hardell (possibly his son) from 1254 to 1258.

Magr. Willmo de Kirkes,

Anno 1253,—Was procurator anno 1216, and master as above. He does not appear to have been an ecclesiastic. The custodes with him were,

ST. GILES'S HOSPITAL.

CUSTODES.

Nicholas Bat.

Anno 1253. Was mayor of London in 1253, and the same year custode of the hospital. He appears (independently of his office) to have been a man of eminence in the city, though not distinguished in history. Gerard Bat, his ancestor, served the same office of mayor anno 1240.

CUSTODES.

Adam Basings.

Anno 1253. Or, de Basinge, who was also mayor of London in 1251, was of the great family of the Basingses, who gave name to Basinghall-street, which was the site of their town mansion. Solomon Basing was mayor in 1216, and Hugh Basing sheriff.

Thomas de Kirkeby.

Anno 1260.—Most probably followed the person after whom he is placed as master; as Thomas, but without the surname, is mentioned as holding that place, in deeds, near this time. The only other notice relating to him occurs in pleas, 47 Edw. III, about a house belonging to the hospital, which is there said to have been re-built, “while Thomas de Kirkeby was master.” The uncertainty of the date of his beginning his mastership renders it impossible to tell who were custodes with him.

Dom' Willielm' Capellanus.

Anno 1270.—Is grantor as master, in a deed of this date, but seems to have some time previously filled that office, and was, like several of his predecessors, at one time chaplain of the hospital. Only one person is mentioned as custode with him, viz. Walter Henry, of whom see an account hereafter.

William de Cokefeld, Magr.

Anno 1271.—Succeeded the above, before which time he had acted as procurator, viz. during the custodship of Harvyle and Hardell, who appear to have been in that office at intervals for many years. He probably was an old man, as the name of another master occurs only seven years afterwards. The custodes, while he was master, are not named.

Rogerus ——— Magr.

Anno 1278.—A person thus described, but without any surname, grants as master certain of the hospital estates, in a deed of this date, with the consent of the custode, &c.

CUSTODE.

CUSTODE.—*Sir Gregory de Rokesley, Knight,*

Mayor of London from the year 1275 to the year 1281, and again in the year 1285. This great citizen and highly eminent magistrate is celebrated by Stowe, for resisting a court mandate, which entrenched on the city's liberties; for which being summoned to answer the king's ministers, and conceiving it a degradation to do so in his official capacity, he disrobed himself of his mayor's dress, and appeared only as a private person. See much of him in that author's Survey of London, &c.

Rad' de Septem Fontibus.

Anno 1280.—A layman, and father of William de Septem Fontibus, a landholder of St. Giles's parish. This surname of Septem Fontibus, or the *Seven Springs*, frequently occurs in the hospital records, and seems to have belonged at the time to a considerable family (⁶). The same

CUSTODE.—*Sir Gregory de Rokesley, Knight,*

Continued in office during the mastership of the above Ralph, after whose time there does not seem to have been more than one custode appointed with each master.

Walterus Capellanus.

Anno 1283.—(The second master of that name,) grants as procurator, an. 1273, (1st of Edw. I,) and again in the same capacity 1283. With him served as

Frat' Rog' de Sco Antonio.

Anno 1291.—Officiated as procurator before he rose to be master. His name occurs various times among the hospital records. See as to his bequest for a sub-deacon, &c. page 57.

CUSTODE.

Sir Ralph Eswy.

Anno 1283. A Radulphus Eswy, or Asway, served the office of sheriff of London in the year 1284, and again in 1289, and was probably father of the above; for we can scarcely suppose, from the great age he must have attained, that they were one and the same person.

CUSTODES.

CUSTODE.

Walter Herny.

Walterus Herny, or Henry (for his name is spelt both ways,) was sheriff of London in the year 1268, and custode of this hospital in the year 1270, with the then master Dñus Will' Capellanus. This serves to shew, that the same person was sometimes re-elected.

Anno 1291.

Frat'

(⁶) The river Fleet, antiently called the river of Wells, rises from *seven springs* on the south side of the hill between Hampstead and Highgate, by Cacnwood. The surname of this family may have been taken from their residence in that neighbourhood.

ST. GILES'S HOSPITAL.

Frat' Geoffery de Birston.

Anno 1293.—One of the brothers of the house was this year constituted master by Edward I, whose mandate states his appointment to have been made in consequence of the dissensions among the members of the establishment, which had previously existed. Before this time the masters seem to have been elective (?).

William de Wetheresfeld.

Anno 1300.—The name of William de Wetheresfeld occurs in many of the hospital deeds about this period, as master, but not as having filled any subordinate office. There are no custodes mentioned with him.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE ONLY DESCRIBED AS
PROCURATORS,

But probably filled up some of the Chasms in the Dates in the preceding List,
as Masters.

Edwardus ———.

Anno 1218.—An officer of the hospital, of this name, but without any other addition, occurs both as a grantor and witness to several deeds, acting with the consent of the brothers, &c.

Dnus Gerardus.

Anno 1223.—Two persons of this name, but at some distance of time from each other, grant as procurators. The present one, from his title of *Dominus*, was probably an ecclesiastic.

CUSTODES.

Harvyle and Hardell, as before.

CUSTODES.

As before, *Hardell and Bockerell*.

Gerard ———.

Anno 1279.—Of this second Gerard, no other notice appears among the records, but that of his simply signing as procurator, among other witnesses.

Robert de Stapul.

Anno 1287.—Though placed here as procurator, it is not certain, that such was the office this Robert held, since he grants with the brothers and sisters, without his office being mentioned.

With both these last persons no Custodes are mentioned.

MASTERS

(?) *N. B.*—A Galfridus de Briston, or Birston, (quære, if this person or a descendant?) being to go to parts beyond the seas, had the king's letters of protection, 6th Jañry 1369, Pat. 43, Edw. III, p. 2. See also Newcourt, vol. II, p. 611.

MASTERS OF BURTON ST. LAZAR, & WARDENS OF ST. GILES,
From the Year 1354, when the Grant was made by King Edward III, to the
Dissolution, anno 1539.

Brother Richard Leghton.

Anno 1354.—The first master of Burton, who was also warden of St. Giles;
to whom K. Edward III granted the custody of the latter, in consideration of
his remitting an annuity, due from the crown, of 40 marks per ann (*).

Brother John Cryspin.

Anno 1358.—Was the successor of the above. In his time a great disturb-
ance having happened, in which forcible possession was taken of St. Giles's
hospital and its records, by persons apparently inimical to the transfer just
stated; the king, by his writ, directed inquiry to be made, and the offenders
to be punished (°).

William de Tynt.

Between anno 1358 and 1373, succeeded John Cryspin, but in what year is
uncertain.

Frere Hugh Michel.

Anno 1373.—Styled general commander of the hospital of St. Lazarus in
England, successor of the above.

William ———.

Thomas ———.

These two masters, whose christian names only are mentioned, occur
among the grants of St. Giles's hospital. They held their office, the
one in 1375, the other in 1376.

Robert Halliday.

Before anno 1380.—Succeeded the last named master, but in what year is
uncertain.

Frat' Willm de Croxton.

Anno 1380.—Exhibited the several grants, by inspeximus, of different
kings

(*) See the grant, chap. 1, p. 17.

(°) Chap. 1, p. 19.

kings to St. Giles's hospital, before the barons of the Exchequer, this year, to be enrolled, and which was accordingly done.

Frat' Walterus de Lynton.

Anno 1402.—The above Walter Lynton collected, and caused to be fairly entered in a vellum book, all the charters, grants, &c. to St. Giles's hospital, from its foundation to this year, as has been stated;—but whether he was actually master at the time, is doubtful; as in the year 1404, he was complainant in pleas held before the king's justices, touching the right of custody of St. Giles's hospital, according to the grant 27 Edw. III, in which pleas it is set forth, that the following persons had been possessed of such custody before, and during part of his mastership, viz.:—

Bro^r Nich^s de Dover.

Anno 1387.—Formerly master of Burton, and successor to Br. William de Croxton, was confirmed in the possession of Saint Giles's Hospital, anno 10 Ric. II, agreeably to grant 27 Edw. III. But it being afterwards charged against him, that he had broken the foundation statutes, by reducing the lepers, and improper admissions, he was displaced. And

Richard Clifford, Clk.

Anno 1390.—The same king Richard, by other his letters patent, dated in the 13th of his reign, granted again to his beloved clerk, Richard Clifford, (afterwards bishop of Worcester,) the custody of Burton, as well as St. Giles, to hold during life. And subsequently, viz.

Jn^o Macclesfield, Clk.

Anno 1389.—By other letters patent, dated 12 Ric. II, the king did give and grant unto his beloved clerk, John Macclesfield, the aforesaid hospital of St. Giles, described in said grant as being then vacant. To hold the custody thereof during life to the said John Macclesfield, with reversion to his heirs. But after said John's death—

Abbot of Tower Hill.

Anno 1392.—(An. reg' sui 14,) the same king Richard, by other his letters patent, (in consideration of the remission of an annuity of 110 marks due from the crown,) gave said hospital and the advocacy thereof, with the church within said hospital of St. Giles. To hold to said abbot, &c., to the injury of said Walter.

Sir Geoffry Shrigley.

Anno 1431.—Succeeded Walter de Lynton, or at least was master in that year (¹⁰).

Frat'

(¹⁰) In 1431, an agreement was entered den of Saint Giles (inter nobilem Dominum into between the master of Burton and war- Galfridum Shigley militem, magister de Burton

Frat' Willm' Sutton.

Anno 1461.—Master of Burton, and Warden of St. Giles, is mentioned in a clause of an act of resumption, 1 Edw. IV.

George Sutton.

Anno 1491.—Appears to have been master after the above William Sutton, and from the coincidence of names, might have been related to him. His successor was—

Thomas Harringwold.

Anno 1493.—Of whom we find no particulars but the name. Succeeded by

Sir Thomas Norton, Kn^t.

Anno 1508.—The only memorial we meet with concerning him, is the deed of sale of the "Goate on the Hope," (one of the hospital estates) noticed p. 28 (²)

Bro^r Thomas Ratcliffe.

Anno 1537.—Who, as master, this year made an exchange (probably compulsory) with Henry VIII, of most of the hospital estates; and which, after the dissolution, viz. anno 1545, the king again granted (int. al') to Ld Visc^t Lisle, as also the Hosp of St. Giles itself. See p. 33. (")

FURTHER

Burton Sancti Lazari Jerusalem ac custodem Nichols Leicestersh. II. p. 272. And see Hospitij Sancti Egidij) concerning the tythes further as to this, in Hist. Parish. of the manor of Bloomsbury (Blemundes- (²) Survey of London, p. 414. And see bury), "in parochia Hospitij predicti."— Nichols Leicestersh. art. Burton St. Lazar.

(") At the dissolution, the hospital of Burton St. Lazar was rated at the clear yearly value of £.265. 10s. 2½d.

					£.	s.	d.		
Burton	} M ^r et Fratres	Temporalibus	-	-	-	85	5 7		
St. Lazari		Dominicalibus	-	-	-	2	0 0		
Summa					-	-	-	£.145	5 7

In 1553, here remained in charge £.5 in annuities, and the following pensions, viz.

To Robert Cockle, clerk	-	£.4.	To William Prowdloe	£.3.
To John Frankysse	-	4.	To Thomas Aunset	- 2.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS AS TO GOVERNMENT OF HOSPITAL.

In their more important transactions, the master, brothers and sisters, appear always to have deliberated in full *chapter*, in the manner of the regular monasteries, and to have possessed all the usual corporate functions of those establishments. Their deeds are stated to be sealed “*cum sigillum commune hospit’ predict’*,” the common seal of the said hospital, or, as it is sometimes termed, the common seal of the said *convent*. And their consequence is evinced by their holding courts, and exercising manorial rights within their jurisdiction:—all payments of rents and pecuniary acknowledgments being directed in their several grants to be made at the “*court of the said hospital*,” (*curie p’dici hospit’*). And tenants holding by service of bodily labour and other servile tenures, are to render such services to the said master, brothers and sisters, as lords of the fee (*dñi feodi*).

Of the lesser persons on the establishment, or servants properly so called, the foundation statutes, as just observed, name but the one, termed *valettum*, whose precise office it is difficult to divine. That a single domestic must have been of little use to wait on so many diseased persons, is evident; the servant here appointed was probably, therefore, not only a messenger, but a sort of housekeeper or bursar, and had menials under him, who did the inferior business of the house. A proof of this is, that one of the hospital grants expressly mention a *cook*, as belonging to it:—the master, and brothers and sisters, having leased, 14 Edward II, to “*Richard, the cook of the said hospital, and his wife Matilda, two shops in Holborn*.” And if a cook, it, no doubt, had its porter or janitor, gardener, and other servants, as was usual in similar fraternities. “*Willielmo le Cordwan s’vient sokones d’ca hospit’*,” possibly one of these menials, occurs as a witness to one of the hospital deeds in the reign of John; as do other names under the description of “*s’viente p’dca hospitalis*.”—From these hints, and what has been before said, some estimate may be formed of the extent and nature of this charity in its flourishing state. Its union with Burton probably made great alterations, and account for its having much dwindled previously to its dissolution.

CHAP. III.

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, CHURCH, &c.

Account of the Hospital Site and Buildings; viz. Hospital Mansion, Gate-house, Chapter-house, Cloisters, &c.; the Hospital Church, its Altars and Chapels, and its Anniversary Obits and Priests. Particulars as to the Hospital Gardens, Closes, Walls, &c. with Plan.

THE site of the hospital was the site of the original parochial church which stood here, as is evident from the words of K. Henry the second's charter, which expressly state it to have been founded, "*ubi Johannes bonæ memoriæ fuit capellanus*," upon the spot where John of good memory was chaplain.⁽¹⁾ The ground, which was originally crown land, was given (together with the manor of St. Giles) by the royal foundress, and consisted, according to pope Alexander's bull,⁽²⁾ of eight acres; upon which, says Leland, the queen caused to be built "*a house* (i.e. a principal mansion) with an *oratory* (chapel) and *offices*." That these buildings, at first few and small, were afterwards increased and enlarged, as well as the hospital boundaries, when the charity added to its revenues, there seems no doubt. But what the alterations were, at this distance of time can only be conjectured.

The grant of the hospital, by Henry VIII to lord Lisle, simply describes it as "*All that the late dissolved hospital of St. Giles in the Fields, without the bars of London, with its appurtenances, &c. lately dissolved.*" But his licence to that nobleman to convey the same to Wymond Carew, contains a description of part of these premises, sufficiently detailed to afford almost every information that can be desired. They are thus particularized:—

"All that mansion, place, or capital house, late the house of the dissolved hospital of St. Giles in the Fields;—and all those houses, gardens, stables and orchards to the same belonging; and one other messuage (parcel of the site of the said late hospital,) and the orchard and garden to the same belonging and

Hospital site.

Buildings
first erected
on.Particulars as
to, as des-
cribed in the
licence to
Wymond
Carew,
temp.
Hen. VIII.

⁽¹⁾ See chart. Hen. II, chap. I, p. 6.

⁽²⁾ See chap. I, p. 9.

and adjoining, late in the tenure of Dr. Borde ;—and one other messuage, and orchard and garden, to the same adjoining or belonging (parcel of the site of the said late hospital,) late in the tenure or occupation of one Master Densyll, and since of one Master Winter ;—also one close or inclosure, lying within the *precinct* of the said late hospital, commonly called Le Pole Close ; and one close lying before the *great gate* of the same hospital, containing by estimation sixteen acres, with their appurtenances, late in the occupation of Thomas Magnus, clerk ;—also one other close called Newland, containing by estimation twenty acres ;—and one other piece of land called Le Lane, late in the occupation of George Sutton, gentleman.”

Pool Close.
Pitaunce
Croft.

Newland.
Le Lane.

From the foregoing enumeration, we learn, that the hospital buildings were nearly of a similar description at the foundation and dissolution, and consisted of a principal building, or the hospital properly so called, probably devoted to the sole residence of the lepers and their attendants, &c. constituting its chief part, denominated the “CAPITAL PLACE OR MANSION HOUSE.”

Gate-house.

A GREAT GATE, or gate-house, common to all establishments of this kind, and which probably contained a porter's lodge, and other chambers.

Various subordinate erections, particularized as the messuage and premises occupied by Dr. Borde ; those by Densyll and Winter, and most likely numerous lesser buildings, which are only mentioned in the grant as “the HOUSES, STABLES, &c. to the same belonging.” In addition to those, were :—

Church and
Chapter-
house.

The CHURCH and WALLS, which are not mentioned in the grant (the former remaining to the parish,) but which were also prominent features among the hospital buildings ; and from the before-noticed deeds, we learn, that a

CHAPTER HOUSE was one of its appendages, (') and if so, there is little doubt but the hospital had CLOISTERS, and all the other parts of a regular monastery.

THE CAPITAL PLACE OR MANSION HOUSE

Hospital
mansion.

Stood nearly in a parallel direction with the present church, but more to the westward, and was converted into a residence by lord Lisle, and inhabited by himself, and afterwards by the famous Alice duchess Dudley, who was buried therefrom in 1669 ; soon after which period it was inhabited by Lord Wharton, and

(³) Several of the deeds are said to be *assensu capitulo nro.*—“*Reddendo in cur' Dat' in cap'lo nro Hospitalis p'dei.*” In *nro Sci Egidij,*” &c. others occur the expressions, “*Cum unū*

and was demolished, previously to the building of Denmark-street. It was situated where Lloyd's court and the soap manufactory now are.

DR. BORDE'S MESSAGE,

Or the one occupied by Densyll and Winter (it is difficult to ascertain which,) it is not improbable was the master's house, and stood near the main building. This might have been the residence afterwards given by duchess Dudley to the rector, called "The White House," the site of which is now called Dudley Court.

Dr. Borde's
message.

THE HOSPITAL CHURCH,

(Which included that of the parish,) though of no great magnitude, yet had its altars and chapels, at which different priests officiated, exclusively of others employed in the chantries in singing masses for the repose of the dead. The exact number and nature of these, it may perhaps be impossible, at this distance of time to particularize; but some idea of them may be formed from hints in the hospital grants, which will be seen in speaking of the anniversary obits kept here. Of the supposed style of architecture of the church, and other minutiae connected with it, as a *building*, a more detailed account will be found in the succeeding history of the parish.

Hospital
church;
its chapels,
altars, &c.

The principal object of attention on entering the hospital church, must have been its high altar of St. Giles, which stood at its east end, and was probably adorned with an image of the patron saint. Before this burnt a great taper, called "St. Giles's Light," towards the expence of maintaining which, about the year 1200, William Christmas, a parishioner, bequeathed the annual sum of 12*d.* The chapel of St. Michael and its altar, formed another prominent feature in the same building, and had its proper priest or chaplain. These both belonged to that portion of the structure appropriated to the use of the *infirm* of the hospital, and which, as most convenient for that purpose, it is reasonable to conjecture, occupied the southern division or half of the church. The

St. Giles's
altar and
light.

St. Michael's
chapel.

PAROCHIAL CHURCH,

In all likelihood, for the reasons stated, as also to be nearer the main street, stood on the north side. The relative situation of each, (supposing that to be the case), will appear from the following plate, which contains a plan of *both* churches (agreeably to this supposition,) as also a representation of the exterior

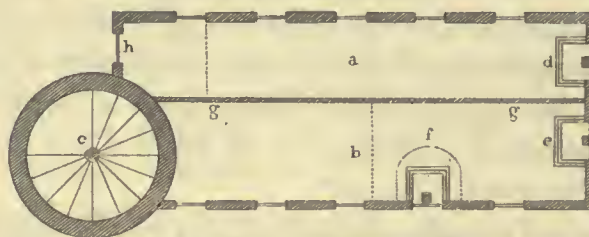
Parish
church.

ST. GILES'S HOSPITAL.

exterior of the whole building, as it existed soon after the Dissolution, and is preserved in rude delineations of it, made near the time :—



St. Giles's Hospital, A.D. 1560.



a. Parish Church
b. Hospital Do.
c. Bell Tower
d. High Altar
e. High Altar of St. Giles
f. St. Michael's Chapel
g. Screen dividing the Churches
h. Western Door of Entrance

ANNIVERSARY OBITS, PRIESTS, &c.

Obits of
William
Cristemassee.

William Cristemassee, anno 1200 (1st John,) gave by will to the hospital (exclusively of a quit rent of 7*d.*, and also of 7*d.* issuing from premises in St. Giles's parish) the sum of twelve pence annually (left by Alan Cristemassee, his father, for his soul's health) to Walter, then procurator, towards ST. GILES'S LIGHT (ad luminare sc̃i Egidij,) in the hospital church.

Grant of
John de
Garderoba to
St. Giles's
altar.

John de Garderoba, or John, wardrobe-keeper to Antony Bec, bishop of Durham, granted, anno 1200, to the master, and brothers and sisters of hospital, certain land, with five cottages thereon, at Aldewych, in "pōch sc̃i Egidij;" they offering yearly, by way of acknowledgment, one rose, upon the altar of St. Giles, in their hospital church.

Henry,

Henry, son of Ailwin, (citizen of London,) granted anno 1200, to God, and the hospital of St. Giles, and to the brothers and sisters of the same, “ Deo servientibz,” for the health of the soul of king Henry, his own soul, and the souls of his ancestors and successors, and of all the faithful deceased, five shillings annual rent, arising from land at Bishopsgate, to celebrate divine service yearly on the day of his anniversary obit ; (ad faciend’ sv’ciū p aia reg. H. & p anima mea, &c. in die anniversarij obit’ mei annuatim,) &c.

Obits of
Henry, son
of Ailwin.

William Hostiarij, anno 1218 (2d Hen. III,) Edward, procurator of hospital, and the brothers and sisters, grant certain their land, with a house thereon, situate in Fleet-street, to William Hostiarij, at a yearly rent of twenty shillings, on condition of said William expending annually six shillings and four-pence, at two payments of three shillings and two-pence each, in charity among the brothers and sisters, on the anniversary obits of William Hostiarij and his wife (possibly his parents,) celebrated in their church.

William
Hostiarij, &c.

N. B.—Gerard, procurator of hospital, afterwards renewed this grant.

Robert, son of Alicia.—G. (Gerard) procurator of hospital, and the brothers and sisters, by their deed, dated anno 1224, acknowledge and oblige themselves, in consideration of a yearly rent of twelve shillings, to be received by them of the fee of Geoffery de Frowick, in St. Anne’s parish, London (being a common gift to be divided among the priests, and said brothers and sisters,) to celebrate yearly, for ever, the anniversary of Robert, the son of Alicia (ad pitanciam commune tam int’ sacerdotes quam int’ frēset sorores eisdem loci dividendam ad anniversariū Robti fil’ Alic’ imppm singulis annis faciend’.)

Robert, son
of Alicia.

Richard de St. Albans, rector of the church of St. Botolph (Aldersgate,) near the above date, grants to the master, and three other chaplains and clerks, serving God in the hospital of St. Giles, &c. (Magro & tribz alijs capellanis & clīcīs Deo servientibz in hospitali s̄ci Egidij ex London) the sum of forty-two pence rent, in pure and perpetual alms, arising from a tenement in the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate, London, held by Alicia de Wynton, situate between the land of William Wallastere and the way leading to the water of Flete ; to hold to the said master, and chaplains and clerks, for ever, to celebrate the anniversary of his father and mother (p celebracōe anniversarior’ p’is mei & mat’is mee;) such rent of twelve shillings, to be received by the master, and distributed among the said chaplains and clerks, in quarterly payments of 10½d. each, &c.

Richard de
St. Albans.

William

Obits of
William de
Blemonte.

William de Blemonte—Rosia de Blemonte, and William de Blemonte, (third son of the said Rosia,) reg' Hen. III, grant and confirm to the hospital, in pure and perpetual alms, for the health of the soul of the said Rosia, and for the soul of William de Blemonte, her late husband, and for the souls of her father and mother, and of her ancestors and successors, ten shillings annual rent, arising from land in the parish of All Saints, in the Hay Wharf (in pōch omū scōr apud hey wharfe,) subject to a yearly acknowledgment therefrom of two shillings, to the monks of Westminster, the chief lords of the fee; so that said hospital did cause to be celebrated a yearly obit, or anniversary service, for their souls; (ita scīlt quod p'dca fres & sorores singulis annis an'ivsar' nīm in die obitus mei facient,) said Rosia warranting for herself and heirs, never to make claim of such rent, in consideration of the said anniversary being duly observed, &c.

Robert de
Purtepole.

Robert de Purtepole, or Portpool, by will dated anno 1259 (46 Hen. III,) bequeathed to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Giles, without London, twenty shillings annual rent, arising from his house in the parish of St. Sepulchre, London; ten shillings per annum, from a house situate in the Strand (*apud Strandam*,) which John the carpenter held; ten shillings quit rent; and ten shillings arising from a certain house in St. Giles's parish (making together forty shillings per annum) to find one chaplain to celebrate perpetually divine service, in the chapel of Saint Michael, within the hospital church of St. Giles, for his own soul, and for the souls of his ancestors and successors, for ever, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased.

William
Westmell's
obit.

William Westmell, (reg' Edw. II,) granted to St. Giles's Hospital, without London, the annual rent or sum of four shillings, arising from his tenement in the parish of St. Michael, Queen's Wharf, in "puram et perpetuam elemosinam," to perform a mass for his soul, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased, yearly, on the day of his anniversary, (faciendo missa vto'rent paia mea & cūbz fidelū defunctor' annuatim in die anniversarij mei, &c.

Subdeacon to
be provided.

Rog' de St. Anthony, or "de sō Antonio rector ecclie do sō Antonio, Lond' & p'curat' de hosp'. sancti Egidij Lond'," about anno 1292, bequeathed by will, all his land, with the edifices thereon, which Roger de Mordinave held of him, situate in the parish of St. Anthony, London, and extending breadthways towards the east from the king's highway, unto the house of the church of
the

the holy St. Anthony, in pure and perpetual alms, to provide one subdeacon to minister in the church of St. Giles without London, (ad sustentaco'em unius subdiaconi ministrand' in eccle s̄ci Egidij ex Lond',) conditionally that the chaplain and proctor did pay annually from the profits of the said land, &c. one mark of silver towards the *hospital light*; (ita tamen quod quincunq p'dc̄i hospit' luminas sacerdos & pcurator extiterit p soluat annuatim unam marcam argenti de p'dca trā,) &c.

St. Giles's
light.

CHAPLAINS, CHANTRY PRIESTS, &c.

There was *one chaplain* only, originally appointed for the hospital church; but in the bequest for the anniversary of Richard de St. Alban's parents, just noticed, three other chaplains and clerks (i. e. exclusively of the master,) are mentioned. There was also one or more chantry priests. The hospital chaplains are distinguished from the parish priests of the parochial church, in such deeds as their names occur; the former being sometimes denominated "Cap'ells p'dc̄i hospit'; capellanus infirm' s̄ci Egidij," and "Rectore hospit' s̄ci Egidij;" while the parish priest, on the contrary, is termed "Capellano de pōchia s̄ci Egidij," presbyter and sacerdote. (*) The chantry priests are not particularized. The following are a few of the names which occur, in which this distinction will be seen:—

<i>Hospital Chaplains.</i>	<i>Parish Priests.</i>
1166. Roger Capellanus.	1100. Johannes Capellanus.
1200. Gervasius Capellan'.	1200. Dñus Walt' Cristemasse Capellano de pōch S̄ci Egidij.
1210. Robt'o Cap'ello p'dci Hospit'.	1260. Ricardo Hykele Clerico S̄ci Egidij.
1240. Gerrardo Capellano Infirmit' S̄ci Egidij.	1166. Robert Presbyter.
1248. Johannes Capellūm in p'dci Hospit'.	1189. Salomon P'sbiter.
1260. Mag' Walt' Rectore Hosp S̄ci Egidij.	——. Walterus Sacerdote.

HOSPITAL

(*) Presbyter and sacerdote, are appellations which were, according to Bishop Kennet, in his Parochial Antiquities, always applied to, and only signified the parish priest, rector or vicar, as distinguished from his capellan or curate. The parish curate, on the contrary, is always called capellan.

HOSPITAL GARDENS, &c.

Hospital
gardens.

In the sentential award or decretal sentence of Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, made anno 1222, concerning a contest between Eustace, bishop of London, and the abbot of Westminster (in which St. Giles's parish is expressly mentioned,) the hospital gardens appear to have lain between the High-street of St. Giles, the site of the late pound, and Hog-lane. "I am of opinion, therefore," says Maitland, "that the hospital stood where at present Lloyd's court is situate."

Particulars
as to.

From frequent references in the book of grants, it is evident that the hospital gardens *surrounded* the whole hospital, with perhaps an exception of its principal front towards St. Giles's-street, and were not confined to any particular corner; which also agrees with what is known to be fact, from the particular descriptions of these gardens in old deeds, viz. :

Anicia de Essexiæ, in the reign of Richard I, in a grant of a messuage near the hospital, describes it as situate "int' gardinu dci hospit' et viam regiam." That is to say, between the east end of the hospital garden and Aldewych, (now Drury-lane;) and Henry de Belgrave, soon after the same period, grants "all his land lying in Westm' fields (in campo de Westm') next to the garden of St. Giles's hospital;" i. e. on its south-west extremity. Other deeds, in like manner, prove the gardens to have environed at least three sides of the hospital buildings.

That they were divided, there is no doubt, from mention occurring of the "hospital orchard," as well as the specification of the "orchard and garden," belonging to Dr. Borde's messuage, and the "orchard and garden" belonging to the messuage described as occupied by Densyll and Wynter. The portion of ground called "The Pool Close," there is reason to suppose was part of the hospital site. Of the other closes, that containing sixteen acres, and lying before the gate, was the only one that properly belonged to the hospital precincts, and was antiently called the "Pitaunce Croft."

Le Lane (the lane) surrounded the south and part of the east sides of the hospital.

Walls.

The walls or inclosure, commenced on the north-west, at the corner of Hog-lane, opposite to which stood the gallows. Thence they ran on the north-east side as far as the present opening to Monmouth-street, and so on to the south end of Hog-lane, their present boundary.

The

The opening next the present entrance to St. Giles's church, by what is called the "Resurrection Gate," or very near it, was the great gate of the hospital, and the spot at which criminals were allowed to drink on their way to the gallows. The relative situation of the foregoing places, will be best explained by the following

St. Giles's
bowl.

PLAN OF ST. GILES'S HOSPITAL AND PRECINCTS.



It may be here mentioned also, that besides the above places the hospital had a GRANARY at Edmonton, to which, in all probability, belonged a grange or farm, and appurtenances. These premises are mentioned in the grant to lord Lisle as "all those lands at Edelmeton," &c. Part of this land, consisting of four acres, was granted by William de Demeford, of Tottenham, to Ralph de Septem Fontibus, master of the hospital, in the reign of Henry III, and abutted north upon the hospital granary. It does not appear by whom the granary itself was given.

CHAP. IV.

HOSPITAL POSSESSIONS.

Account of the Hospital Possessions in St. Giles's Parish, and various other Parishes and Places in and around London.

The early Possessions of the Hospital may be classed under three General Heads, viz.

ANNUITIES,	RENT-CHARGES,	REAL ESTATES,
Issuing or arising from		Consisting of
THE EXCHEQUER, ROYAL DOMAINS, PRIVATE SOURCES.	LANDS, MESSUAGES, PUBLIC BODIES.	MANORS, LANDS AND TENEMENTS, ADVOWSONS, &c.

(The annual value, or other particulars of these, follow.)

Annuities issuing from

THE EXCHEQUER.	ROYAL DOMAINS.	PRIVATE SOURCES, &c.
<p>Three pounds per annum given by King Henry II, to provide a habit or dress for the lepers; payable on Michaelmas day for ever.</p> <p><i>N. B.</i>—The real purpose of this second endowment was, as stated, to buy a regular habit, and not merely clothes of any sort, as might be supposed.</p>	<p>Three pounds per annum from the customs of the "<i>Ripa Regnia</i>," called Aldereshethe, or Edred's Hythe, now Queen's Hythe, given by the foundress Matilda.</p> <p>Thirty shillings and five pence per annum from royal domains in Surrey, given by K. Henry II to buy lights.</p>	<p>Ten shillings per annum from the parish of St. Clement Danes, given by Peter, the son of Meilane, about A.D. 1150. See St. Clement's parish.</p> <p>Alms, or pensions (the amount not stated,) from the hundred of Isleworth, Middlesex; given about the same time as the above, by Bernard de Walerico.</p>

Rents issuing from

LANDS, &c.	MESSUAGES.	PUBLIC BODIES.
<p>Tenements and lands in the city of London, not particularized, given by Robert, the son of Ralph, before the reign of Henry II; besides ground in various parishes, as described in the hospital grants.</p>	<p>Seven houses erected by hospital on ground situate at Holborn Bars, given by Richard Younge, canon of St. Paul's, called Richard <i>Junior</i> in Henry II's charter, and held of him by Matilda Stokes.</p>	<p>Nine shillings per annum, payable by the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, for a piece of land in St. Giles's parish, called Cotterell Garden. See p. 46.</p>

Other

Other Real Estates, situated as follows, and consisting of

MANORS.	LANDS AND TENEMENTS.	ADVOWSONS, &c.
The manor of Feltham in Middlesex, given by earl Baldwin de Redmero ⁽¹⁾ , about the time of Richard I, or John. To which was joined—	Four acres of land given by sir William, Pincerna ⁽²⁾ .	The advowson of the parish church of St. Giles, situate <i>within</i> the hospital.
Heston, given near the same time by R. de St. Valenco, or St. Valence, ancestor of the great family of that name, of which were the celebrated William and Aymer de Valence, earls of Pembroke.	Two acres of land given by Geoffry, the son of Fredescend.	The advowson and right of patronage to the church and vicarage of Feltham, given by the Countess Hawisia de Rumara, before the reign of Henry II, and afterwards confirmed by Eust' de Falconberg, bishop of London.
	One acre of land given by Brungaro le Stepne.	
	Eight acres of land (the site of St. Giles's hospital), given by Queen Matilda. The foregoing were all situate in <i>St. Giles's</i> parish.	
	Land at Heston, given by Richard, bishop of London; and land (situation unknown) given by Roger, the son of Hubert.	

⁽¹⁾ Called in some accounts "Redvers."⁽²⁾ See p. 6.

The above account is of the principal grants made to the hospital prior to, or immediately succeeding, the reign of Henry II, as enumerated in the charter of that prince, p. 6, and the confirmatory bull of pope Alexander, p. 9. After that period, the donations became so numerous (chiefly consisting of real estates and rent charges) as to produce, even in that early age, a very considerable income; and to afford an idea of their extent and value, it may be necessary to give a list of the parishes and places in which they were situated, as contained in the original book of grants. ⁽³⁾

"Kalendar
Pöch in Libro isto Content."

De Pöch Sçi Egidij Lond.'

Pluribz Parochijs, viz.

Sancti Dunstani West.
Sancte Brigide.
Sçi Martini infra Ludgate.
Sçi Ničhi ad Macellas.
Sçi Mičhis ad Bladum.
Sçi Augustini juxta portam Sçi Pauli.
Sçi Vedasti et Jöhe Zacharis.
Sçi Matthei juxta Chepe.
Sçi Petri in Chepe.

Sçi Benedict Wode Wharfe.
Sancti Gregorij.
Sancti Petri Pavi.
Sancti Olavi in Mugevelstrete.
Sçi Alphegi juxta Crepilgate.
Sçe Maric de Aldermanbury.
Sancte Marie Som'sete.
Sancti Nichi Olavi.
Sancti Martini Orgar.

Sancte

⁽³⁾ Har. MS. N° 4,015.

Sancte Marie de Conynghope.
 S̄ci Bened̄ci Sherhog.
 Sancti Laurencij Judaismo.
 S̄ce Margery de Lothbery.
 S̄ci Martini Pomere.
 Om̄i Sc̄or in Bred Strete.
 S̄ce Mildredi ibidem.
 Sancti Johannem Walbroke.
 S̄ci Stephi de Walbroke.
 Sancti Antonij.
 Sancte Marie de Arcubz.
 S̄ce Marie Aldermanchurche.
 S̄ce Marie Ungare Friday Strete.
 Sancti Nichi Cole Abbey.
 S̄ci Michis ad Repam Reginae.
 S̄ci Martini in Vintria.
 S̄ci Jacobi in Garlikhithe.
 S̄ci Thom̄a Apli.
 Sancti Martini Otewyche.
 Sancti Barthi parvi.
 Sancti Cristofori.
 Om̄i Sc̄or Heywharfe.
 Sancti Maḡni Martyri.

Sancte Margere Pont'.
 Sancti Leonardi in Estchepe.
 Sancti Bened̄ci Grasschirche.
 Om̄i Sanctor' Berkyng.
 Sancti Andree Huberd.
 Sancti Dunstani Est.
 Sancti Olavi vs̄s Turrim.
 Sancti Dionisij Backchirche.
 Sancte Anne.
 Sancti Botulphi ext^a Byshoppesgate.
 Sancti Egidij ext^a Crepilgate.
 Sancti Botulphi ex^a Aldrichegate.
 Sancti Sepulchri ex^a Newgate.
 Sancte Marie del Strond.
 Sancti Clementi Dacor'.
 In Vile et Campis Westm'.
 Sancti Pancracij.
 De pōch Tyburne et Westburne.
 De pōch de Heston.
 De pōch de Feltham.
 S̄oc Wenington et }
 S̄ci Egidium." }

Of the sixty-three parishes and places here enumerated, the hospital had the greatest number of estates in its own parish of *St. Giles*, and, in fact, owned the greater part of the parish itself; though the amount of its property in estates and rent charges in other parishes was very considerable, as will be seen by the following Abstract of Grants.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan. (4)	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	BLOOMSBURY SIDE. (5) HOUSES, &c. AND GARDENS. (6)	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
I.	Hen. le Calicer.	A messuage of, adjoining to the messuage of Rob. le Cruce ^r . See estate III.		
II.	Rob. le Cruce ^r .	His own messuage, noticed with the above, in the account of the next estate.		
III.	The same.	A messuage and outhouses, garden, &c. situate next his own messuage and the messuage of Hen. le Calicer (Nos. I. & II.) west; and next the messuage (No. IV.) east; and extending from the king's highway (St. Giles's-street) south, towards the Pitaunce croft, north. N. B.—This was afterwards granted by le Cruce ^r to Rog. de Stowc.	Names of Grantors of these Estates to Hospital unknown.	Dates not with certainty known, but all prior to reign Edw. III.
IV.	Rob. le Rous de Gervimine.	A messuage and appurtenances, adjoining to the last named messuage of le Cruce ^r , west; and lying next land and a house (No. V.) of Gerv' le Lyngedrap', east; and extending from the king's highway, south, towards the hospital land (the Pitaunce Croft) north.	Rob. le Rous de Gervimine, after his father's death.	Edw. I, or beginning of reign Edw. II.
V.	Gervase le Lyngedrap.	A messuage, adjoining on the west, to the above tenement of De Gervimine.	Grantor to Hosp. unknown.	Same.
VI.	Stephen Hereward.	A tenement, with a garden, &c. late John Hereward's (father of said Stephen,) adjoining Gerv' le Lyngedrap's house, west. N. B.—These premises were afterwards granted by Juliana Hereward to Jno. de Rothinge, and subsequently became the hospital's, which granted them to Thomas de Stowe.	Enfeoffed by Adam Godchere to John Lambourne in trust for Hospital.	Same.

(4) See the *Plan of St. Giles's Parish*, alluded to, and which shews the relative situation, extent, nature, and other particulars of the estates described in this chapter, in the prefatory account before Chap. I, of the History of the Parish, intituled, "*General View of its Antient State*."

(5) BLOOMSBURY SIDE," (the name by which the whole northern division of St. Giles's is called in the old parish books, extends from King's-gate-street, Holborn, (east,) to Tottenham Court Road, (west,) and includes the whole of the present parish of St. George, Bloomsbury. The houses described above, stood along the north side of St. Giles's High Street, beginning nearly opposite the church, and

continuing to beyond the site of Bloomsbury-square, (but divided by a considerable portion of unbuilt land, facing the present Drury-lane, &c.) They had, all of them, gardens at their back about 100 feet deep, bounded north by Bloomsbury dyke or ditch, (now the common sewer). They are marked, with the houses on the plan, by roman figures.

(6) The estates enumerated in the following list, were not all in the possession of St. Giles's Hospital at the dates of the respective grants wherein they are mentioned, many of these being only transfers of the property from one owner to another; but they all belonged to the hospital, or it became in some way interested in them previously to the dissolution.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	BLOOMSBURY SIDE. HOUSES, &c. AND GARDENS.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
VII.	Wm. de Tottenhall.	A tenement of William de Tottenhall, next the tenement (No. VI.) and adjoining land granted to him by William Seman Russel.—See No. 9.		3d Edw. I.
VIII.	Wm. Seman Russel.	A tenement of, adjoining west on the last named piece of land (No. 9.) once of William Seman, and to a certain wall situate next the king's highway (St. Giles's-street.)		6th of Edw. I.
IX.	The same.	His own tenement, garden, and land, part of which latter, granted to William de Tottenhall, (*) is described as "a plot of land of his curtilage, extending in breadth, east and west, between his tenement (i. e. his own house) and a tenement of hospital; and in length, from the king's highway south, to land of said hospital north, being 170 feet long, and 118 feet broad."	Grantors of these estates to Hospital not mentioned; but they all formed part of its possessions previously to the dissolution.	1st of Edw. III.
X.	Roger Cissori.	His own tenement, adjoining east upon a tenement granted to him by hospital, and mentioned in the next Number.		
XI.	The same.	A messuage and appurtenances, granted to, by hospital, in consideration of 15 s. situate between the tenement of Henry de Thurkeby (No. XII.) and the houses there erected (Nos. XIII. & XIV.) on the east part, and the tenement of Roger Cissori (No. X.) on the west, containing breadthways, next the king's highway, 5½ ells; and extending lengthways, from the said highway south, to the ditch, called <i>Blemunde's Diche</i> north.		Dates doubtful; but some time between the reigns of Hen. III. and Edw. III.
XII.	Henr. de Thurkeby.	A capital messuage of, adjoining west to the messuage of Roger de Cissori (N ^o XI.) last described. See next estate.		
XIII.	The same.	A tenement granted to, by Hospital, and described as, "A messuage and appurtenances, lying between the King's highway, by which one goes from the said Hospital towards London, on the south; and the land late of William Blemunde, on the north; and extending in length to a capital messuage of the said Henry on the west."	Grantor to Hospital unknown.	Reign of Edw. I.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	BLOOMSBURY SIDE. HOUSES, &c. AND GARDENS.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, where known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
XIV. & 16. XV.	Rog. de Leycestr'. Wm. de Halliwell.	Land and a messuage of Roger de Leycestr' (le Cordwan') adjoining east on houses (N ^o XV.) of Wm. de Halliwell. Two houses granted by, to Wm. de Cancia, by the description of "all that land, with the houses thereon erected, and appurtenances, viz. two houses, with a curtilage; which said land, houses and ap- purtenances, extend lengthways from the king's highway, south, to the land which was William Blemontes, on the north; and breadthways, be- tween the land of Roger le Cordwan' (N ^o XIV. & 16.) west, and the land of Alicia, late wife of Wm. Heavihede, on the east. N. B. The houses above mentioned were after- wards granted by hospital to Hamon le Cord- wan' (surnamed also Sutor,) by the descrip- tion of, "one piece of our land, with the houses thereon erected, and appurtenances, some time Will. de Halliwell's, lying between land of Robert de S ^o Egidio, the hangman (Carnifex) east (XVI.) and land of Roger de Leycestr', west."	This land, and the houses mentioned, became the property of the hospital soon after making the grants here noticed; but in what way, or by whom given, does not appear.	The grants of these estates are undated; but the time when the transfers took place, may be pretty nearly ascertained from the names of the parties occurring in other deeds, the dates of which are known; they were mostly made in the reign of Hen. III, and Edw. I.
XVI.	Alicia Heavihede.	Land, &c. of, abutting west on houses of de Hal- liwell, and east on the tenement (N ^o XVII.) of Rob ^t le Criour.		
XVII.	Robert le Criour.	The tenement of, abutting west, on Heavihede's (afterwards Robert de S ^o Egidio's) land (N ^o XVI.) and east, on Wm. de Tottenhall's tenement next mentioned.		
XVIII.	Wm. de Tottenhall.	A tenement granted by, to John de Hadyngton, by the description of, "one messuage, with its ap- purtenances, situate breadthways between the tene- ment of Robert le Criour, (N ^o XVII.) on the west, and extending lengthways from the king's high- way, south, towards the tenement of Gervase, (de S ^o Egidio) (N ^o XX.) on the north.		
XIX.	Matild' de Bright.	Land of, described as extending from the king's highway south, to the ditch late of William Blem- mit (Blemonte,) north.	Matilda de Bright, widow.	19 Edw. I.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	BLOOMSBURY SIDE. HOUSES, LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, where known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
XX.	Gerv' de, São Egidio.	Land granted to, by hospital, (see N ^o XVIII.) on which a house appears to have been built afterwards, noticed in a re-grant from Hadyngton to Tottenhall, of the premises, (N ^o XVIII.) viz: "the tenement of said John de Hadyngton, situate towards the tenement late of <i>Gerv' de São Egidio</i> , east, and the tenement late of <i>Robert le Criour</i> , on the west, and extending lengthways from the king's highway, south, unto the tenement, late of said Gervase, north."	Grantors to hospital of these estates unknown.	2 Edw. II.
XXI.	Rob. Lun.	The house, or mansion of, noticed in a grant of Mason's croft, (N ^o 22.) which croft is described to lie between land of Wm. Blemonte, (his garden grounds) west, (k) land of Wm. de Kingesholl, (N ^o 19.) east; and to extend lengthways to the court (i. e. house) of Robert Lum, pannarius, (¹⁰) south, and to land of Hospital north.		Reign of Hen. III.
XXII.	Gena de Watford.	<i>St. Giles's Street.</i> A cottage and appurtenances, situate in the king's highway, next the common spring, (juxta fontem communen.)—(f) <i>Bloomsbury Side.</i> LAND, &c.	Gena Watford, relict of Hen. Watford.	
1.	Henry Russel.	Land of, mentioned in a grant of Matilda de Resini.—See N ^o 2.	Grantors to hospital of these estates unknown.	Dates of these grants unknown, but between reigns of Henry III, and Edw. III.
2.	Matilda Resini.	Land of, granted to De Cucfield and wife, by the description of "that land and appurtenances which she had of the gift of Richard Sayle, lying between land of Seman Russel, east, and land of Henry Russel, west."		
3.	Richard Sayle.	Land of, adjoining the above, and noticed in the grant of the next estate.—See N ^o 4.		
4.	Thomas Bntaile.	Land of, granted to Henry Faber, by the description of, "his land and appurtenances adjoining the land of <i>Richard Sayle</i> , on the high road leading to Tottenhall, and extending towards land of the church."—See N ^o 5.		

(¹⁰) Pannarius, a seller of bread.

ITS ESTATES IN ST. GILES'S PARISH.

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N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	BLOOMSBURY SIDE. LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, where known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
5.	Hospital.	Land of, called "land of the church."—See the before-mentioned, and also N ^o IX.	Grantors to hospital of these estates unknown.	Dates of these grants unknown, but between reigns of Hen. III. and Edw. III.
6.	Rob ^t Brith, or Bret.	Land of.—See N ^o 7.		
7.	Hospital.	Land of, granted to William de Cancia, by the description of "their land, late Robert le Rous de Gervimine's, lying lengthways between land, late of Robert Brith, west, and other their land, east, and breadthways, south and north, between the king's highway, and the Pitaunce croft ditch.		
8.	Hospital.	Land of, adjoining other their land, west, late of Rob ^t le Rous de Gervimine.—See No. 7.	Grantor unknown.	Date unknown.
9.	Seman Russel.	Land of, granted to William de Tottenhall, by the description of "a plot of ground, with a curtilage and appurtenances, containing breadthways, on the south part, 21½ feet, and on the north, 21½ feet, and extending from the tenement of William de Tottenhall, west, and his <i>own</i> (Seman Russel) land, east; abutting, south, upon the highway (St. Giles's High-street,) and north, upon his <i>garden</i> ; being in length, between their (Tottenhall's and Russel's) tenements, 21 feet, and in breadth, north and south, between said Seman Russel's garden, and a certain <i>wall</i> , situate next the king's highway, 18 feet."	Grantors of these estates to hospital unknown.	4 Edw. II.
10.	Hospital.	Land of, with two tenements thereon, abutting north, on Seman Russel's garden grounds, (No. IX.)—See No. 12.)		
11.	Alicia Sutor.	Land of, situate east of another piece granted by her to hospital. (12.)		
12.	Hospital.	Land of, granted as above, by the description of "land and appurtenances which she held of the fee of the same hospital, situate between land of the same hospital, (No. 13.) held by Alvericus, east; and other land of said Alicia, west, (No. 11.) containing in breadth on the south part, in a line even with the highway, 8½ ells, and the same in breadth on the north part, and extending to the king's highway, south, and north to the ditch parting William Blemunde's land from the said hereby granted land.	Alicia Sutor.	Reign of Edw. I.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	BLOOMSBURY SIDE. LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, where known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
13. 14.	Alvericus. Iggulfo le Gargurer.	Land of, held from hospital.— <i>See</i> No. 12. Land of, granted to him by hospital, by the description of "certain part of their land lying between land that Tyricus Sokelyng held of them, ou the east, (15,) and other their land (the plot above No. 13,) west, containing in length, east and west, even with the king's highway, 28½ ells, and in length on the north or reverse end, 26½ ells, and in breadth from the highway to William Blemunde's ditch, 22 ells. (¹¹)	Grantors of these estates to hospital unknown.	Dates unknown, but between reigns of Hen. III, and Edw. III.
15.	Tyricus Sokelyng. }	Land of, held from hospital.— <i>See</i> above, No. 14.		
16.	Rog ^r de Leycestr, (le Cordwan'.)	Land of, adjoining the houses of William de Halliwell, (XV.)		
17.	Matilda Dotte.	Land of, adjoining land, &c. of Gervase de Scō Egidio, west.—(<i>See</i> No. 18.)	Grantor to hosp. unknown.	Date of Grant unknown.
18.	Gerv' de Scō Egidio.	Land of, granted by hospital, by the description of "one acre of their land and appurtenances, which they had of the fee of the Lord William Belet, (¹²) lying between land of the same lord, Wil- liam Belet, land of Matilda Dotte, and land of Richard Maristal."— <i>See</i> for Gerv' de Scō Egidio's house, No. XX.	Sir William Belet, knt.	19 Edw. I.
19.	Rich. de Kingshull.	Land of, described as abutting on Mason's croft (XXI.) west, next Blemund's land, and north on hospital land, (20 & 21.)	Grantors to hospital unknown.	Dates of grants unknown, but as early as reign of Edw. I.
20.	{ Hospital. Ditto. }	Two plots of land of, adjoining Kingesholl's land and Mason's croft.— <i>See</i> Mason's croft.		
21.				
22.	Rich ^d le Mason, de Feversham.	Mason's croft, granted by, to Robert Lum, pannarius, by the description of "that his certain croft with the appurtenances, lying between the land of William Blemonte, towards the west, and the land of Richard de Kingesholl, towards the east, extending in length to the court of the said Robert, south, and to land of said hospital, north, containing ¾ qrs. of an acre of land."		

⁽¹¹⁾ About 100 feet. The ell mentioned throughout these grants, is called, "the iron ell of our lord the king."

⁽¹²⁾ Sir William Belet (of whom see more, Hist. Par.) appears to have been the successor of Blemund or Blemonte, in the proprietorship of Bloomsbury manor.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	BLOOMSBURY SIDE, &c. LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, where known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
23.	Hospital.	Pitaunce Croft, granted by Hen. VIII to lord Lisle, with the site, &c. of the hospital, and other the pccincts belonging thereto, by the description of "one close, lying before the great gate of the same hospital, containing by estimation, sixteen acres."—See grant to lord Lisle, p. 33.	Probably granted near the time when hospital founded; but see more as to, in History of Parish, under its proper head.	Between reigns of Hen. II, and Hen. III.
		<i>South Side.—Marshland, &c. (¹³)</i>		
C. and 24.	Herbert de Redermere.	A messuage and appurtenances, situate in the parish of the said hospital, called "Le Croshe Hese."	H. de Redermere, surnamed "The Cook."	21st of Edw. I.
22.	Roger Kimbe.	Land of Roger Kimbe, situate adjacent to the land next described.	Roger Kimbe.	Reign of Edw. I.
23.	Ralph de Sept Fontibz.	Half an acre of land, with its appurtenances, situate in the field called Merslade, held of the fee of Ralph de Sept Font', viz. that half acre which adjoined Herbert's (de Redemere's) land east, and Roger Kimbe's land west.	Rob' le Harriere et Uxor.	Dates of these grants to hospital not certainly known, but all in reign of Edw. I.
25.	Rog ^r son of Alan (Xtmas.)	A garden adjoining land of Peter, the son of (Rich. and Anime) mentioned below.	Roger, son of Alan.	
26.	Peter the son of Richard Anime.	Twenty-eight pence annual rent, issuing from an acre of land, with its appurtenances, which was his father Richard's, situate in Merslade, between the king's highway and the garden of Roger, the son Alan.	Hen de Oxonia Pinentar.	
		<i>South Side.—Le Newelond.</i>		
	John Cobbe.	A piece of land, separating Marshland from Aldewych, west, described in a grant of John Cobbe to John, the son of Walian, as "all his land in Aldewych, called Newelond."	John, son of Walian.	temp. Hen. III.
		<i>Le Pole Close.—Conduit Close.—Le Lane.</i>		
		See, for account of the hospital estates thus denominated, and situate in the part of the parish now describing, History of Parish.	Grantors to hospital unknown.	Dates of grants unknown.

(¹³) Now called "Seven Dials."—The south side of St. Giles's, extending west and east from the church to beyond Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and including all the ground southward to the extremities of the

parish, that way, was antiently divided into different portions, and differently denominated, as noticed above; and for more particular accounts whereof, see the succeeding History of the Parish.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	SOUTH SIDE. LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, where known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
		<i>South Side.—Aldewych, West.</i>		
27.	Dnūs Henr. le Cales, chaplain.	A certain plot of land, with the houses built thereon, and appurtenances, in the parish of the hospital, lying between the messuage of John de Watynge on the east, and the hospital garden west, and the king's highway leading from London to Tyburn on the north.	Grantor to hosp. unknown.	Dates of these grants to hospital unknown; but all as early as reigu of Hen. III.
28.	Jn ^o de Watynge.	Messuage and land of John de Watynge, mentioned above.	Grantor to hosp. unknown.	
29.	Wm. le Chandeler. }	A messuage and premises of, described below.	Juliana de Leycester.	
30.	Juliana de Leycester.	A messuage and other erections, with their appurtenances, situate between the king's highway, called Aldewych on the east, and a tenement late of William le Chandeler's (No. 29) west; and abutting upon a tenement of the hospital of St. Giles towards the south, and north upon St. Giles's street.		
31.	John de Cruce.	All that land and appurtenances, situate at the corner forined by the meeting of the two streets, whereof the one comes from St. Giles, and is called Strata Sci Egidij, and the other goes towards the Thames, and is called Aldewych, lying between other the land of said John de Cruce (32) and the garden of Roger, the son of Alan (33.)	The widow of Hugh Faber.	
32.	John de Cruce.	Land and tenement of, abutting on the premises last described.	Jn ^o de Cruce.	Reign of Hen. III, but in what year uncertain.
33.	Roger the son of Alan.	A second garden of Roger the son of Alan, mentioned in the grant of premises, No. 31, but not otherwise described.	Grantor to hosp. unknown.	
34.	Alan Xtmasse.	Land held of hospital by Alan Cristeinasse, abutting on the garden last mentioned; and described further hereafter.	Grantor to hosp. unknown.	
34.*	John de Garderoba.	All his lands and tenements, viz. half an acre and one rood of land, and five cottages with curtilages, &c. situate at Aldewych, held by him of the hospital.	Jn ^o de Gar- derobe.	Reign of Edw. I.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	SOUTH SIDE. LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, where known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
35.	William Xtmasse.	<i>South Side.—Aldewych, East. (¹⁴)</i> Land, &c. held of hospital by, described as "certain the hospital land, with the houses and appurtenances thereon, situate at the Cross by Aldewych," &c.	Grantor to hospital unknown.	Reign of Edw. I.
36.	Jn ^o de Cruce.	Land of John de Cruce; further noticed below.		
37.	Adam de Baldwin.	All his land lying between the land late of John de Cruce, north, and land of Richard (le Herpholder,) south, extending breadthways towards the king's highway of Aldewych, and lengthways from the said king's highway unto the land of Hugh de Blundi.	R ^d le Herpholder.	Reign of Hen. III.
38.*	R ^d le Herpholder. }	Land of, mentioned in the above description.	The same.	Grants of all these estates were made to hospital in reign of Henry III, but in what year uncertain.
38.	Roger le Fol.	A messuage, &c. granted by Jacob Beaupiginne, citizen of London, to Roger le Carpenter, and re-granted by said Roger and wife (36 Hen. III) to Thomas de la Hale, by the description of their "certain messuage and curtilage, which they held of Hugh de Blundi, situate between land of Siward and land late of John de Cruce breadthways, and extending lengthways from the king's highway, northwards, to the land of Henry Maggy, south," afterwards granted by de la Hale, to le Fol, under the name of "all his land, with the houses built thereon, curtilage and appurtenances," &c.	Roger le Fol. & Uxor.	
39.	Wm. Herlane Seeler.	A house and curtilage of, granted by William Thrillam, citizen and apothecary of London, and wife, by the description of "a certain house, and curtilage adjoining, situate in St. Giles's parish, and lying breadthways between the king's highway called Aldewych, on the west, and land of John de Watynge, east."	William Herlane Seeler.	

(¹⁴) The land between Drury-lane and Little Queen-street, west and east, and Great Queen-street and Holborn, south and north; containing Parker's-street, Lewknor's-lane, &c. It is called "*Aldewych east*," to distinguish it from the west

half of Aldewych, which lay between Seven Dials, or rather King-street and Drury-lane, west and east, and Castle-street and its continuation, and St. Giles's High-street, south and north. See Plan.

ST. GILES'S HOSPITAL.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	SOUTH SIDE. LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, where known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
40.	Gilbert le Datur.	A curtilage granted to, by hospital, described as "a certain curtilage which they have in the parish of the said hospital, lying, lengthways, between the king's highway (of Aldewych) and land of Roger le Fol, No. 42, and breadthways, next land of Elie Kuton."	Grantor to hospital unknown.	Grants of all these estates were made to hospital in reign of Henry III, but in what year uncertain.
41.	Roger le Fol.	Land of, the west part formerly, Elie Kuton's, and noticed above.	Roger le Fol.	
42.	Roger le Fol, afterwards Hen. de Watford.	A messuage and appurtenances of, granted to Henry Watford and wife, by Roger le Fol, by the description of "a messuage and appurtenances in Aldewych, &c. lying breadthways between land of William Spicer, south, and certain other land of said Roger, north, containing in breadth, on the west side next the king's highway of Aldewych, and in the midst, 9½ ells; and on the back part, 5 ells; and in length from the said highway of Aldewych to other land, east, 14½ ells."	Gena Watford.	
43.	Hen. de Watford.	Land granted to, by Henry Russel, to enlarge the above estate (formerly Le Fol's.)	The same.	
44.	William Spicer.	Land of, abutting on Le Fol's ground, &c. see the above premises.	William —	
45.	John de Beile.	Land adjoining the last-mentioned ground of William Spicer.		Reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.
		<i>Aldewych, East.—Holborn Side.</i>		
66.	Siward.	Land of, mentioned in the description of premises, (No. 68.)	Grantor to hosp. unknown.	
67.	William Xtmasse.	Land of, mentioned in the account of premises below, (No. 68.)	Grantor to hosp. unknown.	
68.	D ^o	Premises granted by Walter Waltham and wife to Henry de Thurkeby, and afterwards by him to William Xtmasse, by the description of "a messuage and land in the parish of St. Giles's, lying breadthways between land of William Xtmasse, west, and land late of Siward, east, bounded north by Holborn, and south by the land of Henry Maggy, the son of Richard, being 118½ feet broad on its north end next Holborn, and 118 at its south end, and in length, from north to south, 373 feet."	William Cristemasse.	

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	SOUTH SIDE. HOUSES, LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
69.	Siward, afterwards of W. Xtmasse, &c.	Land (part of the above) first of Siward, then of William Xtmasse, and subsequently of Paganus de Wriginel.— <i>See</i> account of the premises below.	William Cristemasse.	Reigns of Henry III, and Edward I.
70.	Siward.	Land of, (other part of the above).— <i>See</i> No. 69.	Grantor to hosp. unknown.	
71.	Paganus de Wriginel, afterwards Geoffery le Gardiner.	Premises of, granted by him to Geoffery le Gardiner, by the description of “certain his land in the parish of the Queen’s hospital, situate between land late of Robert Loncote, and land of the said Paganus, and containing in length, from the King’s highway towards Mag’ (Henry Maggy’s land,) 302½ feet, and in breadth, 60½ feet 2 inches.”	Grantor to hospital unknown.	
72.	Steph. de Pistrino.	A tenement of.— <i>See</i> below.	Thomas de Stoke.	Date unknown, but before reign of Edw. III.
73.	Robert Loncote.			
74.	Nicholas Gondibert.	A messuage of, (formerly Henry de Grafton’s,) granted to Thomas de Stoke, described as “situate breadthways, between the tenement of Steph. de Pistrino, west, and the tenement of Nicholas Gondibert, which was Roger Amyas’s, east, and extending lengthways unto the King’s highway, leading from London to St. Giles’s, north, et ad aquarium (Spencer’s ditch,) south.		
75.	Wm. Spicer.	The tenement of, mentioned above.		
75 a		Land of, mentioned in the account of premises, No. 80, afterwards of the hospital.	Wm. Spicer.	Granted to hospital some time during the reign of Henry III, but the year uncertain.
76.	Walter Xtmasse.	Land of William Spicer.— <i>See</i> No. 77.	Grantor to hosp. unknown.	
77.	The same.	Land of.— <i>See</i> below.	Grantor to hospital unknown.	
78.	Lawrence Celij.	Land granted to, by hospital, described as “a plot of land of their fee in the parish of St. Giles, lying between land of John de Watynge and land of W. Xtmasse (the above,) west; and abutting north, upon Holborn, and south, upon the land of William Spicer.”		
h.	William Garboner.	Land of, situate between the premises of John Polton and William Garboner.— <i>See</i> below.	Lawrence Celij.	
		SWAN-ON-THE-HOP.— <i>See</i> Jn. Polton, & Ux.		

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	SOUTH SIDE. HOUSES, LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
	Jn ^o Polton, & Ux.	A messuage and garden granted to, by hospital, described as "a messuage and garden, with their appurtenances, situate next land late of Lawrence Celij, and the tenement held by William Garboner, east, called the Swan-on-le-Hop, and the king's highway, north, and land of said hospital, south."	Grantor to hospital unknown.	Granted to hospital some time during the reign of Henry III, but the year uncertain.
79.	Jn ^o de Watynge.	Land of.—See No. 77, and also below.	John Lerard.	
80.	D ^o (first Jn ^o de Fonte's.)	Land granted by hospital, by the description of, "a plot of their land and appurtenances, which John de Fonte some time held of them, lying between the land of said John de Watynge, west, and land of Stephen del Bakehuse, east, extending lengthways to the king's highway leading to London on the north (Holborn,) and to other land of the said John de Watynge, south." (15) N. B.—On this land a house was afterwards built, and possessed by John Lerard, who by a subsequent grant released to hospital "all claim to the tenement of John de Fonte, in Aldewych."		
81.	Wm. de Tottenhall.	A curtilage (part of the above land,) granted by said John de Fonte, or de la Founde, as he is sometimes called, situate in the parish of St. Giles, lying breadthways between the tenement of William Percehaie, east, and the tenement of same John de Fonte, west, and extending in length to the king's highway, north, and towards the mansion, &c. of Sir Robert Cliderowe, south, containing in breadth on the north end 122 feet, in the middle 61½ feet, and at the south end, towards Sir R. Cliderowe's, 76 feet.	William de Tottenhall.	
82.	Wm. Percehaie.	A tenement of, mentioned above.	Grantors to hospital unknown.	
83.	Hospital.	Tenements and land of, noticed in the account of premises below.—See No. 84.		
84.	Wan' de Basingbourne.	A messuage and appurtenances, granted by hospital to John de Watynge, described as being some time Wan' de Basingbourne's, and lying breadthways between land and houses of said hospital, west, and next to land late of Roysie le Bolde (Spencer,) &c. east.—See estate, 85.	De Basingbourne.	Reign of Henry III.

(15) This land was held of De Watynge by De Fonte.—See 95.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or after HOSPITAL.	SOUTH-EAST SIDE. HOUSES, LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known. ¹⁴	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
92.	William Simone.	A messuage and land of William Simone, granted by the following deed; viz.—Alicia, daughter of Richard Simone, grants to her son William, a messuage, situate between the land of Adam Blanyisia and the land of Cateline le Chanug, and two acres, one lying between the land of John de Watynge, and the other between land of Cateline le Chanug and Roger le Fol. <i>N. B.</i> —This land afterwards was Henry Maggy's.	Grantors to hospital unknown.	Reign of Hen. III, and Edw. I.
93.	Wm. Spicer.	Land of St. Giles's hospital, formerly of William Spicer.—See account of premises, No. 77.	William Spicer.	
94.	Jn ^o de Watynge.	Other land of, abutting on land held of him by John de Fonte.	Jn ^o de Watynge.	
95.	Jn ^o de Fonte.	Part of the land of (held of De Watynge,) mentioned in the before-mentioned account of premises.—See estate, (80.)	Jn ^o de Fonte.	
96.	Step. del Bakehuse.	Land of, abutting east, on the above-mentioned land of John de Fonte.	S. del Bakehuse.	
97.	Sir John Cliderowe.	The mansion and premises of Sir John de Cliderowe, bounded east, by the hospital land.	S ^r Jn ^o de Cliderowe.	1253. Reigns of Hen. III, and Edw. I.
46.	Geoff ^r de Hoddesdon.	<i>South-east Side.</i> — <i>Campo de Aldewych.</i> (¹⁶) All his land and the houses built thereon, situate in Aldewych, which he bought of Marsilia, the wife of Alketun, the goldsmith, lying lengthways between the king's highway of Aldewych, west, and land of John —, east, and in breadth between land of William Beille, north, and John Gerneis, south.	Geoff ^r de Hoddesdon.	
47.	John —.	Land adjoining the land of Geoffery de Hoddesdon.	—	
48.	Geoff ^r de Hoddesdon.	A house and garden in Aldewych, bought by him of Walter Hachard, and lying between land of St. Giles's hospital and the king's highway (Aldewych road.)	Geoff ^r de Hoddesdon.	
49.	Hospital.	Hospital land mentioned in the above grant.	Grantor to hosp. unknown.	

(¹⁶) This land, called afterwards "Oldwick Close," is the same on which Wild-street and its neighbourhood, now stands.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or after HOSPITAL.	SOUTH-EAST SIDE. HOUSES, LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
50.	Jn ^o Gerneis.	Land abutting on the house and garden of Geoffery de Hoddesdon.	Grantors to hospital unknown.	Reigns of Hen. III, and Edw. I.
51.	Wm. Richard, et Ux.	Certain land demised to, by the hospital, and Walter Hachard, master, with its appurtenances, situate in Aldewych, then late held by William Delois, lying between the land late of William Pinchelate, of the one part, and land of Anicia de Aldewych, of the other part.		
52.	Adam Cementarius. (¹⁷)	Land and appurtenances, situate in the way called Aldewych (i. e. next the road,) in the parish of the hospital, lying near to land late of Thomas Osgod (No. 54,) on the south, and land of Nicholas Loreng, and Henry, the son of Alexander, north, and extending lengthways from the king's highway of Aldewych, west, unto the land called <i>Sprettony</i> , on the east.	Adam Cementarius.	1253.
53.	William Percehaie.	Land in Aldewych, lying between his house and land of St. Giles's hospital, containing 40 ells in length, of the king's ell, and 11 ells in breadth, and adjoining to other part of his land and the garden that Reginald le Tailleur held of him, and to the garden that the same Reginald held of St. Giles's hospital, east.	W. Percehaie.	Granted to hospital in the reign of Hen. III, but the year uncertain.
54.	Thomas Osgod.	Land of, mentioned in grant No. 52.		
55.	Reginald le Tailleur.	A certain garden and appurtenances of, in Aldewych, granted to Walter Waleis, and by the latter given to hospital, described as situate between the land of William Pearcer (Percehaie or Percy,) on the one side, and land of Anicia de Aldewych, on the other, containing in length, 42 ells 10 inches, and in breadth, 21½ ells.	Walter Waleis.	
56.	Henry del Strond.	All his land in Aldewych, which he bought of Laurence Frowick, with its appurtenances, and free way and passage by or through an alley or path, 10½ feet wide, leading from the king's highway (Aldewych) to such land, and which aforesaid land lay between land of the same hospital, east, and land of Walter Hachard and the said way, west, and breadthways between land of John Gerneis, north, and land of hospital, south.	Henry del Strond.	

(¹⁷) Cementarius, or mason.

ITS ESTATES IN ST. GILES'S PARISH.

77.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or after HOSPITAL.	SOUTH-EAST SIDE. HOUSES, LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
57.	Juliana Langari.	Half an acre of land and appurtenances, in the parish of St. Giles without the bars of Holeburn, lying between certain other their land and the land of Theodosia, the son of Alan (Xtmasse,) yielding an annual rent of 2 s.	Thomas Osgod.	Granted to hospital in the reign of Hen. III. but the year uncertain.
58.	Thomas de la Hale.	Part of the croft or inclosure called La Hale, which extended southwards into St. Clement's parish.— <i>See</i> No. 63.	Tho ^s de la Hale.	Granted to hospital in the reign of Edw. I, but the year uncertain.
59.	Wm. le Lyngedrap.	Land of, adjoining the enclosure or field called Leyfield, of which <i>see</i> below.	Grantor to hosp. unknown.	
60.	Rob ^t Lonecote.	Land of, next the above.		
61.	Wm. Xtmasse.	Garden of, abutting on the piece of land called Sprettony and Leyfield.— <i>See</i> below.	Wm. Cristemasse.	Reign of Henry III.
	Reginald Spraiton.	SPRETTONY, or Spraitonij.—A slip of Land between the Campo de Aldewych and Fikattesfield, so named from its owner, Reginald Spretton, or Spraiton, which extended southwards into St. Clement's parish; part of this land was called Leyfield, and is mentioned in a grant of Senarius Beulaco to John Cosyn, carpenter, as "his land and appurtenances, situate in the field called Leyfield, of the fee of the nuns of (Clerkenwell,) extending east to to the garden of William Xtmasse, and west to the land of Robert Lonecote, and lying south, next the land of Peter, the son of Alan, and north, next the land of William le Lyngedrap."	Isabel Spraiton, Ux Reginald.	
62.	Peter, son of Alan.	Land of, mentioned in the above grant of Beulaco, as lying next to Leyfield.	Peter, son of Alan.	Reign of Hen. III.
63.	Tho ^s de la Hale.	Part of the croft called La Hale, lying in St. Clement's parish, <i>see</i> No. 58.	Tho ^s de la Hale.	Reign of Ed. I.
64.	Senarius Beulaco.	Certain land, and a house of, of the fee of St. Giles's hospital, situate at Aldewych (next Leyfield) and adjoining the land of William Cristemasse, north, &c.	Unknown.	Same reign.
65.	Reginald Spraiton.	Part of Sprettony, which extended into St. Clement's parish. <i>See</i> Sprettony.	Isabella Spretton.	Reign of Hen. III.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or after HOSPITAL.	SOUTH-EAST SIDE. HOUSES, LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
		<i>South-east End.</i>		
85.	Hospital.	<i>"Terr' juxta Barram de Holeburn."</i> ⁽¹⁸⁾ Land of, part of "Le Spencer's Land," before described as of Roysie le Bolde.—See 84.	Grantor to hosp. unknown.	Granted to hospital in the reign of Hen. III.
86.	Gilb ^t le Corsarij.	Land of, part ditto of the above land.		
87.	Rich ^d the Cook, &c.	Land of hospital, on which were four houses (two of them shops) leased, the latter to Richard the hospital cook, and one of the former, to William le Mower.	Ditto.	
88.	Richard Pinch.	Land of, late Jacob Salignr's, his uncle's, after- wards granted to John de Cruce, described as two acres of land with their appurtenances, situate be- tween land late of William Spencer, east, and —, west, and extending north and south to Holeborn and Fikattesfeld.	Roysia Spencer.	
89.	William Spencer.	Land of, adjoining the above, described as three quarters of an acre of land, situate north and south, between Holeburn and Fikattesfeld.	Wm. Spencer.	Granted to hospital in reigns of Hen. III, and Edw. I.
90.	Robert Osgod.	Land and houses of, with their appurtenances, situate without the bars of Holeburn, lying between land which Robert Paage held on the east, and land of William Spencer, west, and extending lengthways from the king's highway (Holborn,) north, unto Fikattesfeld, south.	Adam de Basing.	
91.	Robert Paage.	Land of, afterwards granted to hospital, and de- scribed as "that their certain land, late of Robert Paage, lying lengthways between land of Robert Bretford (afterwards Osgod,) west, and land of said hospital, east.	The same.	
92.	Adam de Basing.	Land of, granted to hospital, and mentioned above as adjoining the land of Robert Paage.	The same.	

⁽¹⁸⁾ The site of this land is now called Whetstone's Park, and lies between the north side of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and Holborn.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan ⁽¹⁹⁾ .	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	FIELDS OF WESTMINSTER. LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
1.	Hen. de Belgrave.	An acre of land and appurtenances, in the fields of Westminster, situate near the hospital of St. Giles, next land of Richard, the son of Edward Faber, granted by Walter Chestchurch to Hen. de Belgrave, at 4s. per annum rent.	Hen. de Belgrave, and releas'd by Lucia, his widow, with another acre ^(*) .	1 Ed. I.
2.	Rich ^d son of Edward.	Land of, adjoining the above, demised to Hen. de Belgrave by the description of "all that acre of land, &c. sit in campis Westmonast' subtus hospit s̄ci Egidij, extending east to the old way (Eldestrade) at the corner of the garden of the same hospital (et extendit se à vetero vico usq, corneram gardinu ejusdem hospit.)" N. B.—This land was called "Longesmale Acre."	William, son of Ralph de Sept' Fontibus.	
3.	The same.	One of two acres of land (the other called Longesmale Acre,) described as lying against the garden of same hospital.	The same.	
4.	The same.	All his land and garden situate lengthways between the land of Humphrey, on the west, and the common way behind the hospital garden, east, &c.	Richard, son of Edward.	Granted to hospital in the reigns of Hen. III, and Edw. I.
5.	Humphrey —.	Land of, referred to above.		
6.	Paulinus Senex.	Land of, described as adjoining one of the two acres of Richard the son of Edward, given as above, to hospital, by William the son of Ralph de Septem Fontibus.	Paulinus Senex.	
7.	The same.	Other land of, described as adjoining southwards the land and garden of Richard the son of Edward, No. 4.	The same.	
8.	Hen. de Belgrave.	An acre of land of, (the second,) formerly held of William Frampole of Westminster, described as one acre of land, &c. in the fields of Westminster, lying near the land which he lately granted to the brothers, &c. of same hospital opposite Cohereshage (Colmanshedge fields,) and extending towards Old-street.	Hen. de Belgrave.	

(¹⁹) See Plan of the "BOUNDARIES" of St. Giles's Parish, before, Chap. II. Hist. Par. as to the relative situation, and other particulars of these estates.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	WESTMINSTER, MERSLADE, LANGEMERE, &c. LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
		<i>Campis de Westmonast'.</i> <i>Langemere—Merlade, &c.</i>		
9.	Barth ^m Springold and Hospital. }	Land of, mentioned below.		
10.	Gerv' de São Egidio.	One acre of land in Westminster, lying in the field called Langemere, between land of Bartholomew Springold and of St. Giles's hospital, west, and other land of said Bartholomew Springold, east, and extending from the king's highway (leading to Gibbe) north, and to other land of same Bartholomew, south.	Gerv' de São Egidio.	
11.	B. Springold.	Land of, described as abutting on the land of Gervase de São Egidio.		
12.	The same.	Land of, described as abutting on the above land of Gervase de São Egidio southwards.	Grantors to hospital unknown.	
13.	Hospital.	Land of, <i>see</i> No. 15.		
14.	Gerv' de São Egidio.	An acre of land at Langemere, lying between land of Bartholomew Springold and Alicia Webbe, east, and land of the same Bartholomew and William Trentemaris, west.	Gerv' de São Egidio.	Granted to hospital in reigns of Hen. III, and Edw. I, but the years un- certain.
15.	Jói Boti	Land of, mentioned below.		
16.	Peter Hut.	All his land lying in the field called Langemere, between land of the same hospital and the land of Jói Boti, &c.	Peter Hut.	
17.	Alicia Webbe, and B. Springold.	Land of, mentioned in the grant of Gervase de São Egidio, No. 14.	Grantor to hosp. unknown.	
18.	Juliana Gayton.	An acre of land lying in the fields of Westminster, behind the garden of the same hospital on its west part, and next land of St. Giles's hospital, the gift of Robert de Lyngedrap (de Gervimine).	Juliana Gayton.	
19.	Robt' de Gervimine. }	Land of, mentioned above.	{ Robt. de Gervimine.	
20.	Ralph de Cruce.	An acre and a half of arable land, held by Ralph de Cruce et Ux, of M. Pente, lying in the fields of Westminster, being the land granted to said Ralph, &c. by Walter, son of Nicholas de Westmonast.'	Ralph de Cruce.	

ITS ESTATES IN VARIOUS PLACES.

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N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	WESTMINSTER, CHERRYNG, &c. LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
21.	Peter de Hereford, and Adam Basing.	Twelve marks in gross, and two shillings and sixpence annual quit rent, with a cock and two chickens, and all third day works in autumn, arising from land late the gift of Adam de Basinge, situate in the field called le Merslade, in villa de Westmonast'.	Adam de Basinge.	Granted to hospital in reigns of Hen. III, and Edw. I, but the years uncertain.
22.	Rob ^t de Waneden de Basingbourn.	An acre of land, &c. situate in the fields of Westminster, lying between land of Robert Burnell, south, and land of hospital, north, &c.	Rob ^t de Waneden, &c.	
23.	Robert Burnell.	Land of, mentioned above.		
24.	Lucia de Belgrave.	Three roods of land of, lying in the place called Le Meryslade (Merslade) in villa de Westmonast'.	Lucia de Belgrave.	3 Edw. I.
<i>Apud Cherryng.</i>				
25.	Jn ^o Mugge, rector of St. Clements.	Land granted by, to Juliana, relict of Roger de Stowe, by the description of nine acres of arable land lying in the field next adjoining to the way leading from Cherryng to Knyghtesbrugge, and extending to the way called Spital-strete (now Pall Mall,) on the south. Also, one garden in the same parish (St. Margaret) next the Mews (Les Mwes) walled in, containing four acres.	Juliana de Stowe.	1 Edw. III.
26.	The same.	And one tenement, with a garden at Cherryng, adjoining a void place there, "in par S ^c e Margarete," &c. And one acre lying next Aulesmore, between land of the master of St. James's Hospital, and land of William de Northbroke, and extending in length to the acre of land of the said master of St. James's hospital, south, and to the said way leading from Knyghtesbrugge to the hospital of St. Giles, north.	The same.	1 Edw. III.
27.	Agnes le Waleis.	An acre of land <i>cum sepibz et fossatis</i> , &c. lying between the king's highway which passes by, or through Cherring (qui ducit apud Cherring,) and abuts on the king's highway, east (now St. Martin's-lane,) and on the garden of the fee of William de Septem Fontibz, west.	Agnes le Waleis.	Reign of Hen. III.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	WESTMINSTER, CHERRYNG, &c. LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
	Agnes le Waleis.	Also, all that land with its appurtenances in villa de Westmonast' at Haggehegge, of the fee of Wynnington, abutting upon the king's highway, east, (the present St. Martin's-lane) &c.	Agnes le Waleis.	Reign of Hen. III.
	Jn ^o de Bromholm.	That land at Charring (apud la Charryng,) with the houses thereupon erected, which was late Wil- liam Tailefers, which land, with the said houses, lies in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, between the messuage of William Francpayne and the messuage of Robert Springold. (This land is not numbered on the plan.)	John de Bromholm.	In or before 5th Edw. I.

ESTATES IN ST. PANCRAS AND HOLBORN.

St. Pancras.

Land and appurtenances granted (reg. Ed. 1) by Gervase le Lyngedrap', (de pōch Sēi Egidij) subject to a yearly rent of 10*d.*; held by him of John the son of Walter de Totelihale, lying between land of said John, north; and abutting west, upon land of the hospital, and east, upon the king's highway leading from said hospital towards Tottenhall.

An acre of land of the prebend of Tottenhall, once of Wm. Dispensator, and Rich. Loreng, lying between land of Tyricus Sokelyng, and Matthew de Mansel, held at an annual rent of 2*s.*

A quit-rent of one penny per annum, from half an acre of land, once of Robert, the son of Will. Dispensator, lying nearly adjoining the land of Tyricus Sokelyng.

Two acres of land, once of Tyricus Sokelyng, and John de Cruce, situate in the field called Frowescroft.

An acre of land, with its ditches and appurtenances, granted by Agnes Attewell to her son Hamon. Anno 1260.

N. B.—These estates are not numbered in the accompanying plan.

St. Andrew Holbourn.—Houses, &c.

6.	Ade le Wolmonger de Bristöllia, (son of Ade de Stanstede.)	A forge and shop of the hospital, &c. situate, breadthways, in the king's highway, leading from the said hospital to the Bars of Holeburn, and extending to the king's highway next Holeburn Bars aforesaid, east (i. e. to Portpole, now Gray's Inn-lane), and to a tenement of said hospital on the west, demised at 17 <i>s.</i> per annum rent ⁽²⁰⁾ .	Richard Young, Canon of St. Paul's ⁽²¹⁾ .	19 Ed. I.
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⁽²⁰⁾ Demised by hospital to Hen. le Smythe de Geleton, 38 Ed. III, for 20 years, at 20*s.* per ann. rent.

⁽²¹⁾ The land mentioned in this and the following grants was given by Young (see pp. 6 & 10) the houses (7 in number) were built by the hospital; see inquest as to p. 29.

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	DESCRIPTION OF HOUSES, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
7.	Hospital.	A tenement of.— <i>See</i> N ^o 6.		
8.	—	<i>See</i> N ^o 9.		
9.	Walter Osgod.	A messuage and appurtenances, lying between land late of Gilbert Chibole, east, and land late of Valentine, west; granted by hospital at an annual rent of 2 <i>s.</i> in consideration of said Walter assuring them "a free way and passage through his land, lying next the land of Ralph Church, (cum caruta & carecta pedibz & equibz,) as well as to their land which was late Jacob Baldwin's, by a certain gate there."	Richard Young, Canon of St. Paul's.	Ed. I. See below.
10.	John Osgod.	—		
11.	Geoffy de Schyrinton.	A messuage and appurtenances, lying breadthways between the tenement of John Osgod, east, and the tenement of John le Nedlere, west; and extending lengthways from the king's highway, south, to the land of John Osgod (10), south; granted by hospital, at a rent of 6 <i>s.</i> 0½ <i>d.</i>	The same.	7 Ed. II.
12.	John Nedlere.	The house of.— <i>See</i> N ^o 11.	The same.	
13.	William Northingmimes.	A messuage and appurtenance in Holeburn, next the king's highway, granted by hospital, 15 Ed. II. <i>N. B.</i> The hospital afterwards (26 Ed. III,) demised this house to Rich ^d de Bockyngh ^m .	The same.	15 Ed. II.
14.	The same.	"That their other tenement," &c. lying between the tenement of the said William de Northingmimes (13) and a certain ditch called Blose Pond, granted by hospital at 4 <i>s.</i> rent.	The same.	18 Ed. II.
15.	Thomas de Holeburn, Clk. }	A tenement of.— <i>See</i> N ^o 16.		
16.	The same.	A house, late belonging to Steph. Gladewin of Kentish Town, situate between the tenement of Sir Wm. Teuchet, knt. (17) west, and the tenement of said Thomas, east.	By Peter de Holeburn.	
17.	Sir Wm. Teuchet.	Capital messuage of Sir Wm. Teuchet.— <i>See</i> above.	Not granted to hospital.	

N ^o of ESTATES in Plan.	OWNERS of, Before or After HOSPITAL.	ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN. LAND, &c.	GRANTORS, &c. of, to HOSPITAL, when known.	Date of Deed where ESTATE mentioned.
		<i>Land, &c.</i>		
18.	Gilbert de Chibole. }	Land of.—See N ^o 9.		
19.	Walter de Osgod, called Walter de Holeburn ⁽²²⁾ .	Land of, a second piece, lying between the land of Ralph Church, afterwards of De Senthville (25), and William Cousin (26).		
20.	John Osgod.	A piece of land and appurtenances, lying between the land of Walter Osgod (9), father of the said John, east, and land late of Alicia Attelosomes (21), west; and abutting north upon land of master John de Senthville (25), and south upon a messuage of same hospital, standing next the king's highway of Holeburn; granted by hospital at a yearly rent of 8s.	Richard Young.	19 Ed. I.
21.	Alicia Attelosomes.	Land of, (once of Valentine,) adjoining the above of John Osgod.—See N ^o 20.		
22.	Jacob Baldwin.	Land granted of, mentioned in deed 46.—N ^o 9 & 23.	Jacob Baldwin.	
23.	Wm. Blemund, jun.	An acre of land of, granted by him successively to Adam Vyche and Roger Wythin, lying between the land of Jacob, the son of Baldwin (22), east, and the land of William Fulk (24), west, and extending south towards the king's highway.	William Blemund, jun.	Granted to hospital in reign of Edw. I, but the year uncertain.
24.	Wm. Fulk.	Land of, next Blemund's acre above.—See 23.		
25.	John de Senthville.	Land of, once of Ralph Church, carpenter, abutting on Walter Osgod's land.—See N ^o 19, and 9 and 10.		
26.	William Cousin.	Land of, next the above.—See N ^o 19. ⁽²³⁾		

(²²) Granted afterwards by Peter de Holeburn, son of Walter, to John Bukewanit, whose widow, Juliana, paid hospital a rent of 3s. out of it, granted by same Peter,

(²³) See plan of the "BOUNDARIES," &c. be-

fore referred to, plate II, for estates in this, and St. Margaret's parish.—The next estates were situate out of the limits of that plan, and are therefore *not* numbered.

St. Andrew Holbourn.

LAND, &c.

Twenty-eight shillings annual rent, receivable from two houses in this parish, and two others situate in the Strand, and in St. Sepulchre's parish, given by Robert Purtepole, 47 Hen. III, for the maintenance of an anniversary obit.—Sec p. 56.

Twelve-pence annual rent, arising from premises in Shoe-lane, given an. 47 Hen. III, by John de Frith, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, &c.

A yearly rent of 3s. granted by William Godewyne, of Hendon, 25 Edw. I, arising from land held by Stephen of Honilane, situate without the Bridge of Holeburn.

A rent of 16s. 4d. from land, &c. without Holeburn, situate between land of Lyece Longe and the land called Fuchere's-lane, (now Gray's Inn-lane); granted by Ralph de Berkyng and wife, reg. John.

A rent of 6s. arising from a tenement and appurtenances situate within the Bars of Holburne, between the tenement of Richard de Chigwell, without the same Bars, west, and the tenement of Robert (Cook), east, and another tenement of him said Richard Chigwell, north, and the king's highway, south, with a shop, "juxta portam ibidem;" granted by Richard de Chigwell, 25 Edw. I.

A rent of 3s. issuing from the capital messuage of William le Milward in this parish; granted 8 Edw. I, by William le Milward and others, executors of Geoffy de Pontefract.

An annual quit rent of 6s. arising from a certain house situate in Holeburn, given 2 Edw. I to hospital, by Gervase le Gorgurer. And a further rent of 3s. afterwards given from same to same by William Lineoln.

St. Clement Danes.

An acre of land, late Thomas Osgod's, situate between the land of Wm. de Examine and the land of Ade, the mason (cementar'), and extending

lengthways to the king's highway of Aldewych, and to the croft called La Hale; granted by Asketanis, goldsmith, at a rent of 1s. 2d.

A messuage lying towards the north, on the way called Aldewych; granted by John Mugge, rector of St. Clement Danes, 15 Edw. II, to Juliana, relict of Roger de Stowe, and by her afterwards granted to hospital.

A rent of 8d. per annum, arising from a tenement in Aldewych, which late was Robert Guerere's, "sup hydam" of the fee of the hospital, situate near the ditch of the abbot and convent of Westminster.

A rent of 10s. per annum, issuing from land lying before the garden of Peter, the son of Meilau, "sit in pochia S̄ci Clementi Eeclie daeor' de ten' Comit' Leycestræ," viz. 2s. from that part thereof situate before his garden, on the west, and which he held of Walter Blundis, and 8s. rent from the land and messuage of Edwin Bolongari, to which messuage the remainder of the garden of him the said Peter belongs, and which messuage adjoined the messuage of said Walter Blundis; granted by said Peter about 1150, and noticed in cart. Hen. II.—See p. 6.

Land and appurtenances, late of Walter, the son of Ceely, of the fee of said hospital, lying in the field called Aldewych, and extending lengthways upon land of Isabel Spretton, next the field called Ficettefeld, towards the east, and upon the king's highway, west, and breadthways between land of same hospital, north, and the land of Hugh Clerk, of St. Clements, south; together with 22d. annual rent, arising from the messuage of Wm. Cesthurst, &c. granted by Martin Ixlebrot, subject to the yearly acknowledgment of a clove for all services.

Marginal note in the original manuscript.

"This is now called Forfue Gardeyn, q̄d nota bene pro Henrico Holford et Henrico Drury Milite."—(See 29 on Plan.)

A rent-charge of 30s. per annum, arising from certain premises in this parish, awarded to be paid by

by William Walsh, goldsmith, with all arrears then due to hospital, 42 Edw. III, in a suit between said Wm. Walsh and Geoffry, master of hospital.

Marginal note in original manuscript.

"Rent-service of 30s. payable to the hosp. issuing out of a messuage, three gardins, and eight acres of land, in the p̄ishe of St. Clement Danes, q̄d nota bene for Sir Henry Drurye."

N. B.—This was again further assured to hospital in another suit, 32 Hen. VI.

St. Mary-le-Strand.

A rent of 3s. per annum, arising from a messuage and two shops, situate between the garden of the Lord Abbot of Westminster, on the north, and the king's highway, on the south, and west and east between two other tenements; granted by Ralph de Certeseye, 19 Edw. II.

St. Dunstan West.

Certain land in this parish, given by William, the son of Osmund, and a rent-charge of 1s. 8d. per annum, given by Absolom Cocus and wife, arising from certain their land of the fee of St. Giles's hospital, situate towards the New Temple.

Land, and a house thereon, situate over against the New Temple, given by William de Crantfelde, reg. Edw. I, granted by hospital to Simon de Berkyng and wife, at a yearly rent of £. 1 and 12d.

Land, and an edifice thereon, situate in this parish, granted by hospital to Hamon de Coggeshall, at 5s. per annum rent.

N. B.—These premises were afterwards assured to hospital in a suit before Judge Parwyng, &c. 40 Edw. III.

St. Bride's Fleet-street.

A free tenement, mentioned in pleas 50 Edw. III, to have been held by hospital time out of mind, at an annual rent of 6s.

A capital messuage, with the gate and portico thereto, and also two messuages adjoining the same,

and a garden there; granted 13 king John, by Edmund de la Jaieler to Walter le Taillerij, subject to a yearly payment to hospital of 10s.

Hospital land, situate towards Fleet Bridge; granted by the master, &c. to Alexander Benbeller, at a yearly rent of 8s. 6d.

Land and a house in Fleet-street, late of William Hostiarj, adjoining land there of same hospital, held by the nuns of Clerkenwell, at a yearly rent of 20s.

Ground and edifices thereon, granted by hospital to John le Uggelar, an. 1283, situate in Sho-lane, and abutting north on the house of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, at a yearly rent of 18s.

Three yearly rent charges of 18s. 11s. 4d. and 6s. issuing from two tenements and lands in Fleet-street.

Land with houses built thereon, granted by Osbert de Northbroke, situate in the lane called Sho-lane in Fleet-street, in the way leading towards Flete, at Smalebregge, subject to an annual payment of 20s.

An annual rent of 4s. granted by William Ruffi, fishmonger, issuing from his premises in Fleet-street, subject to an annual payment by hospital to the Fleet gaol, of 2s.

St. Martin Ludgate.

Various pieces of land, viz.—A plot granted by Alured de Wantham, 31 Hen. III, situate between the gate of Ludgate and the gate of St. Paul's, demised to John de Sancto Paulo, at 6s. per ann. rent. A plot demised to Gervase Pinentar, at a rent of 5s. situate between the walls of London and the land of William le Plummer; and a second piece near it, demised to same, at 6s. per ann. rent.

A quit rent of 40d. per ann. given by Thomas Pinentar, 32 Hen. III, issuing from land without the gate of Ludgate, situate between the land of Sir Robert Passelewe and the land of Laurence del Brot.

A quit rent of 12s. 8d. per ann. given by Reginald Capell, 32 Hen. III, payable by St. Bartholomew's hospital, issuing from land and appurtenances lying next the land of Richard de Gresham.

A plot

A plot of ground, granted by hospital to Ric. de Gloucester, at a yearly rent of 5*s.* lying between land which Ric. de Baillie gave to the church of St. Paul, and other land which he gave to St. Bartholomew's hospital; and a second adjoining piece, granted to Augustus de Redinges.

St. Nicholas Westmacar.

Stalls and shops, viz.—

A stall or standing, granted by Robert Carnifex, 38 Hen. III, situate between the stall of William de Berkenden, and the stall of Reginald Lonesund.

N.B. This stall the hospital afterwards let to William le Paage, at a yearly rent of 6*s.*

A shop, granted by Godwin Morpe to John Motur, 40 Hen. III, and by his widow to hospital, situate near the last mentioned stall or shop of William Page, in the shambles, or flesh market.

Two shops, adjoining William le Page's, granted by Godwin Morpe, subject to a rent of 1*d.* and two stalls in West Cheape, granted by hospital to Hugh Tanitori de Fossata, at a rent of 3*s.* 8*d.*—These shops first mentioned, were again granted, an. 1271, by hospital to Walter Bercurj, at a yearly rent of 26*s.* by the description of "all their piece of ground and certain shops thereon, situate near the shop of Walter le Page."

Three quit rents of 4*s.* 6*s.* and 2*s.* given by Hamon de Wrockeshall, arising from the shops of John King and Agnes de Horton, situate in the shambles, or market, and from his messuage in St. Sepulchre's parish.

St. Michael ad Bladum.

A quit rent of 6*s.* per ann. payable from a house in this parish.

St. Augustine at the Gate.

A rent of 6*s.* given by Roger de Blemonde, an. 1187, issuing from land held by Ralph de Cestreford, situate near St. Augustine's church.

St. Vedast.

Land granted, 10 king John, by Nicholas de Ponte, subject to an annual quit rent of 2*s.* An annual rent of 12*d.* given 39 Hen. III, by Ric. de Epina, issuing from premises adjoining the house of Eli the jew; and the rents of certain lands, late of William Chep, in Aurifabro (Goldsmiths-row,) in this parish, subject to a quit rent of 5*s.* for all services.

St. Peter in Chepe, and St. Benet Paul's Wharf.

A rent of 5*s.* granted by Joseph de Reynham, 19 Ed. I, issuing from a tenement in the parish of St. Peter de Wode-street.

A messuage and appurtenances in same parish, granted to Hugh de Yspania, at 20*s.* rent, situate next land of the abbot of Redding.

Land in the parish of St. Benet, Wode Wharf, granted to Simon Belende, 15 Ed. I, at a yearly rent of 14*s.*

St. Gregory at Paul's.

A rent of 4*s.* granted reg' Hen. III, by Adam Scot, issuing from one of two houses of St. Giles's hospital, situate in this parish.

Two rent charges of 9*s.* and 4*s.* issuing from land and houses, situate in same parish.

St. Peter Parva.

A yearly rent charge of 3*s.* bequeathed by the will of Roger de St. Martin, issuing from premises in this parish.

St. Olave Mugwell-street.

Land and buildings thereon, granted 7 Hen. III, to Edward Penchiner, at a rent of 12*s.* and other land granted to Benedict, the son of Hugh, at a like rent.

A quit rent of 12*s.* granted 4 Ed. I, by master John Trillaw, clerk, issuing from premises situate in this parish.

St. Alphage

St. Alphage Crepulgate.

A quit rent of 7s. granted by John Blundis, goldsmith, issuing from his capital messuage and ground in this parish.

St. Mary Aldermanbury.

Land in Aldermanbury, granted to William Fru-
tuario, at a rent of 2s. per ann.

St. Mary de Arcubz.

A quit rent of 20s. granted to William Bocuinte, issuing from certain premises in West Chepe, adjoining land of the canons of Southwarke.

Land situate in *Foro London*, granted by Richard Picior, subject to a yearly payment of 20s.

St. Mary Somerset.

A rent charge of 12s. granted 11th Ed. I, by John le Meyrener, arising from certain cellars, and an adjoining plot of ground, abutting north towards the king's highway of Temestrate (Thanies-street.)

A cellar and an adjoining piece of ground (probably part of the above,) granted to Baldwin le Meyroner, at a rent of 12s. situate in Tymberheth (High Timber-street.)

St. Margaret Friday-street.

A messuage and appurtenances, situate "in par Sçe Margarete apud Fridai-strete," lying between the messuage of Bartholomew Cissoris, and the house of Thomas de Basinges, and extending in depth to the king's highway of Friday-street; granted 32 Hen. III, to Simon de Poppeworth, at a yearly rent of 13s. 4d.

A house and appurtenances, granted 28 Hen. III, by Sara, the relict of Walter, the son of Raymond, situate between the land of Nicholas Cissoris, north, and the land of John Burgoin, south, held subject to an annual payment of 16s.

St. Nicholas Olave.

An annual rent charge of 3s. 4d. granted 6 Ed. I, by Stephen de Kent, issuing from certain his land situate in this parish.

St. Martin Pomar'.

An annual rent of 6s. 4d. issuing from certain tenements in this parish, granted by hospital to John de Gisors.

St. Mildred Bread-street.

A rent charge of half a mark, granted by Thomas de Hav'hull, issuing from land situate in this parish.

St. Mary Aldermanchirche.

A house in this parish, and three annual rent charges of 14s. 13s. and 13s.

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey.

A yearly rent charge of 1s. 6d. from premises in this parish, assured to hospital, 9 Ed. III.

A rent of 12d. released to hospital 8 Hen. III, by Winar, daughter of Richard Ekinth, arising from her land "in pār Sçi Niĉhi de Fysshestrete," lying between the land of Walter Blundis and land of the prior of the Holy Trinity.

Certain land, the gift of Ralph Mintor, situate in Distave-lane, granted by hospital to their "beloved brother Walter Bruno," subject to a payment yearly of 4s. to hospital, and of 4d. to the *clerk* of said infirm, and to their *servant* of 2d.

A rent of 7s. per ann. granted by Ralph, son of Richard de Berkyng, from premises of said Ralph, situate in Distave-lane.

A rent of 28s. per ann. reserved on certain land of Richard, son of Gilbert le Bachelor, abutting east on St. Nicholas church, granted 18 Hen. III.

A rent of 9s. per ann. granted by Margaret, daughter of Hugh de Rupel, 19 Hen. III, arising from land and houses in Distave-lane, given by her to Waltham Abbey.

St. Michael

St. Michael Queen's Wharf.

A tenement, described as situate "in poch S̄ci Michis ad Ripam Reginae," of the gift of William de Hadstoke, abutting southwards upon the king's highway, and westward upon a certain lane of him the king, &c. granted 14 Ed. 1, to John de Hundeford, citizen of London, at 62 s. sterling rent. ⁽²⁴⁾

An annual rent of 4 s. granted by William Westmell, from his tenement in this parish, towards keeping his anniversary obit.

Land granted by William, the son of Alicia, the late wife of Walter Turke, 8 king John, subject to a quit rent of 8 s. per ann. to Wesminster Abbey.

A shop granted to Adam, the son of Wlfrica, at 6 s. per ann. rent.

A plot of land, held by William de Staplehurst, and by him granted to Parisio, the son of Robert Akerman, situate upon the Queen's Hyde (Hythe.)

A rent charge of 20 s. granted reg. Ed. III, by Nicholas Madremann.

A quit rent of 2 d. arising from premises in this parish, given by Richard, son of William de Hadstoke.

St. James Garlick-hill.

Land and rents arising therefrom, bought of Henry de Waltham, formerly of Walter Faber.

St. Mary Conigshope.

Land in Coningshope, which Richard Faber lately held of hospital, adjoining other land also held of them by William Conegehope, granted to Walter de Hallislede (Ferron) at a yearly rent of 37 s.

A yearly rent of 2 d. given by Richard, son of William de Conewehop, arising from a house in this parish.

⁽²⁴⁾ In the grant to hospital, 4 Ed. I, it is more particularly described as situate "us vno loco ante exitu de la Queneheth," and abutting east upon the lane leading from Queneheth to the church of the Holy Trinity.

St. Lawrence Jewry.

An annual quit rent of 8 s. given by Peter Gabon, arising from land situate between land late of Godard of Antioch, and the land of Benelke the jew.

St. Margaret Lothbury.

A rent of 12 d. issuing from certain land and houses in Lothbury, which they released, 19 Hen. III, to Beatrice the daughter of Godard.

St. Benet Sherhog.

Land and houses granted by the hospital to John, the son of Walcheri Mazelinari, at 40 s. yearly rent.

St. Augustine Pappy.

A quit rent of 5 s. per ann. arising from land held by Thomas the carpenter, within Bishopsgate, given by Henry, the son of Ailwin, of London, towards keeping his anniversary obit.

St. Anne's.

An annual rent charge of 4 s. receivable of the fee of Geoffery Forwick, in this parish, towards keeping the anniversary obit of Robert, the son of Alic'.

St. Anthony Threadneedle-street.

Land, and edifices thereon, given by Roger de S̄co Antonio, situate in this parish, towards maintaining a subdeacon in St. Giles's church, and for other religious purposes.

St. Martin in the Vintry.

A messuage, late of Robert Durant, leased at a yearly rent of 6 s. 8 d.

Two marks yearly rent, bought of Matilda, the daughter of Ralph, the brother of Coce the vintner, arising from land "in pochia S̄ci Martini Baremannechurch," which Richard Burstal held of the said Ralph, her father, &c.

Half a mark quit rent, arising from land in this parish, given by Simon Blundell.

St. Thomas

St. Thomas Apostle.

An annual rent of 8s. granted 3d Edw. II, arising from a tenement late of John of Northampton.

St. Martin Outwich.

Land situate "in parochia S̄ci Martini de Oteswych," lying between the land of Martin Pistor and Baldwin Badding, granted to John Beghi, subject to a yearly rent of 10d.

A rent charge of 3s. 4d. receivable from land and premises in this parish, sold to William Maberly, 3d Edw. II; and another rent of 6s. 8d. sold to John de Northampton, 11th Edw. III, arising from two tenements which he held, subject to such rent charge.

A rent charge of 8s. per ann. bought of Thomas Ruffus Pinentar, issuing from land which Henry Pistor held of him, situate in this parish, between the land of Roger, the son of Alan, and the land of Clement P'sbyter.

St. Bartholomew the Less.

A plot of land and appurtenances, lying opposite St. Bartholomew's church, abutting upon the king's highway, north, and the land of John Bonavente, south, granted to Thomas de Sibelling, citizen and mercer of London, for 12s. per annum rent, 41 Hen. III.

A rent of 6s. per ann. from premises of John de Suffolk, carpenter, in this parish, conveyed to him by Ralph de Coventre, "rector S̄ci Barth̄ei Pūi."

All Saints Hey Wharfe.

A rent of 10s. per ann. granted by Rosia de Blemonte and William Blemonte her son, arising from land situate in this parish, towards keeping the anniversary obit of William Blemonte, her late husband, &c.

St. Christopher.

A quit rent of 2s. arising from land in this parish, late of William, the monk (Nup' Willi monachi,) granted by William de Suba.

St. Magnus London Bridge.

A capital messuage of Nicholas Maunsel, situate in "Vico Pontis London," in the ward of William Willkin, alderman; with four shops standing towards the highway, and all the ground behind them, &c. granted by said Nicholas, subject to a yearly payment to the monks of Redding, of 6s. and of 6s. to the nuns of Godstowe.

And a rent charge of 20s. per ann. from premises "in p̄r S̄ci Bened' Sherhog in Warda de Foro," subject to an outgoing of 40d. per ann. to the monks of Bermondsey.

A rent charge of 12s. per ann. from land "in pochia S̄ci Antonij," subject to an annual payment of 6s. to Martin, the son of William.

Also, a yearly rent of 12s. 6d. held by the monks of St. Saviour's hospital, yielding annually to said monks "*Duos Basinos & unam libram pipis*," all granted by the above named Nicholas Maunsel.

An interest in certain houses, shops and cellars, situate in this parish, which the master of St. Giles's hospital, and the heads of several other religious houses, released to Juliana, widow of Geoffery le Verhyrd, in consideration of 40s. per ann. to be divided among them in such proportions as in grant specified.

Certain land, with a house and sollar, adjoining the land late of Nicholas Turk, and containing in front, towards the bridgeway, 3½ ells, &c. granted to Lawrence Pistor, at a yearly rent of 14s.; and a shop adjoining the above, and similarly described, demised to William Nigro, fishmonger, at a yearly rent of 12s.

St. Margaret Pontis.

Houses and land, which Robert de Stabulo gave, situate in the parish of St. Margaret in Vico Pontis, next the land of Ralph de Comhull, granted to the church and canons of St. Giles of Cathal, at 4 marks per ann.

A rent of 10s. issuing from premises situate in Vico Pontis (Bridge-street,) and 8s. 7d. yearly rent, granted by Adam de Basinge, in exchange for land
of

of hospital in St. Giles's parish, *lying between the land of Robert Osgod and William Dispensator.*

St. Leonard Eastcheap.

A quit rent of 4s. issuing from land and houses held of hospital by Walter Aleman, situate "in pochia S̄ci Leonardi de Estchepe," abutting on land of the nuns of Kilburne and Allsman-lane, granted by Gilbert of St. Faith's, and Alicia Maubane, his wife.

Land at Estchepe, lying between land that John Palmere, butcher, held, and other land of Robert Longe, butcher, granted by Stephen, the son of Thomas, the son of Nicholas, at a yearly rent of 2 s.

St. Benet Grasschurch.

Land, with the houses thereon and appurtenances, granted by Sibilla, daughter of William de Ponte, relict of Gilbert de Champeneis, subject to an annual payment to the prior of Sandon, of 2 marks.

St. Andrew Hubbard.

A tenement of Herbert de Wynton, released, with the arrearages of rent, to Simon de Wygornia, 46 Hen. III, subject to a yearly payment for ever of 6s.

St. Dunstan East.

A rent of 7s. per annum, granted by Hereman Theutonicus, issuing from a certain messuage, with its sollars and cellars, and certain gutters appertaining to same messuage, and running under the ground it was built upon, with way and passage to the water of Thames, said messuage lying between a tenement of the sec of St. Thomas the Martyr of Southwark, and the tenement of William Corner.

St. Olave next the Tower.

Land, the gift of Alexander le Tyler and Agnes his wife, abutting west upon the land of Stephen de Cantia, and east towards the lane called Foule-lane, and containing lengthways towards the king's highway, called Olof Strate, on the south, 28 ells and two inches towards the garden of John le Baus, called Blone Appleton, on the north, granted to Robert le Hurer, at a yearly rent of 20d.

St. Dionisius Backchurch.

A rent of 7s. 6d. from land held by Osbert Capis, "in pōch ecclie S̄ci Dionsij que vocatur Bakechirch," bought of Richard le Bel, yielding to Roger de Turri 4s. 6d. per annum.

St. Martin Orgar.

Land of the gift of Hugh Juvenis, granted to Aldrico M^cis, at a quit-rent of 18s. per annum.

St. Giles Cripplegate.

A rent-charge of 6s. arising from land, with the houses and appurtenances thereto belonging, which Thomas Blundis (Tannator) held in fee in the suburbs of London, at the Red Cross, in the parish of St. Giles, "in comerie vici sicut it' v'sus le Beche," granted by Editha de Marsham, anno 38 of Hen. III.

St. Botolph Aldersgate.

A rent-charge of 2s. issuing from land, &c. lying on the east part of the church of St. Botolph, against the way going to St. Bartholomew's, and west between land of Eustachius de Edelmethon, and houses and land which Arnulph Vilhacker, smith, held, granted by said Eustachius, &c.

A rent-charge of 6s. from certain ground and houses thereon built, lying between land of John de Wenburne, south, and land which he held of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, north, granted by Simon Hakepetit.

Land abutting east on the way of Aldersgate, and north on the land of Ralph Speciar, &c.; granted "to Michaelis de S̄ca Elena de London," goldsmith, at an annual rent of 4s.

Land which Richard Carpenter held, situate in Breton Str^{te}, in this parish, lying next other land of hospital, held by Gilbert Monetarius, granted to Walter Molendin^r, at 4s. per annum rent.

A quit-rent of 4s. yearly, payable by St. Bartholomew's hospital, issuing from a tenement in the parishes of St. Botolph without Aldresgate, and St. Bridget

St. Bridget the Virgin in Fleet Strete, to which St. Giles's hospital released all claim and arrearages, 9 Edw. II.

A tenement, situate without Aldrichesgate, in the parish of St. Botolph, in the suburbs of London, called the Taborer'in, demised to William de Thame, 27th Edw. III, at a rent of 6s. 8d. per annum.

A messuage and appurtenances, the gift of Elene de Deserto, lying between the land of Arnulph le Vilehakere and the land of Eustachius, granted to Adam de Basinge, together with a rent of 4s. yearly, issuing from a certain other tenement in the parish of St. Anne's.

A rent of 12d. issuing from a tenement in the parish of St. Botolph Aldersgate, the west end of which abutted upon the king's highway, and the east end thereof upon the Jews Garden (*sup' Gardinū Judeor'*), granted by William Milksoppe (Alutar).

St. Sepulchre Ext^a Newgate.

Land and a tenement, situate in the parish of St. Sepulchre, without the Bars of Smithfield, granted by Nicholas Chartel and wife, "in puram et perpetuam elemosinam."

Lands and tenements, bequeathed by the will of Sir William de Langelee, and the rents, &c. thence issuing; as also the rent of a void place or parcel of ground, late of John de la Feyte; and also the

rent of another tenement, situate without Newgate, next to the Great Gate, released anno 15 Edw. III, to the Abbot and Convent of Leycester.

Land granted to Edward Corri, situate in this parish.

Tyburne.

A croft and appurtenances, lying and being at Tyburne, in the county of Middlesex, granted 28 Edw. III, to Simon Herny and wife.

Westburne.

A rent of —, issuing from a messuage, houses and gardens, &c. granted reg. Edw. I, by William Chabham.

Edmonton.

Four acres of land and appurtenances, situate in Edelmeton, in the county of Middlesex, and lying between land late of Richard Isonde, on the east part, and the land of Walter le Bonde of Tottenham, on the west; and one end or front whereof abutted upon the way leading from Heybourne to Dettetile, on the south part; and the other, or north end, upon premises described in deed; granted by William de Dernéford, at a yearly rent of 6s.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS,

CONNECTED WITH

ST. GILES'S HOSPITAL.

The following recapitulation is intended merely to assist the memory, by displaying at one view, the most remarkable occurrences in the history of the Foundation, treated of in the preceeding account; with the repective dates when they took place, in order to facilitate any references which may be required.

Anno 1101, 1st of HENRY the First.

Queen MATILDA, wife of king HENRY I,
founds an hospital for lepers, over-against the west suburb of
London, and dedicates the same to Saint Giles.

Between 1101 and 1166.

The first private donations given to the hospital after its foundation, viz.—The church of Feltham, by the countess Hawisia de Rumara; pensions at Isleworth, by Bernard de Walerico; land at the bars, given by Richard Young, canon of St. Paul's; and six acres of land (part situate in St. Giles's parish) the gift of William Pincerna, and Geoffery, the son of Fredescend; and 10s. annuul rent from St. Clement Danes parish.

Anno 1166.

Second Foundation by king HEN. II, and additional endowment. Confirmation of queen Matilda's charter.

Anno 1186.

COTTEREL GARDEN, an estate in Saint Giles's parish, confirmed by the warden and procurator of the hospital, to the prior and brethren of St. John of Jerusalem, on payment to the former of a yearly rent of 9s.

Anno 1199.

The general interdict, pronounced for this district by William de Sancta Maria; when the hospital deprived of part of its privileges, in common with other foundations, and the services of its church in part suspended.

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Events.

Anno 1212.

The first instance occurs of the superior of the hospital being called *master*; before this time he is only denominated *chaplain* of the hospital.

Anno 1222.

The gift of the church of Feltham confirmed to the hospital by Eustace de Falconberg, bishop of London.

Anno 1240.

Pope ALEXANDER IV confirms by bull the foundation endowment, of Matilda, the second endowment of Henry II, and all intermediate and subsequent grants; and constituting

Table of
Events.

constituting it a religious community, takes the hospital under the especial protection of the Roman see.

Anno 1296.

The affairs of the hospital having become considerably embarrassed, in consequence of the nonpayment of rents due from its estates in the city, EDWARD I commands, by his precept, the mayor and sheriffs of London to assist in recovering the same.

N. B. Between this last date and the preceding one, viz. 1262 and 1294, numerous grants appear to have been made to the hospital, not only in London but the neighbouring parishes; so that this seems to have been the era when it most flourished. See Chap. IV.

Anno 1303.

In consequence of various quarrels and dissensions stated to have taken place in the hospital, to the great injury of its property, EDWARD I, this year, appointed Geoffery de Birston, (one of the brethren of the house,) master, which seems to have been the first appointment of that officer by the crown.

Anno 1309.

King EDWARD II, at the request of the master and brethren of the hospital, grants leave to stop up a common way, and make other improvements on their estate at Feltham:—the *manor* of which as well as church they had now become possessed of; the latter being the gift of Earl Baldwin.

Anno 1315.

A precept of EDWARD II is issued this year, commanding the separation of the sound, and recovered, from the diseased lepers; and

that the king's officers should not in future have liberty to farm any persons on the hospital, without the consent of the master and brethren thereof.

Anno 1331.

King EDWARD III, by his letters patent of this date, recites by *inspeximus* the several charters of his predecessors to St. Giles's hospital; all of which, with their grants and privileges, he confirms.

Anno 1337.

Charter 10th. EDWARD III, reciting by *inspeximus* the charter of EDWARD II, respecting the admission of improper persons into hospital, &c. and confirming same with the other exemptions therein.

Anno 1347.

This year (probably in consequence of the great plague) the king, by his precept, directed to the mayor of London, commands all lepers to be voided out of the city, for fear of spreading the infection. In

(Same Year)

Consequence whereof the Londoners made application to the master, &c. of St. Giles's hospital, to admit fourteen diseased citizens, agreeably to the foundation statutes.

Anno 1354.

King EDWARD III grants the custody of St. Giles's hospital to the master of Burton St. Lazar (Richard Leghton) in consequence of the remission by the latter, of an annuity of forty marks, and the arrears due thereon, given to Burton by Richard, and chargeable on the Exchequer. St. Giles's, from this period, became only a cell to Burton.

Anno 1358.

Certain acts of violence having been committed at the hospital, by persons apparently inimical to the transfer of it to Burton, in which many of its records are stated to have been embezzled, the archbishop of Canterbury hindered in his visitation, &c. The king, by his writ, directs inquiry to be made, and the offenders to be punished.

Anno 1377.

RICHARD II, by letters patent confirms the grant of St. Giles's hospital made by EDWARD III to Burton; and also confirms all preceding grants of the Kings, his ancestors.

Anno 1379.

Brother William de Croxton (master of Burton and warden of St. Giles) exhibited in the Exchequer this year, in order to their being inrolled, the letters patent of 1st RICHARD II, above-mentioned, when the same were inrolled accordingly, and are now remaining among the records there.

Anno 1389.

This year, brother Nicholas de Dover, master of Burton and the successor of William de Croxton, was confirmed in the wardenship of St. Giles's hospital by RICHARD II, agreeably to the grant 47 EDWARD III. But it being found by inquisition, that he had broken the foundation statutes by unduly reducing the lepers, and admitting improper persons on the charity; he was displaced—and

Anno 1389,

By letters patent, dated an. reg. sui 12, the same king RICHARD did give and grant to his beloved clerk John Macclesfield, the

hospital of Saint Giles, described in such grant as being then vacant. To hold during life to said John Macclesfield, with reversion to his heirs; and said John dying, the same king RICHARD afterwards—to wit,

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Events.

Anno 1390,

(the 13th of his reign,) granted in like manner to his beloved clerk Richard Clifford (afterwards bishop of Worcester) the custody of Burton St. Lazar, as well as the said wardenship of St. Giles. To hold as before, and subsequently, viz.

Anno 1392.

The same king RICHARD (in consideration of the remission of an annuity of 110 marks, payable from the Exchequer, and part of the endowment of the abbey of St. Mary of the Graces Tower Hill) did grant the said hospital of St. Giles and the advocacy thereof, with the church within the same hospital. To hold to the abbot of the said monastery of St. Mary, to the proper uses of the said hospital. But,

Anno 1404,

(5th HEN. IV.)—Brother Walter de Lynton, or Lyntown, the proper master of Burton, having exhibited his complaint before the king's justices, that he was injured and illegally deprived of his right by the preceding grants; the king by his writ directed inquiry to be made; and the matter being formally pleaded, and the complaint of said Walter appearing to be just, he was reinstated in his mastership of Burton and custody of St. Giles. See List Masters, Chap. II, p. 52.

Anno 1402.

Two years prior to holding the pleas last-mentioned,

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Events.

last-mentioned, (and probably preparatory thereto,) the same Walter de Lynton caused a fair register to be made of all the grants, charters, and other records belonging to the hospitals of Burton and St. Giles; which register fairly engrossed on vellum, in two volumes, folio, is now preserved at the British Museum; one volume being appropriated to the affairs of each hospital. See INTRODUCTION, p. 2.

Anno 1413,

(1st HENRY V.)—This year was detected a supposed conspiracy of the sect called *Lollards*, who met in the fields adjoining St. Giles's hospital, headed by Sir John Oldcastle, and others, and who afterwards suffered martyrdom on the same spot.

Anno 1415,

(2nd HENRY V.)—This year king HENRY V, by his letters patent, confirmed the grants of his predecessors to St. Giles's hospital, as also the grant of the custody of the latter to Burton St. Lazar by EDWARD III. As see "carta regis Henrici Quinti an. reg sui 2^{ndo} pat. part 2^{do} m. 17. In Turr. Lond. asservat;" and of this account, p. 26 & 27.

Anno 1461,

(1st of EDWARD IV.)—An act of resumption, of this date, specially protects the interests of St. Giles's hospital, and ascertains the number

of lepers it was to maintain in case of necessity, of the king's menial servants. See p. 27.

Anno 1537.

This year, Thomas Ratcliffe, master of Burton St. Lazar, and Warden of St. Giles's hospital, made an exchange with king HENRY VIII, of the most valuable estates of the latter, particularly those situate in St. Giles's parish, for certain lands in Leicestershire—the signal of its dissolution.

Anno 1539.

THE SUPPRESSION.

The hospital of Burton St. Lazar, with its dependent cell of St. Giles's hospital, and generally all monasteries throughout England, dissolved this year by king HENRY VIII.

Anno 1545.

HENRY VIII (after having retained them in his own hands until this year) grants the said dissolved hospitals and most of their estates to John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, &c.

Anno 1547.

HENRY VIII grants his licence to Lord Lisle, to convey St. Giles's hospital and part of its remaining estates and appurtenances, to Wymond Carewe, Esq.; after which the hospital site was divided amongst various possessors⁽³⁵⁾.

(35) See the following history of the parish, for notices as to several of these, and their heirs, as well as relative to the subsequent appropriation of the hospital scite, and its estates in St. Giles's parish.

A C C O U N T

OF

St. Giles's Parish.

GENERAL VIEW OF ITS ANTIENT STATE; *VIZ.*

Origin and Name.—Extent and Population.—Roads and Ditches.—Landholders and chief Partitions of Land.—Tenements and Dwellings.—General Appearance, formerly, with Plan of.—First Buildings on.—Remarks.—Divisions, artificial and natural, of Parish, &c.

ORIGIN AND NAME.—THE District comprehending this parish, is indistinctly noticed in the Domesday Survey, as forming part of the Hundred of Ossulvestane, or Ossulton, in the county of Middlesex; at which time, the manor was part of the royal domains. The *name* of St. Giles, though not its *origin* as a parish, took rise from its hospital, founded, as we have seen, some years later, and dedicated to that saint. From this circumstance, and the advowson of the church being vested in the hospital, it was at first called, ST. GILES OF THE LEPERS; and is accordingly mentioned in the hospital grants, as “the Parish of the *Hospital* of St. Giles of the Lepers,” “the Parish of the said *Hospital*,” and “*our* Parish of St. Giles(’).” At the suppression of the hospital this addition was discontinued, and it assumed the denomination of ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS, or *in campis*, to distinguish it from St. Giles Cripplegate, and other churches dedicated to that saint; a name which it still retains, though now no longer, as it was then, descriptive of its rural situation (¹).

How mentioned in the Domesday Survey.

Name before and after dissolution of hospital.

EXTENT

(¹) See History of Hospital, Chap. IV. “*Villa Sæi Egidij.*” The title of saint, p. 60. Strype observes, which most churches were

(²) It is first styled “Sancti Egidij in in old times honoured with, was in the Campis,” in Henry VIIIth’s grant of the mayoralty of Alderman Penlington omitted hospital to Lord Lisle. In the in the weekly bills of mortality, as well as exchange previously made with in the acts of the government, when, says Radcliffe (p. 31), it is called he, “the Saints were thrown out of doors, and

When first called St. Giles in the Fields.

O

and

Antient
boundaries of
parish.

EXTENT AND POPULATION.—There is every reason to suppose, from the evidence of existing documents, that the parish was originally of much greater extent than at present (³); though what were then its precise boundaries, it may at this distance of time be difficult to ascertain. On its north side, it seems to have included Totten-hall, now Tottenham-court, with much of the prebendal land of that manor; and on the east side, to have included the whole of the parish of St. George the Martyr, and to have extended into St. Andrew Holborn, and St. Pancras parishes. Its west and south limits afford field for discussion. Taking the whole parish however to have been antiently of its present dimensions, it would have been butted and bounded as follows; viz. On the *west* by St. Pancras, St. Mary-le-bourne, and *Eldestrate*, or Old-street; which latter divided it from the fields of Westminster, then forming part of St. Margaret's parish, afterwards of St. Martin's, and now of St. Anne's parish; on the *north*, and partly on the east, by the parish of St. Pancras; on the *east*, in other part, by the manor of Portpole, and the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, and also by land of the Old Friary, now Lincoln's Inn Gardens; and on the *south*, in part by St. Clement Danes, and in other part by the antient water-course called "Marshland Ditch," (which will be noticed hereafter,) which separated it from the land adjoining the garden of the Abbots of Westminster, now Long Acre.

Its supposed
population, at
different early
periods.

The population, in early times, can only be guessed at from the grants of land, &c. to and from the hospital; which, as appears in the abstract just given of them (⁴), mention the names of the various holders and occupiers of premises in different parts of the parish, and afford tolerable hints for making an estimate. It appears from these, that the grantors of estates in which the hospital had a property, may be reckoned at a distance as far back as the commencement of the fourteenth century, at more than *one hundred*, exclusively of the inmates of the hospital itself, and those persons in whose estates that foundation had no concern, and whom consequently its records do not notice. That these, however, were not all the resident householders, will be evident, when it is considered that there must have been many inhabitants in the

and the *parishes unsainted*; which divorcing of the parishes from their saints, continued until the year 1660, when at the restoration of king Charles II, they were again restored." —Survey of London, vol. II, p. 7, book V.

(³) This is meant of the parish, before St. George's Bloomsbury parish was taken out of it.

(⁴) History of Hospital, Chap. IV.

the parish who had no possessions. And perhaps it may not be too much to say, that there was at the remote period alluded to, at least two hundred holders of lands and tenements in the parish. If we add to this number a due proportion of inmates, and take into the account the hospital establishment, the aggregate will then not fall much short of *one thousand* persons. In the first year of Edward VI, the number of *houseling people*, as they are called (⁵), is stated at *three hundred and five*; and there does not seem much reason to suppose, judging from the small increase of building in the parish, that that number was greatly augmented until late in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The increase of inhabitants after that period is astonishing; being stated in an account received by vestry from the churchwardens, anno 1711, (and taken pursuant to the Act of Parliament for building churches,) at two thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine housekeepers; whereof there were two hundred and sixty-nine gentlemen; one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three tradesmen; and eight hundred and seven poor housekeepers; making at an estimate of about seven persons to each house, a total of *twenty-one thousand* persons (⁶).

Houseling
people.

ROADS AND DITCHES.—The whole parish, antiently as at present, was divided into north and south by the highway, called ST. GILES'S STREET, or the "Strata Sci Egidij," and HOEBURNE, which was the great and principal thoroughfare. This street is termed in the old deeds, "Gara Reg;"—"Via regia de Sci Egidij;"—"Via regia qui ducit de London versus Tybournè,"

"Strata Sci
Egidij," or
St. Giles's
street.

&c.

(⁵) "Primo die January anno primo r. r. Edwardi VI. A brief declaration concerning colleges, brotherheades," &c.

"St. Giles in y^e Felde, memorand'.

Declaration, &c. - Ther is of *howseling* people
reg. Edw. VI. wthin the said pische the num-
ber of cccv."

Copy certificate of colleges, &c. 1 Edw. VI,
Augmentation Office.

Houselled (from which *houseling* people) is explained by the commentators of Shakespeare, to mean, the having taken the Sacrament, or Lord's Supper. This census might therefore only apply to such as from age and other circumstances, were communicants

at the parish church, and not to house-
holders. "Unhousel'd, unanointed, una-
neal'd," (*Hamlet*), is the not having received
the eucharist, and extreme unction. And
they refer to TEXTUS ROFFENSIS, where it
is said "the monks offering to perform all
the functions of *houseling*," &c. To MORT'
D'ARTHUR, "so when he was *houselled* and
anointed, and had all that a Christian man
ought to have," &c. Also to FABIAN'S
CHRON. (1516,) "Chyldren were long spread
through all the land, and men housellyd and
aneallyd," &c. These quotations apparently
remove all doubts as to the true meaning of
the term *houselled*, which probably was de-
rived from the Anglo Saxon noun substan-
tive, "*husel*," or the eucharist.

(⁶) In 1801, and 1811, the returns made

"Fontem
Commu-
nem," or
Common
Spring.
Aldewych
Cross.

Eldestrate.

Le Lane.

Blemund's
Dyche.

&c. It was chiefly inhabited at first on the *north* side; along which appear to have been scattered dwellings from its eastern extremity to the Pitaunce Croft (which faced the hospital,) with gardens behind them reaching to the *ditch*, which bounded the south side of Blemundesbury or Bloomsbury. In the midst of this principal street, was the "*fontem communem*," that is the *common spring* or conduit, which supplied the parishioners with water; and near it, and exactly facing the north end of Aldewych, was a stone cross called ALDEWYCH Cross, with an adjoining cottage, &c. Beyond ran Holborn, exactly in the line of the present street, and terminated the eastern end of the parish, near the "Barram veteri Templi," which occasioned it to be denominated St. Giles "*without* the Bars of the old Temple," (extra Barram vet' Templi,) and before the building of the Temple, St. Giles "*without* the Bars of London." Returning to the western end of the parish, was another principal thoroughfare called ELDESTRATE, or Old-street, (now called Crown-street,) leading from the north to Westminster; and behind the hospital walls, was a third and lesser road called LE LANE, now Monmouth-street. The fourth chief highway was the "VIA DE ALDEWYCH," (the present Drury-lane,) which gave name to the land adjoining it on both sides, and was of very great antiquity. The minor ways and paths, of which there were several intersecting other parts of the parish, have no distinguishing denomination in the old grants.

The *Ditches* were, on the north side, BLEMUND'S DYCHE (?), called in after-times Bloomsbury Great Ditch and Southampton Sewer, and which divided the two manors of St. Giles and Bloomsbury. This ran at a distance, backwards,
of

under the population acts, passed in those years, for the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, including Bloomsbury, were as follows:—

YEAR.	N ^o of Houses.	N ^o of Families.	N ^o of Persons employed in Trade.	N ^o of other Persons.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL N ^o of Persons.
1801	3,861.	8,615.	6,471.	30,031.	16,414.	20,088.	36,502.
1811	4,828.	11,999.	{ Families } 8,443.	{ Families } 3,556.	20,478.	28,058.	48,536.

(?) The south side of Broad-street, and prietors. North of that line is part of the of Holborn, for a considerable distance, is Bedford estate: Blemund's ditch divided vested in the Crown, and in private pro- the two.

of about one hundred feet from the main street, till it reached a second great ditch, or rather a continuation of the one mentioned, called the **PITAUNCE CROFT DITCH**, from its encompassing the close or inclosure of the hospital, called the Pitaunce Croft, which lay before the great north gate. On the south side, at the back of the hospital, was the great **MARSHLAND DITCH**, well known in aftertimes by the name of "Cock and Pye Ditch," which bounded the four sides of the Marshland, now Seven Dials. "SPENCER'S DIG," or ditch, was another water-course or dyke running behind the houses on the south side of Holborn, through Aldewych, east, and along by the north side of Fikattesfeld, or Lincoln's Inn Fields, and probably received its name from its contiguity to land of the Spencers or family of Dispensator, considerable persons then in the parish (⁸). Besides these, there was another ditch dividing the Campo de Aldewych, or Oldwick Close, (as it was afterwards called,) from Fikattesfeld, and bounding that inclosure on the north and south, as well as other lesser ditches, &c. whose names are not mentioned.

Pitaunce
Croft Ditch.

Marshland
Ditch.

Aldwick
Close, Ditch,
&c.

PARTITIONS OF LAND, LANDHOLDERS, &c.—The principal landholders or proprietors of land, between whom the parish was divided at this early period, were (⁹)

ANTIENT LANDHOLDERS.

St. Giles's Hospital.

Ralph de Wennington.—Serlo de Wennington.—Hugh de Blundi.—

Ralph de Septem Fontibz (master of hospital).—The Spenser or Dispensator family.—

The Knights Templars.—William Blemund or Blemonte, and the Russel family.

Antient land-
holders.

CHIEF

(⁸) This ditch, there is every reason to suppose, is the same one as is described in modern deeds as the common sewer, and is said to run about seventy-four feet north of Lewknor's-lane. See "*Rose*," Art. "HOUSES OF ENTERTAINMENT." Its continuation is still to be traced in the sewer between the north side of Lincoln's-Inn Gardens, and the back of the houses on the south side of Holborn. There was also another ditch, which ran from it, and bounded the west side of the same gardens, where the wall now stands, of which see further under Art. "BOUNDARIES,"—"*Lincoln's-Inn Fields*," &c.

(⁹) These are to be understood of persons only, in whom the *fee* was vested.

ST. GILES'S PARISH.

Chief parti-
tions of land.

CHIEF PARTITIONS OF LAND.

ESTATES.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETORS.
Merslade, or Le Meryslade.	{ Afterwards called " Marshland." The whole of that tract of ground lying on the south side of the church, bounded east, by - - - - - }	Ralph de Sept' Font' and St. Giles's hospital.
Newlond, and Aldewych West.	{ Called " Socha de Wennington," and comprehending the land reaching from the east end of Merslade to the " via regia de Aldewych." - - - - }	Ralph de Wennington, Serlo de Wennington, and Hospital.
Aldewych East or " Sup' Hydam."	{ The land extending east from the via regia de Aldewych to the north-west side of Fikattesfeld, bounded north, by Holborn, and south, by the Campo de Aldewych - - - - - }	Hugh de Blundi, Dispenser family, and St. Giles's hospital.
Campo de Aldewych, &c.	{ Adjoining the south side of the above, bounded by the via regia de Aldewych west, by S ^{ce} Clement' Dacor' south, and east, by - - - - - }	Hospital.
Fikattesfeld, and land " juxta Holborn Bars."	{ The tract of land adjoining the west side of the above, bounded east, by the old Temple, north, by Holborn, and south, by S ^{ce} Clement' Dacor,' &c. - - }	The Knights Templars and Hospital.
The Pitaunce Croft, &c.	{ Sixteen acres of inclosed land, with adjoining ground lying towards the north-west extremity of the parish, op- posite the hospital gate - - - }	St. Giles's hospital.
Feod' de Blemund' and adjoining land.	{ Nearly the whole land, now called Bloomsbury, with part of the prebend of Tottenham, &c. - - - - }	The Blemund and Russel family.

Nature of
estates, and
how te-
nanted.

The tenants under the above, of whose number some idea has been just given, were of various descriptions, and held greater or lesser quantities of land, according to their condition and circumstances. Few however possessed more than two acres in one situation, and more generally but one, or half an acre.

To

To these portions of ground, which were for the most part laid out in eurtillages or gardens, were attached cottages. The uncultivated parts consisted of pasture land and marshland.

TENEMENTS AND DWELLINGS.—The dwellings, though mostly confined to particular places, were at the early period we are treating of, considerable in number. A great part, it has been observed, stood on the north side of St. Giles's High-street; next to which, the south side of Holborn, from the end of Aldewych to near Holborn Bars, was chiefly built on. These, we may presume, were in general *shops*; several of the houses so situated being expressly described as such in the old grants and leases of them, which also specify the particular trades or callings of their occupiers, many of whom subscribe such deeds as witnesses. Amongst these very early parishioners, tradesmen, occur the names of Gerv' le Lyngedrap, Hugh Faber, Reginald le Tailleur, Adam Cementarius, William le Chandeler, William le Mason, and various others (¹⁰). The most inhabited part of the parish however, at this time, seems to have been on the east side of Aldewych, or site of the present Parker's-street, Lewknor's-lane, &c. which was covered with houses and gardens. The only residences of magnitude noticed in the old grants, are the capital messuages of William Blemund and W. de Thurkeby, and the Croshe Hose, Swan-on-le-Hop, and the Rose; (the latter inns or houses of entertainment).

Names of
antient
parishioners,
tradesmen.

GENERAL APPEARANCE, &c.—Like its neighbour parishes in the suburbs, the soil of St. Giles's in very remote times seems to have been wet and marshy; this is not only indicated by the ditches just enumerated, but by the various places in its vicinity, which terminate their names with the addition of "bourne" or brook, as Tye-bourne, West-bourne, Old-bourne, &c. and will be still more evident in further describing the parish (¹¹). After the foundation of its hospital, which no doubt attracted new residents, much of the land we may presume was drained, which occasioned it to be intersected by the ditches alluded to, and caused a degree of cultivation to take place, of which it would not otherwise have been capable. Accordingly, about the reign of John, and the ages immediately succeeding, the greater part, as observed,

Soil of parish
originally wet
and marshy.

(¹⁰) See Account of Hospital, Chap. IV, ponds, particularly the latter, mention being where these, and many other names of the frequently made in the parish books, of ancient parishioners, &c. occur. accidents happening, almost within memory,

(¹¹) See Account of Marshland; and till at "Marlyn's Pond," "Capper's Pond," of late days, it abounded with ditches and "Smith's Pond," &c.

Its appearance antiently that of a rural village.

observed, was laid out in garden plots, intermixed with cottages, and peopled with inhabitants, and must then have presented the appearance of a considerable and populous village⁽¹²⁾; such was then the general face of the parish. Its lands, for the most part pasture, or covered with gardens and cottages, divided by ditches, and crossed by roads and ways of a character completely rural. Heightening these features of rusticity, lay its High-street, bordered with country shops, and venerable from its antient stone cross and hospital; accompaniments which must have given to the whole a considerable share of picturesque effect, and justified the term *village*, usually applied to it in old writings. The following

PLAN OF THE PARISH IN ITS ANTIENT STATE,

Is an attempt made from the descriptions in the hospital grants, to localize and fix the situations and boundaries of the various estates in it, in order to afford an idea of them collectively, as they might have existed at the time⁽¹³⁾.

Altered appearance of parish in reign Henry VIII.

For ages subsequent to the period now mentioned, the parish probably exhibited a similar appearance. The first material alteration seems to have taken place some time previously to the reign of Henry VIII, and to have happened in consequence of nearly the whole land becoming vested in the hospital.

(¹²) This is confirmed by Fitzstephen, (by the deeds) to have been divided and built on in the early part of the reign of Edw. III, (1180). Speaking of the west suburbs, he says, "On *all sides*, without the houses, are the citizens' *gardens and orchards*, planted with trees, both large, slightly and adjoining together. On the *north* side, are also pastures, and plain meadows, with *brooks* running through them turning water-mills, with a pleasant noise. Not far off, is a great forest," (*i. e.* between the north side of London and the Hampstead and Highgate hills,) "a well wooded chase, having good covert for horses," &c. "The corn fields are not of a hungry mould, but as the fruitful fields of Asia, yielding plentiful increase, and filling the barns with corn."

(¹³) In order to better understand this plan, it must be observed, that the view is intended to exhibit St. Giles's parish as it appears

Plan of parish, as antiently, and explanation of.

some of the buildings, as the Swan-on-the-Hop, and the Rose, being of that period. The greater part of the dwellings, however, as well as the chief partitions of land, are described in deeds as far back as the reigns of John, Henry III, and the two Edwards. The whole therefore of the buildings, &c. might not in strictness be contemporary, as here shewn, but would have been nearly so, as the alterations must have been but few during the interval which elapsed between the dates of the first and latter deeds;—the principal districts (which will be fully described hereafter) were as marked in the plan; the Hospital site—Merslade—Newlond—Aldewych, west and east—the Campo de Aldewych—Fikattesfeld, land next the bars of Holborn—the Pitaunce Croft, Blemundsbury—Seman Russel's land, &c.

hospital. This circumstance, and the transfer of St. Giles's to Burton, by which means the former was deprived of a resident head, operated much to the detriment of the parish, as is evident from the exchange of its estates with the above-named prince (¹⁴). From the enumeration of premises in that deed, and their then altered state, it appears that the extinction of the small landholders had in a great measure depopulated the parish (¹⁵). The ground south of the hospital, which had been partially built on, even as early as the reign of Edward I, is described simply as "one *close*, called Merssheland," and all the land beyond it eastwards, comprehending great part of Aldewych, west, as "twenty-five acres of pasture, lying in the village of St. Giles." Aldewych, east, which had before, abounded with cottages and gardens, had degenerated into "eighteen acres of *pasture*, belonging to a certain messuage called the Whyte Hart," and "a pasture appertaining to another messuage called the Rose;" two public inns, situated, the one at the north-east corner of Drury-lane, and the other nearly in a line with Lewknor's-lane. The dissolution of the hospital, and its grant to Lord Lisle, events which soon after took place, effected a still further change, particularly in the immediate precincts of the hospital, several of its buildings being converted into residences, and other parts of the site leased out to different tenants, as noticed in the grant itself. With the alterations here, others would doubtless be made in different parts of the parish on the lands, &c. being placed in the possession of new occupiers, as we shall find in pursuing the subject.

Its supposed cause.

Decrease of population and dwellings.

Of the state and appearance of the parish in the reign of Elizabeth, we are furnished with a tolerably correct representation in the plan of London, by Ralph Aggas, anno 1560, and that of Hogenberg, published about fourteen years later. From these documents it appears, that the number of dwellings had progressively lessened from the time we are speaking of. The only addition in building shewn, is the large manor-house on the Bloomsbury side, called Southampton House, which probably was erected in the reign of Henry VIII.

Its state in reign of Elizabeth.

On the site of the hospital are a considerable cluster of houses, and large remains of the hospital walls are seen standing, particularly on the south side; but beyond, are nothing but fields. The north side has a number of habita-

St. Giles's-street, how first built on.

tions

(¹⁴) Hist. hosp. Chap. I. p. 5.

(¹⁵) "One only master, grasps the wide domain,
"And half a tillage, stints the smiling plain."

GOLDSMITH.

tions reaching from the church to Drury-lane, which have gardens and closes extending behind them as in old times. The entrance to Drury-lane from St. Giles's-street, has on each side a few houses, but the lane itself appears a mere country road, separated from the fields by embankments of earth. Drury House, from which the lane took its name, is intended to be represented by the cluster of buildings towards its south-east end. The sites of several of the present streets, as Great Queen-street, Long Acre, &c. are shewn as common foot-paths. Covent Garden, which was then walled round, with all the land to the north of it, (now Long Acre and the Seven Dials,) as well as the whole tract of ground to the north and west of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and that now fine square itself were unbuilt on; and in Holborn, the houses do not commence until nearly opposite the present Little Queen-street. To account for so large a district as St. Giles's parish, remaining until so late a period in great part destitute of dwellings, (standing as it did contiguous to the court end of the town, and otherwise eligible in various respects,) we must suppose other causes to have operated than chance; and such, in fact, are to be found in the prohibitions of Elizabeth, and her successor James, against building in the suburbs (¹⁶).

Drury-lane.

Queen-street, and other streets, &c. when built.

Holborn connected by buildings with St. Giles's, and subsequent increase of buildings.

FIRST BUILDINGS.—The first era of building was a little before 1600, at which period Holborn began to be connected by houses with St. Giles's-street (¹⁷). A large portion of the antient hospital wall was demolished, and residences erected to the east and west ends of the church, as well as on the south side. On both sides of St. Giles's-street itself, the dwellings were also multiplied.

(¹⁶) By royal proclamation, dated July 1580, the queen, on the motion of the lord mayor, commands "all persons of what quality soever they be, to desist and forbear from any new buildings of any house or tenement within three miles of any of the gates of the said city, to serve for habitation or lodging for any person, where no former house is known to have been within memory of such as are now living;—and also to forbear from letting or setting, or suffering any more families than one only to be placed, or inhabit from henceforth, in any house that hath been heretofore inhabited," &c. under the penalties therein described. The proclamations of the early part of James I's reign as to this subject, are of a similar import; and though it appears, that the prohibitions of both sovereigns were in many instances evaded, yet they no doubt much impeded the progress of building of new houses in this and other parishes in the suburbs.

(¹⁷) "On the high-street (Holborn) have ye many faire houses builded, and lodgings for gentlemen, inns for travellers and such like, up almost (for it lacketh but little) to St. Giles-in-the-Fields."—Stowe's Survey, ed. 1595.

multiplied. Ten years afterwards, the plan of Westminster, in Speed's Great Britain, exhibits the commencement of Great Queen-street, and a continuation of houses on both sides of Drury-lane. And from this time, viz. the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and the beginning of the reign of James, the increase of building was great; as by the assessment made in 1623, the whole number of houses rated appears to have then amounted to 897. Among the places enumerated, upwards of twenty courts yards and alleys are mentioned by name, exclusively of the main streets, few, if any of which existed until that time. In Bloomsbury was erected one hundred and thirty-six houses, and one hundred more on the north side of St. Giles's-street. On the south side of the same street, including "Midle Row," the number of houses is stated at seventy-one. In Drury-lane, and the adjacent ground on each side of it, fifty-six residences are named, most of them, judging from the quality of their inhabitants, first-rate buildings. In Great Queen-street fifteen houses only were built. At Holborn end, the houses assessed are ten. These are the amount of buildings in the principal thoroughfares, and will afford an idea of the numbers in other parts of the parish, which will be noticed in their proper places. The additions in building which took place during the Interregnum, do not seem to have been considerable⁽¹⁸⁾, except that the chief streets were gradually completed. With the Restoration, a second grand era of building commenced in the parish. Lincoln's-Inn Fields, which had been laid out and partly built by Inigo Jones, was further improved, and the houses finished on the south side of Queen-street, besides many individual mansions of eminence erected. And this spirit of building continued, not only during the remainder of Charles II's reign, but during those of James II, William and Mary, and Anne, (owing in great measure to leasing the marshland, and other crown lands in the parish,) so that at length the whole parish, some part of Bloomsbury excepted, became entirely covered with houses, and contained according to an account printed, anno 1708⁽¹⁹⁾, the following inhabited streets and places, viz.—"St. Giles's Broad-street, from the Pound to Drury-lane,

Number of
houses in
1623.

Subsequent
additions in
building.

(¹⁸) Owing perhaps as in the former in- commonwealth one full year's rent." And stances to the act of parliament made anno " that all who should after this, build any
Act against 1656, which enacted, " that for house or cottage upon a new foundation,
building, 1656. every dwelling-house, outhouse, within the said suburbs, or within ten miles
or other building, erected within the suburbs," thereof, should forfeit the entire sum of
&c. " since the 25th March 1620, not having £.100."
four acres of land, at the least, continually (¹⁹) " New View of London."
therewith used, there should be paid to the

Enumeration
of streets, &c.
in 1708.

lane, both sides of the way; Tottenham Court Road, part of the east side; the east side of Hog Lane or Crown-street, from the Pound to the Greyhound Tavern; the easternly side of Weld-street; all the seven streets commonly called the Seven Dials or Cock and Pye Fields, and Castle-street. The east side of Drury-lane south to the Maid-in-the-Moon, two doors south of the Horseshoe Tavern inclusive, and all its west side; Princes-street in Drury-lane, both sides of the way to Weld-street end; the north side of Duke-street, and on the south side from the Portuguese ambassador's to Lincoln's Inn Fields; all the three sides of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Louch's Buildings, south to the Black Jack inclusive. On the south side of Holborn, from St. Giles's-street to the Boot and Gridiron, a little east of Great Turnstile, and on the north side to two doors east of the Vine Tavern; Kingsgate-street, both sides of the way to Eagle-street, and to the corner on the west side; likewise all King-street Bloomsbury, and Great Russell-street, thence to Tottenham Court Road."

Contrast in
number of
buildings, at
different
periods.

REMARKS.—It has been shewn that the two grand eras in building, and consequently in the increase of population in the parish, were the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, or rather the middle of the reign of James I, and the beginning of that of Charles II; to which perhaps should be added as a third, the reign of William and Mary, and Anne, when the whole building of the Seven Dials was begun and completed. The contrast in each of these periods is striking! At the termination of the reign of James I, the number of houses was only eight hundred and ninety-seven. About the latter end of the reign of Charles II, it had increased to more than two thousand. In the reign of Anne, the number of houses amounted to upwards of three thousand, (although the Seven Dials and much of its neighbourhood was then unfinished.) In 1801, the number, including Bloomsbury, was three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one; and in 1811, it amounted to four thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight. The total of the yearly rent of the houses in the parishes of St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury, as charged to the poor's rate for the year 1730, amounted to £.53,267; for 1760, to £.61,057; for 1791, to £.107,939; for 1801, to £.128,068; and for 1811, to £.213,260.

Style of
architecture,
streets, &c.

"The architecture of the houses," observes a late writer, (speaking of the modern state of this parish,) "and the varieties in the width of the streets, are full of contrast. Numbers of the habitations seem calculated for the depth of misery; others for the extremes of opulence; and the streets expand from thirteen, fifteen, and twenty feet, to sixty or eighty feet wide."

THE

THE ARTIFICIAL DIVISIONS OF THE PARISH.

PARISH DIVISIONS.—As the increase of buildings and inhabitants rendered alterations necessary, were as follows :—

In 1621, the parish was divided into two parts only; viz.

1. The liberty of St. Giles's-street and Bloomsbury.—2. Drury-lane, Princes-street, Queen-street.

Those divisions in 1623, were altered as follows; viz.

1. Holborn End and Bloomsbury.—2. Old Town, Drury-lane, Princes-street, Queen-street.

In 1663, the number of divisions was increased to three; viz.

1. The Old Town.—2. Holborn End.—3. Drury-lane.

And in 1673, to the following four; viz.

1. Old Town.—2. Cock and Pye Fields, within the Old Town.—3. Holborn End.—4. Drury-lane.

In 1815, and long previously, the divisions were increased to Eight, which still continue.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. First part of St. Giles. | 4. Holborn End. |
| 2. First Book, second part of St. Giles. | 5. Drury-lane. |
| 3. Second Book, second part of St. Giles. | 6. First part of Bloomsbury. |
| | 7. Second part of d°. |
| | 8. Third part of d°. |

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE PARISH.

Prior to the use of the *artificial* divisions above enumerated, the parish might be said to separate itself *naturally* into SIX PARTS or divisions, which, as better suited to the purposes of description, we shall adopt in the ensuing account. They extended, and were bounded as below :—

First Division.

1. South Side of the Parish, from Town's End to Aldewych East.

This division commenced at the western extremity of the parish, at the corner of Hog-lane or Crown-street, and pursued a line to the corner of Little St. Martin's-lane; then turned up Castle-street till it reached Drury-lane, the eastern side of which it included to its end at Broad-street or St. Giles's-street, as it was antiently called; thence it ran along the south side of that street till
it

it reached the end of it at the corner of Crown-street aforesaid, and comprehended the entire site of the hospital of St. Giles, now occupied by the church, &c.; the Seven Dials and neighbourhood, formerly called the Marshland, and all the land thence eastwards as far as Drury-lane, antiently distinguished by the name of ALDEWYCH WEST.

Second Division.

2. South Side of the Parish—Aldewych East, &c.

This division included the ground now covered by Lewknor's-lane, Parker-street, &c. as far as the back of Great Queen-street, south; being bounded by Drury-lane, west—Holborn, north—and Little Queen-street, east.

Third Division.

3. South Side—"Campum de Aldewych," or Oldwick Close.

This division comprehended the site of the present Weld-street, Princes-street, and their neighbourhoods; being bounded north by Great Queen-street; south, by the back of Princes-street, part of Duke-street, &c.; west, by Drury-lane; and east, by Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Fourth Division.

4. South Side—Fikattefeld and Holborn Bars.

This division included the whole of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the streets, &c. in its vicinity, (forming part of St. Giles's parish,) to the east and north, with the land next Holborn Bars, now Whetstone's Park, &c. as far east and west, as from ten houses beyond Turnstile to Little Queen-street, with the half of Holborn on that side.

Fifth Division.

5. North Side of Parish—Bloomsbury West.

Reaching from Tottenham Court Road, west, to Charlotte-street and Gower-street, east; bounded north by St. Pancras parish, and south by St. Giles's-street; including all the streets, courts, &c. within that district.

Sixth Division.

6. North Side of Ditto—Bloomsbury East.

Extending from Charlotte and Gower-streets, west, to the extremity of the parish, east, and bounded north and south, as above; including the remainder of the present parish of St. George Bloomsbury.

CHAP. I.

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF PARISH.

Names of early Landholders, their Estates, and antient Tenants or Occupiers of; Account of Streets and Places built on, and other Particulars, viz. Division I—(Town's End, to Aldewych West)—Rose and Crown Yard; Dudley-court; Lloyd's-court; Denmark-street; Stidwell-street; Hog-lane; Monmouth-street; Seven Dials, and its antient Ditch, called Cock and Pye Ditch; Bowl Yard; South Side of St. Giles's-street; Short's Gardens; Brownlow-street, &c.—Division II—Aldewych East—Lewknor's-lane; Coal Yard; Parker's-lane; Great and Little Queen-streets; Newton-street and St. Thomas's-street.—Division III—(“Campo de Aldewych,” or Oldwick Close)—Holford Family, and their Gift of Estate here to Poor; Buildings on, and Inhabitants in Reign of Charles I, with Account of Cockpit and Phœnix Playhouses; Weld, or Wild-street; Queen and Princes-streets; Holford-court; Cockpit-court, &c.—Division IV—(Fikattesfeld and Land next the Bars)—Antient State of, and Particulars as to, including Account of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and of Holborn, Whetstone's Park, &c.—Division V—(Bloomsbury West,.)—Account of Pitaunce Croft, and other antient Estates on, and of Streets, &c. subsequently built on their Sites, viz. Bainbridge and Buckridge-streets; Church-street; Dyot-street; Plumtree and Charlotte-streets, &c.—Division VI—(Bloomsbury East,.)—Origin of the Name of “Bloomsbury,” and Account of, and of the Streets, &c. built on, viz. Great Russel-street, and noble mansions there; Bloomsbury-square and Market; Kingsgate, Southampton, and other Streets.

SOUTH SIDE.—DIVISION FIRST.

From Towns-end to Aldewych West.

THIS portion of the parish commenced at its western extremity with the hospital of St. Giles, or rather with the highway or lane which ran under its walls, formerly called Hog-lane, but denominated in antient records Oldstreet, or Oldestrate, and sometimes Eldestrate; and the old way (“*veteri vico*”) being the great thoroughfare from the north, by Tottenhall, now Tottenham Court

First division, how bounded.

Court Road, to Westminster; and was of the extent, and bounded as has been just described. It contained the Marshland, or Merslade; Newlond, and Aldewych, west.

Marshland, or Le Merslade.

Hospital and
its precincts.

Of the hospital, which occupied much of this tract, a full account has been given. The part of its estates about to be described lay immediately behind it, being divided from the hospital itself, by the road or way called Le Lanc, and comprehended the whole of the ground since covered by the Seven Dials and its neighbourhood. It is called in very old deeds "Merslāde," and "Le Meryslāde," apparently contractions for Meres-land; and in later documents Marshland, and the Marshlands; names probably given it from the antient nature of the soil, which if not originally a mere or lake, was, as has been noticed, certainly wet and marshy (²⁰).

Marshland,
its antient
owners, &c.

Ralph de Septem Fontibz, master of St. Giles's hospital, was either in his own right, or that of the charity he presided over, lord of the fee of Merslade; under whom held as tenants, Herbert de Redermere, (the hospital cook,) Robert le Harriere and wife, under tenants to the said Herbert; Peter, the son of Richard Anime; Roger Kimbe, and Roger the son of Alan. By these tenants various grants were subsequently made to other persons, or to the hospital, the latter of which previously to the suppression possessed the whole of Marshland. Only one house is mentioned as standing on this spot at the above early period (reign of Edw. I.) which, by the description of it, seems to have been a house of public entertainment. This building was released, 21 Edw. I, by its owner, Herbert de Redermere, to the hospital, under the name of "all that messuage with its appurtenances, situate in the parish of the "said hospital, called Le Croshe Hose." Mention is made in a second deed of the time, of a rent-charge from land adjoining; and in other instruments, of land and a garden, but without noticing houses; though it seems very probable, that most of the small portions of land transferred, had cottages attached, particularly those termed "gardens."

Le

(²⁰) Merslade antiently extended beyond "mere," signifies a boundary mark, as also a "Old-street," into the fields of Westminster, lake, and might either be descriptive of its circumscribing the parish that way, or allude where it joined another piece of land of the same nature, called "Longmere," (as see to the wet and marshy situation of the spot. chap. II. "Boundaries.") The termination

Le Newelond, or Newland,

Seems from the best information that can be gained of it, to have been a piece of land which separated the eastern end of Marshland from the west side of Aldewych; and might have been so called as having been then *newly* drained and recovered from the Marshlands, a continuation of which it antiently formed; or it might have been so denominated from some possessor of the name of *Newe*, whose land it originally was, as the land of the Dispensers or Spencers, in this parish, was called "Le Spencer's Land;" the land of William Blemund, "Blemund's Land." &c. It is only once mentioned among the hospital grants in a deed of gift dated in the reign of Henry III, by which John Cobbe grants to John the son of Walian, "all his land in Aldewych, called "NEWELAND." This description barely gives us an idea of its situation, nor have we any other notice of it until the reign of Henry VIII, when as has been stated, it was granted with the close of land called Marshland, and other the hospital possessions, to lord Lisle; and is in the licence to convey to Wymond Carewe, (subsequently granted,) further described among other premises, as "one close called, Le Newelond," containing twenty acres. (¹) A plot of land on this site is described in a deed of feoffment, dated 1654, as "a parcel of land called NOSELINGS," which was probably this same ground, with the name thus strangely corrupted.

Newland, conjectures why so named.

Le Pole Close, Conduit Close, and Le Lane, all portions of ground belonging to this division, will be found mentioned in the account of the hospital.

Aldewych West.

ALDEWYCH, was the name antiently given to that land, to a certain extent, which lay on both sides of the highway of Aldewych, or Drury-lane. The appellation appears to be a compound of the Saxon *Ald*-old, and *wyck*, a village, and plainly indicates that the spot was inhabited before the Conquest, and probably gave origin to the village of St. Giles's itself (²). The part of it comprehended in the present division was its west side, which we have distinguished by the denomination of "ALDEWYCH WEST," being bounded by the

Aldewych or the old village, Drury-lane so called antiently.

Via

(¹) The termination Wyck, or Wych, is still partly retained in the name of the present "Wych-street," which formed the south east end of Drury-lane, or the antient Via de Aldewych, i. e. Aldewych Road.

(²) In this quantity of acres, and under the name of Newland, probably much of Aldewych West, (next described) was then included.

Via regia de Aldewych on the east ; Newland, just described, on the west ; the land of the abbots of Westminster, now Long Acre, on the south, and the Strata S̄ci Egidij on the north.

In the reigns of John and Henry III, this land was of the fee of St. Giles's hospital, and Ralph, and Serlo de Wenningtone or Wenningtun ; the part belonging to the latter being called in old deeds "*Socha, or Soc' de Wenningtone.*" About which time, it was tenanted by John de Cruce⁽³⁾ ; under whom held Hugh Faber (the smith,) Juliana de Leycester, Dom' Henry Cales (chaplain,) John de Garderoba, William le Chander, and others.

Smith's forge
at the corner
of Drury-
lane.

The corner, or north-west end of Drury-lane, presented at the above remote date the rural appearance of a country smith's forge, the situation and neighbourhood of which are circumstantially described in a grant of the time, by which the said John de Cruce demises to Hugh, the smith, "all that his land situate at the angle or corner formed by the meeting of the two streets, whereof the one comes from St. Giles's, and is called *Strata Sci Egidij* ; and the other goes towards the Thames by the *forge* of the said Hugh, and is called *Aldewych*. And which land begins on the east part of the said corner, and stretches westwards towards the hospital of St. Giles's ; and again beginning at the said corner or forge, and facing the Spring⁽⁴⁾, extends southwards towards the Thames, in a line with the street called Aldewych, by the garden of Roger, the son of Allan." Adjoining De Cruce's land, of which the above premises formed part, were the messuage and ground of Juliana de Leycester, of Robert le Chander, &c. ; and also in the same division, "five cottages with curtilages," which were granted by their owner John de Garderoba⁽⁵⁾ to the hospital. Certain houses, the number not mentioned, of Sir Henry le Cales, styled Capellanus, described in the grant as being situate at the north-west corner of Aldewych, or rather Newland ; and a messuage of John de Watynge, situate to the eastward of the above. Roger the son of Allan, had also a garden here, as well as another on the Marshland, opposite, of which, and of the foregoing premises, more particular descriptions will be found amongst the hospital deeds.

Early dwell-
ings, and
their owners
near to.

From

(³) Or of the *cross* ; probably derived from his residence near Aldewych cross.

See account of
hospital,
chap. iv.

(⁴) "*Fontem Communem,*" the common spring or fountain which supplied the parishioners

with water, and the situation of which has been before described.

(⁵) Or keeper of the wardrobe, to Anthony Bec, bishop of Durham. See account of hospital.

From the period just treated of, until the dissolution of the hospital, few alterations took place in this part of the parish. On that event, and the transfer of the hospital estates, the numerous messuages and small garden plots on it disappeared. This will be seen by referring to the PLAN of the PARISH in the reign of Elizabeth, and comparing it with the preceding one of it in its "ANTIEN STATE." From these, the decrease in the population will be apparent. For though in the precincts inclosed by the hospital walls additional residences may be observed, yet the adjoining tracts of ground appear nearly destitute of dwellings. On the Marshland not a single house is to be seen, and only a few scattered habitations on the St. Giles's-street or Aldewych. The land both here and in the greater part of the parish, as has been before noticed, having returned to mere pasture.

Alterations on this spot in reign of Elizabeth.

About the year 1600, the whole north side of the hospital wall had given way to a row of houses; and between that date and 1623, there had arisen from Drury-lane to the extremity, or east end of this row, (called in the Assessment Book, "the south side of the towne to the church,") forty-seven houses, exclusively of six courts or alleys branching from them into Aldewych West, all of which ground was until nearly that time unbuilt on. And at Town's End, which lay to the west of the church, there are enumerated thirty-eight housekeepers, besides those in Rose and Crown Yard, on the same site, which amounted to *eleven* more (⁶). In each of these places, though denominated yards and alleys, were at this time parishioners of great respectability, judging from the sums they are rated at and their numerous domestics; MIDDLE ROWE, one of the new built places, was in particular, well inhabited (⁷). Marshland was built on much later, and then only partially, as was most part of Aldewych

Houses in Aldewych west in 1623, &c.

(⁶) The names of the several courts, &c. alluded to, with the number of their inhabitants, as stated in the assessment, are as follow:—

	Housekeepers.
Pavours-alley - - - - -	35
Black Beare-yard - - - - -	29
Greyhounde-alley - - - - -	10
Swanne-alley - - - - -	35
Canter's-alley - - - - -	32
Town's End, and Rose and Crown-yard as before.	
Middle Rowe - - - - -	26

(⁷) It seems difficult to fix the situation of what was at this time called "MIDDLE Row," but it stood very near "Middle Row," the church, and probably from *conjecture as to its situation.* its name, in the middle of the High-street, like the other rows, or clusters of houses, still existing in the midst of the main streets of St. Giles's and Holborn, and which are so called from their situation.

wych west itself. We shall endeavour to trace the gradual formation of neighbourhoods on each of these spots.

To begin with the western extremity of this division, or that part of the hospital site called Town's End:—This name was given to the angle antiently forming the termination of the hospital garden, and consisted of the buildings running from thence down St. Giles's-street eastwards to the church, including part of the north-east end of Hog-lane or Crown-street, and the Rose and Crown Yard, as well as the spots on which Denmark-street, and Dudley and Lloyd's Courts, were afterwards built. The place in this district earliest mentioned, and with which it commenced, was

Places first
built on, viz.
Rose and
Crown Yard.

ROSE AND CROWN YARD.—This court or yard, but recently destroyed, probably derived its name, from the Crown public-house which stood at the corner of Hog-lane or Crown-street, near its entrance, and which sign still continues. Besides other respectable parishioners who resided here in 1623, was Mr. alderman Bigg, churchwarden when the church was rebuilt, and who probably carried on there some manufacturing or mercantile concern of importance, as nine male servants are enumerated on his establishment. Of late days, this place was called Farmer's Rents, and inhabited by tenants of the lowest description, but has been rebuilt, though not much improved either in the respectability of its appearance or inhabitants.

Dudley-
court.

DUDLEY COURT—Obviously took its name from the duchess Dudley, whose house stood near its site, and was erected on the site of the house and garden devised by that lady as a residence for the rector of the parish for the time being, who still receives the rents and profits of the premises there. It is an obscure thoroughfare, entirely inhabited by poor people. The rectorial house, called the White House, will be found described hereafter.

Lloyd's-
court.

LLOYD'S COURT—Probably named from its builder, is a passage to the south-west of the church, and is conjectured by Maitland to occupy the site of the hospital mansion, which after the dissolution was converted into the residence of lord Lisle, and was subsequently inhabited by duchess Dudley and lord Wharton. Shelton's charity-school (an establishment we shall hereafter notice,) has been newly erected in this court.

Dudley-
court,
Lloyd's-
court, &c.

DENMARK-STREET—"Fronts," says Strype, "St. Giles's church, and falls into HOG-LANE; a fair broad street with good houses, well inhabited by gentry. On the back side of this street is DUDLEY COURT, which falls into Hog-lane, and hath a passage into the said street. LLOYD'S COURT, or rather alley, paved with

with freestone, is parted from Denmark-street by the *lord Wharton's* house and garden, which front St. Giles's church on the west side." This street was not entirely built on so late as the year 1687, as will be seen from the document quoted below⁽⁸⁾. It is at present a handsome and uniform street, filled with dwellings of the better sort. Hogarth has given a degree of celebrity to this street, by making it, and the adjoining Hog lane, the scene of one of his set of prints called, "The Four Times of the Day." Lord Wharton's residence, mentioned to have stood at the corner of this street, will be found described under the head of "DISTINGUISHED BUILDINGS."

Hogarth's
"Four Times
of the Day."

On the south and east parts of the hospital site, the progress of building for some years appears to have been but slow. Mr. Abraham Speckart, and Mr. Breade, (two eminent parishioners of the reigns of James I, and Charles I,) had residences and grounds here, and afterwards sir Richard Stiddolph. Mr. Speckart, from his premises, gave a piece of ground to enlarge the church-yard, which was subsequently further added to, by purchasing of a slip of sir Richard Stiddolph's garden. These seem to have been almost the only inhabitants at the time on this spot⁽⁹⁾. The streets and places that arose afterwards on it, are as follow:—

South side of
hospital site.

STIDWELL-STREET.—Strype (Survey of London, 1720) says of this, and the adjoining

(⁸) By indenture made 1687, between the hon. Fran^s Compton, &c. it was agreed to divide amongst certain persons therein named, the premises under mentioned, with all improvements made or to be made thereupon, viz. "a messuage lately built by John Sorett, carpenter, abutting on St. Giles's-street towards the east, and on the church passage leading from Dudley-court towards the west; also two other messuages held by Thomas Rathbone, carpenter, abutting in part upon Sorett's messuage, upon Denmark-street, and St. Giles's common street, towards the south and east; and upon a piece of ground, then unbuilt on, towards the north. The last-mentioned piece of unbuilt ground of Thomas Rathbone; and another toft of unbuilt ground, abutting upon that westward, together with the last-men-

Indenture 1687
as to Compton-
street, &c.

tioned toft of waste ground (20 feet broad in front, and 80 feet six inches deep.) Two newly erected messuages, abutting upon Denmark-street, north, upon the GARDEN OF LORD WHARTON, south; upon a fourth piece of unbuilt ground east; and west upon another messuage adjoining to Lord Wharton's garden; together with the last-mentioned messuage, &c. being in the whole fourteen messuages and four tofts of unbuilt ground."—*N. B.* Of this estate, in 1725, the celebrated Bishop Hough was trustee. See more of Rathbone, in the biographical part of this work.

(⁹) In a scarce ground plan of London, published after the fire of 1666, the north side of the hospital site only, appears built on, the back, or south side, being all laid out as *gardens*. See above.

Stacie-street,
Kendrick-
yard, Vine-
gar-yard,
Phoenix-
street, &c.

Most inha-
bited by
French in
1720.

Mr. Kend-
rick.

Hon. Sir
Francis
Compton.

Crown-
street, for-
merly Hog-
lane.

adjoining thoroughfares soon after they were built, "STIDWELL-STREET, very ordinary both for buildings and inhabitants. This place crosseth STACIE-STREET, thence falleth into KENDRICK YARD, and so into St. Giles's by the church. Out of Stidwell-street is VINEGAR YARD, which leadeth into PHOENIX-STREET, butting on Hog-lane against the *French Church*, and runs down to the back side of St. Giles's church-yard, where there is a little passage into Lloyd's Court; and out of this place there is a passage, without a name, into MONMOUTH-STREET. About the middle of which is a passage into Stidwell-street. All these streets and places are very meanly built, and as ordinarily inhabited, the greatest part by *French*, and of the poorer sort." The proper name of this street (now New Compton-street) was *Stiddolph*-street, being so called from sir Richard Stiddolph just mentioned, to whom Charles II^d made a demise of the whole of the adjoining Marshland, as will be noticed under that article, and whose house and gardens (the latter afterwards called Brown's Gardens) occupied the site. "Stidwell-street, between Hog-lane, near south-west, and Kendrick's Yard by St. Giles's church, north," says the New View of London, 1708, "is one hundred and thirty yards long." The Kendrick Yard mentioned, stood at the north-west end of this street, and was so denominated from its owner or builder, Mr. Kendrick, an eminent parishioner and vestryman in the reign of Charles II. New Compton-street, formerly Stidwell or Stiddolph-street, was erected by a Mr. Heath and other builders, on ground belonging to Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq. and was probably renamed from the hon. sir Francis Compton, just noticed, who built Old Compton-street, of which this is a continuation. This, with the before enumerated places, and some minor passages connected with them, all occupy the site of the hospital and its grounds.

HOG-LANE—Has been before mentioned as being the "Eldestrate," or "Old-street," of the antient deeds. The origin of its name of *Hog-lane*, does not appear. The reason of its being since called Crown-street, has been explained in the preceding account of Rose and Crown Yard. The buildings in this street appear generally of the same age with those in Denmark-street, and other parts of the neighbourhood.

MONMOUTH-STREET—Antiently called "Le Lane," and with the above, once surrounding the south and west sides of the hospital, is asserted⁽¹⁰⁾ to have

(10) By Mr. Pennant, in his account of London.

have been so named in compliment to the unfortunate James duke of Monmouth, who had a house in the adjacent Soho-square. This street has been long famous as a mart for second-hand apparel, and as such is often noticed in works of wit and humour; but for several years past, it has been occupied chiefly by venders of inferior new articles of dress, old shoes, &c. In this, as well as in some other parts of the parish, the custom of living in *cellars* is still kept up, a peculiarity for which St. Giles's was long noted. Many instances of the old superstitious practice of affixing *horse-shoes* on the door-thresholds to prevent the entrance of witches, may still be observed here. Strype says, "since the new buildings have been made on the south side, *i. e.* 'Seven Dials,' it is much improved;" but since Strype's time, it has again degenerated.

Duke of
Monmouth.

Monmouth-
street noted
for the sale of
second-hand
apparel, &c.

SEVEN DIALS.—This neighbourhood, formerly the Marshlands, and afterwards Cock and Pye Fields, remained as late as the year 1666 a piece of waste ground, and in plans of London of that date, is so shown; its south, north, and west sides, being encompassed with a *ditch*, and its eastern end walled in. It was then called "ST. GYLES' FIELDE." It was soon after begun to be built on in a straggling manner, but was not laid out in the regular way we now see it, until 1693. Its antient history has been noticed. In the reign of Henry VIII, it probably had not a single house on it, though it formerly boasted of some buildings, being mentioned in the exchange with that prince, simply as "one close of land called Marssheland." It was according to a roll in the Augmentation Office, 4 Gul. et Marie, "By the most serene lord Charles II, by his letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date the 30th day of August, in the 24th year of his reign, demised and granted to one Richard Stydolfe, knight and baronet, for the considerations in same letters patent specified; to hold same, except always reserved to the king and his successors all great *trees, woods, underwoods, mines, quarries, &c.* unto the said Richard Stydolfe, his executors, &c. from the 12th day of March, 1685, for the term of 60 years, paying therefore yearly at the Exchequer the rent of sixty pence per annum." Thomas Neale, esq. obtained a grant from the Crown of this land after sir Richard Stidolph, as appears by letters patent (2 Gul. et Mariæ,) reciting the former letters patents to Stidolph, by which the said king and queen did give and grant unto Geoffery Woodward, at the nomination of the said Thomas Neale, "all that close of land called Marshland, in the parish of St. Gyles-in-the-Fields, being parcel of the manor

Sir Richard
Stydolfe.

Thomas
Neale, esq.
grant of
Marshland
to.

manor of St. James-in-the-Fields, and all and singular *houses*, &c.; to hold from the 12th of March, 1731, for the term of 18 years." And 1st July, 1692, another grant by letters patent was made of the inheritance of the said premises to James Ward, esq. at the nomination of Neale, by the further description of "all that close of land called Marshland, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, formerly in the tenure or occupation of *George Sutton*."

Supposed first building on Marshland.

The first building to any extent, it is probable, took place here on the demise being made to sir Richard Stiddolph, before which time the land, as just noticed, was pasture, and unbuilt on. In the reservations of the grant, trees, underwoods, &c. are enumerated accordingly without any mention of houses. A more decisive evidence however of the fact, is the various entries in the parish books, relative to houses and inhabitants on this site in the reign of Charles II, and afterwards, while in the assessment of 1623, no mention of either occurs.

Conjectures as to when first called "Cock and Pye Fields."

At what time the Marshland came to be called *Cock and Pye Fields*, a name which it received from the neighbouring public-house of the Cock and Pye, does not certainly appear. It could not be long before the erection of houses on it, as the appellation is only to be met with, for the first time in the parish books, after 1666. In 1647, the great ditch by which the field was enclosed, (afterwards so often noticed under the name of Cock and Pye Ditch,) is mentioned in the vestry minutes as a *ditch* merely. But after 1666, repeated notice is taken of it by the description of "the Ditch at Cock and Pye Fields," and "Cock and Pye Ditch," and of its being a public nuisance, which it continued to be until arched over; an event, which as materially connected with the progress of building on the spot, and elucidatory of other local particulars, demands a separate account, and will be found further noticed below ('').

Cock and Pye Ditch.

On

(¹¹) Churchwardens accounts; "1647 paid the officers who warned us down to Westminster about the drayne between Mr. Speckart's and Mr. Breade's ditches." The ditches of these two parishioners, of whom mention has been before made, was that part of the Cock and Pye Ditch, and its continuation, which separated the Marshland from the south side of the hospital, Mr. Speckart's house being situated at the

Churchwardens accounts as to Cock and Pye Ditch.

back of the churchyard, into which he was allowed to have a door of entry from his premises. Mr. Breade was his next door neighbour. The second entry as to this ditch, and in which its situation is first named, is a payment in 1666 to "counsel to move the commons to grant a respite of time upon certain presentments against the parishioners, concerning the ditch at Cock and Pye Fields;" and a third entry in 1669 expressly states, £.26. 1. 2. to be paid

On arching over this ditch, which was preparatory to building there, the Seven Dials was began to be erected by certain builders to whom the ground

When arched over, &c.

was

paid "about the indictment at Cock and Pye ditch." The following entries from the vestry minutes, &c. contain a regular history of it from this period until arched over:—

1670, "it was ordered by vestry, that the suit depending between Mr. Pargiter and the king, concerning Cock and Pye Ditch, should be carried on at the parish charge. But that it should be no p^rsident for the future to compel the rest of the inhabitants, other than those of the Old Town, whose water current passeth that way, to be contributory thereto."

The ditch being prosecuted at the suit of the crown as a public nuisance, it was agreed to make application the following year for permission to turn the course of it into the "great Southampton sewer," by the following minute:—

1671, "a certain watercourse, formerly passing within the parish of St. Martin-in-the Fields from certain grounds there, which about fifteen years ago was by one Philip Wyans conveyed from its usual course into a ditch or sewer lying within the said parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields (Cock and Pye Ditch,) for which privilege he usually paid £.5 a year to the *gardiner* or occupier of the garden belonging to Sir Richard Stidolph,* which is bounded by the said sewer. Which drain being found of great inconvenience to St. Giles's parish, the said Wyans agrees within a week to turn the said drain to its former course; and it appearing from the report of surveyors and others, to be best to carry the water out of the

* One Brown, from whom they were afterwards called "Brown's gardens."

said highway into the great sewer called SOUTHAMPTON SEWER, in Holbourn, application to be made to the commissioners of Scotland Yard for their assistance to carry on said work."

"At a session of sewers held at Westminster, 13 Car. II, for the surveying and amending the sewers, streames, *Session of sewers, ditches, watercourses, &c. within inquisition 13* the limitts extending from *Car. II.*

(amongst other places) ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS, and Marybone to Westminster, and soe to the river of Thames. At an inquisition taken, it appeared, that from time whereof the memory of man was not to the contrary, there had been and then was an antient and comon *ditch*, sewer, and watercourse within the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, extending from a certaine place there called Aipe-strecte, to a certaine place there called the White Hart Inn; and soe to the river Thames;" but "that certaine persons," (in the said inquisition named,) "the comon p^rfitt or publique good little regarding or weighing, but their owne peculier and priuate advantage and p^rfitt onely minding,"—"had built certaine new buildings of brick, mortar, plastering, board and other materialls, over and above the said antient and common sewer, &c. whereby y^e same was stopped, and the king's highway there neare Charing Crosse, and the royall pallace of o^r soveraigne the king, of Whitehall, there situate, was very much overflowed wth water, and become exceeding miry, dirty, and dangerous for the royal pson of o^r soveraigne lord the king, and all his leige ppeople." It was adjudged that the inhabitants of St. Martin's ought to amend same; and said persons so having built, &c. were severally fined 20 s. each.

And it further appearing, that as well the said, and o^r sewers, as the "sewers, ditches, watercourses, &c. issuing from the parish of ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS, and part of Covent Garden, and descending into and upon his maties said pallace of Whitehall were stopped and choaked up wth mire,

R

dirt

was leased by its owner, Thomas Neale, in whom the fee of the Marshland was then vested. It received the name of "Seven Dials" from the form of

laying

dirt, and sand; and were otherwise insufficient to carry away the water, by reason of the greate and extraordinary inundacions of water."

A new sewer was ordered to be made from the corner of Pall Mall field to the said White Hart Inn at Hartshorn-lane, to fall into the Thames; and two new sewer grates to be placed in St. Martin's-lane, one at the back of the Swanne Inn, and the other at a place called the Hand and Pen, in the same lane, "for the receiuing and intereepting of the water w^{ch} continually runs and descends from St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and Covent Garden, to the said royall pallace of Whitehall." And a rate of sixpence in the pound was made on the inhabitants of St. Giles, because, as it is stated, "they ought to make good the old sewers and drains, and to make new ones when necessary."

The application here mentioned was made preparatory to the great work of arching the ditch over, which was began soon after, and completed as to the St. Giles's part; but St. Martin's, and St. Paul's Covent Garden, not showing the same readiness to go on with their share of the work, a survey was ordered to be made to ascertain their right to do so. And the surveyor's report not appearing to have had the intended effect, of making those parishes proceed with the business, indictments were ordered to be preferred against them, when the work was soon after finished. The several sums charged were, "to Philip Wyans as *Expence of cleaning, &c.* undertaker of the ditch or *Cock and Pye Ditch.* drayne for measured work done, £. 183. 7 s. 9 d.; captain Ryder and Mr. Woodhouse for surveying the work £. 10. 9 s. 8 d.; Joseph Gird for the drayne at the Town's End £. 37. 7 s.; Mr. Wyans over and above what the drayne came to by

measure, towards the carpenter's and smith's bill, £. 23. 13 s. 4 d." To these were added other charges for "digging the crosse dreynie, nine rods; digging the sewers across the road, sixteen rods; digging up the parish stones, and heaping them up together; making up a mud wall at the end of the sewer to keep upp the ground; making a bridge with two posts and a rayle, over by *Brown's* the gardiner;" and "to the woman that rented Pargiter's ground for throwing the dirt there."

It seems probable, from some of the items in this account, that the *whole* of the Cock and Pye Ditch was not *Ditch not wholly arched over.* at this time arched over, not

only on account of the smallness of the charge for so great and expensive an undertaking, but from the circumstance of a *A bridge to cross it.* bridge with two

posts and a hand rail, being erected over that part of the north side which lay by Brown's gardens. The fact seems to be, that the whole of the ditch was cleansed, as well that part which was in St. Giles's as the adjoining parishes, and the west side of the ditch by Hog-lane, arched, but that the other sides, or such of them as were least exposed, remained open till the building of the Seven Dials. As evidence of this, a vestry minute, anno 1681, directs, "at the request of the inhabitants of Cock and Pye Fields, that they of their own charge, be allowed to make a door in the churchyard wall out of Cock and Pye Fields *Causeway from, and to church.* to come that way to church, by and through an entry there left; and that they of their own cost, either gravel a *causeway* for people to pass that way across the churchyard, or pay the churchwardens two guineas towards doing the same," which plainly indicates that the north side of the ditch was then unfinished, and the ground about

laying out the site, whereby seven streets were made to meet at a centre, where was a pillar having *seven* dials⁽¹²⁾. Till this column was put up, it was called the “Seven Streets,” according to the “New View of London,” which work informs us, that at the time of its publication (1708,) only *four* out of the seven streets were built. Mr. Evelyn, in an entry in his Diary (5th Oct. 1694,) notices the progress of building here in the following memorandum:—“I went to see the building near St. Giles’s, where seven

Mention of
Seven Dials
in Evelyn’s
Diary.

streets

about it not yet drained, the inhabitants being allowed to gravel a causeway to come to church over Brown’s bridge.

The course of Cock and Pye Ditch is still to be traced with sufficient accuracy in the present common sewer, and will be found to have taken, on its eastern side, a direction nearly parallel with King-street, whence it ran as far as the corner of Castle-street, dividing Cock and Pye Fields on that side from Newland, &c. Its southern side described a line along the centre of Castle-street, where it turned up in the direction of Monmouth-street, and so to the eastern side by King-street again, thus encompassing the whole field.

The watercourse described in the preceding inquisition (13 Car. II,) as passing from St. Martin’s to Whitehall, ran in the direction of Little St. Martin’s-lane towards Westminster, and received the water of Cock and Pye Ditch. The drain that Philip Wyans the contractor conveyed from its usual course (which passed from certain grounds in St. Martin’s parish, and which he for five pounds a year was allowed to turn into Cock and Pye Ditch,) was probably some lesser watercourse that emptied itself about the west end of Monmouth-street, by Brown’s gardens, which were bounded by the sewer. When it was determined to arch over such part of the ditch as we have seen, to facilitate the communication with Westminster (the water being

most troublesome in that road), it was considered “the most convenient way and cheapest, for securing and making good the highway leading from the Cock and Pye to the boundary posts, to carry the water out of the highway into Southampton sewer in Holborn” (which receives Blemund’s ditch also). In 1670 the soil from the cleansing of the ditch was removed from Cock and Pye Fields. In 1671 the ditch was partly arched over, and in 1681 the inhabitants on the spot increasing in consequence of this improvement, were allowed to gravel a causeway to go to church, the soil there, where the ditch was not arched, being still wet and marshy.

From the junction of Holborn, Drury-lane, Broad-street, and Bow-street, the water descends in three different directions, viz. from Broad-street and Bow-street, westward; from Drury-lane, southward; and from Holborn, eastward. Blemund’s ditch falls into Southampton sewer about Southampton-street, and crosses Holborn, where it receives the water from the sewer which runs along that street; and, as it should seem, proceeds across “Spencer’s dig,” or a continuation of it, to the ditch which separated Oldwick Close from Fikattcsfeld.

(¹²) Or was intended to have that number. Some however say, it had but six dials set up. This pillar (which was of the Doric order) now ornaments the park of a country gentleman.

streets make a star; from a Doric pillar placed in the middle of a circular area, said to be built by Mr. Neale, introducer of the late lotteries, in imitation of those at Venice, now set up here; for himself twice, and now one of £.12,000, (q^r £.120,000?) for the state." We shall now detail, from authentic documents, a few farther particulars as to the building on this spot.

The first plot or angle of the Seven Dials built on, was that nearest St. Giles's High-street; being bounded on its three sides by King-street, Queen-street, and St. Andrew-street. The whole of this portion of ground was let in distinct slips according to the plan of it still remaining, each slip being sufficient for the erection of a house, with space behind for a yard, for a term of 61 years. The leases are dated 1693. The principal builders were Selway and Broadhurst. The pieces of land here, and in the other streets, are described in one general manner, as "a piece or parcel of ground lying in, and being parcel of the land commonly called Marshland;" and the ground-rents of the several pieces varied at from £.7 to £.7. 10s. per annum. The aggregate ground-rent of all the houses on this portion was £.304. 12s. per annum, which, with the ground itself, was purchased in 1731, by Moses Scrafton, esq. for £.6,853. 10s. from the trustees of James Joye, esq. the then proprietor. The rents of the other streets varied. The rental of the whole estate, per annum, was £.2,039. 11s. A decay in most of the houses, and the consequent introduction of low people, render it desirable that this neighbourhood should be rebuilt. It has, however, still several respectable inhabitants.

Ground-rent
of Seven
Dials.

Cock and Pye
Fields a lay-
stall.

Strype (1720) speaks of Cock and Pye Fields before they were built on, being used as a laystall for the parish: "on the west side of Bowl Yard there was a place with building, called Cock and Pye Fields, which was made use of for a laystall for the soil of the streets, but of late built into several handsome streets, with a dial placed in the midst." This neighbourhood is well known to have been, soon after its erection, the residence of the French Refugees, who fled to this country from the persecution of Lewis XIV.

"Neale's Court" here, still preserves the name of Neale, the lessor of the estate. It is described as "a passage called Neale's Court," in the first built plot of houses; and is, but from that circumstance, in itself perfectly obscure and inconsiderable.

inconsiderable (¹³). The names, and other particulars of the streets on this site, which are to be found in most accounts of London, we forbear to speak of.

BOWLE YARD, &c.—This seems to have been one of the earliest places built on Newland, or the slip of land dividing the Marshland from Aldewych west. At first it was an open street, in part surrounded by houses; one of which was the sign of the Bowl, from which it took its name. It is now a narrow and indifferent thoroughfare, and is continued southward by a street little better, called *Belton-street*, which, according to an inscription on a stone tablet set up on one part of it, was erected in 1683, and which, from the age of the houses and other depreciating circumstances, is but poorly inhabited. It has various courts, yards, &c. branching from it, some of greater and others of less antiquity.

Bowl public-house.

In 1623, Bowl Yard, and an adjoining court called “CANTER’S ALLEY,” seem to have been the only places, or nearly so, built on this spot; the rest being mostly cultivated ground, and known by the name of “Great Garden.” The estate at this time belonged to a William Barber, who resided on it with his family, and is mentioned among others in the assessment of that year as a contributor to rebuilding the church. From him it passed to John Lamb, who in 1654, conveyed it to Henry Stratton, with the buildings thereon, described as “Eighteen messuages and two acres of garden ground, abutting west, on a parcel of ground called NOSELINGS (Newland,) south and east upon other ground thereafter described, and north upon certain tenements and garden plots, with a tenement attached; and also ten messuages, and four small ditto, held by Edmond Laurence; a chamber called the *Gate House*; the *Bowl* public-house, and another public-house called the *Black Lamb*, all of which were thentofore the inheritance of William Barber,” &c.

Newland, called “Nose-lings.”

Most of these tenements stood in Canter’s Alley, of which the Edmond Laurence here mentioned, as well as Barber, were inhabitants in 1623. In 1655, Henry Stratton reconveyed the whole of the premises to Thomas Blythe, in consideration of £.580; and in 1661, he by will, left the same estate then described,

First buildings on.

(¹³) From Tho^s Neale, part of the estate of the Marshlands descended to James Joye, who sold it, as just noticed, to Moses Scrafton, for £.6,853. 10s. as appears by “attested copy release of Marshlands, Joye and others to Scrafton.” Also

“deeds and writings relating to the title of James Joye, esq. to the land or close called Marshland in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, &c. upon which is built the Seven Dials, and several streets leading thereto, and neare adjoining.”

Bowl Yard,
&c. first
buildings on.

described, as situated in a place called "BOWL YARD and GREAT GARDEN," to his son Arthur, on consideration of his paying off £.1,500 worth of his father's debts, which he afterwards did. And in 1680, the estate, which had then undergone various alterations, as well as received additions of new buildings, was conveyed by Arthur Blythe for £.2,100, in part, to William Wigg and Thomas Whitfield, in trust for John Smallbone, being then described to contain the following plots of ground, houses, &c. viz. "a piece of ground 80 feet long, and 72 and 64 feet broad, leased for 51 years from 1660, to William Trigg, at £.5 a year, situate near the further end of Bowl Yard, having built thereon eight tenements;" "a second piece of ground with two tenements on it, leased to the same," for a similar term, "at 20 s. per annum, abutting west on the shop and ground of John Edgal, cooper, and east on a house and garden of Robert Piggot, gardiner;" a third piece of ground, 186 feet long, with ten tenements on it, leased to Anthony Baskerfield, bricklayer, situate at the further end of certain new buildings, erected by Arthur Blythe in Bowl Yard, abutting north on ground of Robert Taylor, yeoman⁽¹⁴⁾, south on the garden and grounds of William Short, esq. and west on ground of James Kendrick, gent.⁽¹⁵⁾; a fourth piece of ground, with five tenements on it, situate nearly as above; a fifth piece of ground, with two tenements thereon, leased to George Durant; a sixth piece of ground or garden plot, leased to Peter Pinson de la Fontaine, at the south end of the east side of Bowl Yard, together with the said Fontaine's house, built with bricks, and containing a cellar and three rooms, the one over the other, and a shed adjoining the same; a seventh piece of ground, on which were several tenements erected by William Taylor, with an adjoining piece of ground, on which were three tenements situate in Bowl Yard, leased to Anthony Baskerfield; a messuage containing nine rooms and four cellars, over which was a room or chamber with a yard and wash-house; and also "all that *great garden*⁽¹⁶⁾ attached, and inclosed with a brick wall, being 118 feet deep, and 98 feet broad; and so much of the great yard before the great door of the said messuage, as contained 65 feet in length, 34 feet in depth, and two stables," &c.; a piece of ground leased to John Easton,

(¹⁴) From whom "Taylor's Yard," going out of Bowl Yard into King-street, was afterwards named. This yard has long been discontinued as a thoroughfare.

(¹⁵) "Gave name to Kendrick Yard, at the back of Monmouth-street.

(¹⁶) The present workhouse yard.

Easton, situate in *Short's Gardens*, abutting east on the house of captain Whitcombe⁽¹⁷⁾, and south on the street or passage called Short's Gardens; the Black Lamb public house, containing nine rooms and a back yard, being 80 feet in depth, and situate on the south side of the Old Town of St. Giles, leading towards the church, leased to Judith Gunston, widow; two messuages, each containing three rooms, one over the other, situate fronting Sharpe's Alley, near Bowl Yard; a brick tenement adjoining the former on the west, with a garden plot behind it; a messuage in the gate of SHARPE'S ALLEY, containing a cellar, one low room, two rooms up one pair of stairs, (whereof one is built over said alley,) one room up two pair of stairs, and a garret, with a little yard and house of office on the other side of Bowl Yard, opposite the sign of the Black Jack; and three other messuages, all situate in Bowl Yard aforesaid.

Black Lamb.

Sharpe's Alley.

Black Jack.

ST. GILES'S STREET, (South Side).—This part of the boundary of Aldewych west was, as early as 1623, covered with various courts and alleys, as Paviours Alley, Black Bear Yard, Greyhound Alley, Swanne Alley, Canter's Alley, &c. which had been erected between that date and 1600, when only a few scattered dwellings stood on the road side. Of the subsequent alterations on this spot, viz. from 1654 to 1693, an account will be found in treating of the workhouse, which occupies part of the site. A slight mention of these places will suffice. PAVIOUR'S ALLEY, running on one side of Short's Gardens into Drury-lane, nearly faces the Coal Yard. Thirty-five housekeepers are set down as residents in it, in the assessment of 1623. It is at present a merely insignificant passage, called Ragged Staff Court. "BLACK BEARE YARD," in the same assessment, is reckoned to have thirty-nine housekeepers as contributors. It is mentioned again by name in 1639, in the vestry minutes, which contain an order for the landlord of the Blacke Beare (the public-house from which the yard was named) to cleanse a *well* there, which had become a nuisance, but it is not afterwards mentioned in the parish books. GREYHOUNDE ALLEY had ten housekeepers in 1623; it also received its name from a public-house on the spot (the Greyhound,) and retained it, but with the politer addition of "Court," or Greyhound *Court*, instead of alley, until it was in part demised by Dudley Short, (as will be seen in the account of "Short's Gardens,") whence becoming incorporated with other ground and buildings, the site ceased to be

Paviours Alley.

Black Bear Yard.

Greyhound Alley.

(¹⁷) See account of him among the vestrymen, in the biographical part of this work.

Swanne
Alley.
Canter's
Alley.

be mentioned under that appellation. SWANNE ALLEY and CANTER'S ALLEY, had lost those names before 1654, and formed part of those plots of ground described as part of the estate of Bowl Yard. In the assessment of 1623, Swanne Alley is reckoned to have 35 housekeepers, and Canter's Alley 32. In 1720, the courts, &c. standing between Short's Gardens, south, and St. Giles's-street, north, were, according to the plan of this parish in Strype's Stowe,—Lamb's Alley, Crown Alley, Crown Court, Cock Alley, and Ragged Staffe Court.

Gardiner's
Grounds,
afterwards
Short's Gar-
dens.

SHORT'S GARDENS—Which leads from King-street to Drury-lane, is composed only of indifferent houses, and is a street inhabited accordingly. The sites on which this and Brownlow-streets, with their neighbourhoods, are built, were in 1623, gardeners grounds, and uninhabited, except by three or four persons, being mentioned in the Assessment, under the designation of "The Gardiner's, on the backside of Drury-lane," and on which four housekeepers only are stated to reside. The northern side assumed the name of Short's Gardens, from Dudley Short, esq. an eminent parishioner and vestryman in the reign of Charles II, who built a mansion there, to which were attached certain gardens and grounds taken out of the above. Such particulars as we have of the premises about this time, and their state subsequently, are contained in a deed dated 1707, by which we learn, that Dudley Short had several years previously, *i. e.* on his ceasing to reside there, demised various parts of his grounds, on which several tenements were then standing, and others were about to be built. His own house, afterwards inhabited by Thomas Short, is thus described :—

Dudley
Short, his
house, &c.

"A messuage or tenement formerly of Dudley Short, and afterwards of Thomas Short, then of — Tomlinson, brewer, and afterwards of Ralph Bucknall, brewer, (to whom the same had been demised by Thomas Short and Susannah Short, his mother,) abutting on the *Mulberry Garden*, south; on a garden of Robert Clifton, west; on Greyhounde Court, north, and east on a piece of garden ground, and situate and being in Greyhound Court in the the parish of St. Giles; together with a court yard before the front of the said house, 18 foot long and 18 foot broad, as the same was fenced in; and also a back yard or garden plot behind the said messuage," &c.

The extensive gardens (of which only the small portion above-mentioned to have been attached to Dudley Short's house then remained) are described in the same deed, as thus occupied :—

"A parcel

“ A parcel of ground and three messuages built thereon, situate on the west side of Greyhound Court, occupied by — Toms, victualler, with a piece of ground where was formerly a faire brick house standing ; and a garden or piece of ground lying behind the same, extending 38 feet from east to west, and 95 feet from north to south ; with an adjoining piece at the back of the same, 48 feet from east to west, and 54 feet from north to south ; and which last piece of ground was adjoined south by a piece of ground commonly called THE MULBERRY GARDEN, abutting east on Dudley Short's house, as aforesaid ; together with thirteen messuages built on the said parcels of ground, demised by Dudley Short, and then held by Thomas Watson. Two other messuages demised by same, one of them called the CROWN⁽¹⁸⁾ ; a piece of ground demised to Ralph Bucknall, who had a stable thereon ; a messuage on the south side of St. Giles's High-street, of John Walter, farrier ; and a back yard to it, with stables and buildings in the same, extending from the same messuage southward to Greyhound Court ; and a piece of ground, part of Greyhound Court, adjoining the south side of one of the stables built as above,” &c.

Mulberry
Garden.

Crown
public-house.

BROWNLOW STREET.—This street received its name from sir John Brownlow, bart. a parishioner in the reign of Charles II, whose house and gardens then stood on the spot. From an entry in the churchwardens accounts, dated 1676, relative to the distributing among the poor, “ Sir John Brownlow's gift of £.7. 5s.” it is probable that he at that time resided here ; but in 1682, he had removed, and his mansion was then either let out in tenements, or in part demolished, and houses built on its site, as appears from the following entry in the vestry minutes, viz. 1682 : “ St. Martin's parish claiming a right to certain houses, *late* sir John Brownlow's, enquiry to be made thereof and reported ;” and again, 1683, “ Spent when we examined about the *stone* in Brownlow Gardens, £.—,” which examination produced the following order ; “ That as to the claim of St. Martin's to divers messuages and grounds, being part of the garden now or late of sir John Brownlow, bart. and their having set up a boundary stone within this parish ; that their pretended claim be enquired into, and their reasons for setting up such a stone :” Also, “ further ordered, that Joseph Wheatley, upon paying his taxes to St. Giles's, be saved harmless against St. Martin's, for his house situate *upon part of Brownlow Garden.*”

Brownlow
House and
Gardens.

(¹⁸) From which the name of Crown Court.

Garden." In 1685, mention is made in the parish books of *Brownlow-street*. *BELTON-STREET* was built near the same time, as has been already noticed. *CASTLE-STREET*, a little south from *Brownlow-street*, bounds the parish on this side, and partly formed, before it was built on, one side of the *Cock and Pye Ditch*.

DIVISION II.

Aldewych, East.

"The Hide,"
and antient
owners of
estates on.

THE greater part, if not the whole of East Aldewych, was antiently called the "*HYDE*," the estates upon it being always described in the old grants as lying "*sup hydam*." This name it probably derived from being a portion of some larger district of land containing the quantity of a hide, according to the old mode of admeasurement (¹⁹). It appears to have been held about the reign of Henry III, by two principal landlords, Hugh de Blundi, and John de Watynge, to which may be added as a third the hospital of St. Giles, which owned also a considerable part of it. The tenants under these, who had dwellings and gardens on the spot, were, considering its extent numerous, as may be seen in the account of the hospital possession, Chap. IV.

"Spencer's
Dig," or
Ditch.

In very early times, the whole of this division appears to have been separated into nearly two equal parts, by the ditch called "*Spencer's Dig*," which in one of the grants relating to premises on it, is termed "*Aquarium*." This ditch seems to have commenced somewhere about the entrance of the present *Lewknor's-lane*, and to have ran eastward as far as *Holborn Bars*. The part of the land here most inhabited was the north side, or that lying between the ditch and *Holborn*, most of which belonged to Hugh de Blundi and the hospital.

John

(¹⁹) A hyda, and a ploughshare, were synonymous, and contained about 100 acres, *Hyde, or ploughshare*. but in some cases less. Bishop Kennet explains this term not to be derived from the *hide* of a beast, as some authors fancifully imagine, but from the Saxon *hyb*, a house or habitation, from *hyban* to cover; and that it was a circuit of ground sufficient for the maintenance of a family, or for the cultivation of one plough. The truth seems to be, the same author

adds, that the quantity of a hide was never expressly determined, and that a *hide*, a *yardland*, a *knight's fee*, &c. contained no certain number of acres, but varied according to different places. In the *Doomsday* inquisition, the first inquiry was, how many hides? (p. 65.) One hide of land at *Chesterton*, 15 Hen. II, contained 64 acres, (p. 125.) The yearly value of a hide of land in *Blechesdon*, was 40s. in 35 Hen. III.

John de Watynge's land lay chiefly on the south side of the ditch, though he had two or three houses and gardens on the Holborn side. The other landholders of eminence here, were Siward and Henry Maggy. The most conspicuous names among the under-tenants were the Cristemasse family, William de Tottenhall, and sir Robert Cliderowe.

The houses on the end next Aldewych road, were less numerous than on the Holborn side, as might be expected from its being a less frequented thoroughfare, no fewer dwellings than seventeen being recorded as standing on the latter, and but four or five on the former. Both numbers are however probably under-rated, could the exact state of the place then be known. The situation, and other particulars of these estates, at this remote period, will be understood by referring to the plan, and are further described in the account of the hospital possessions.

Plan of ancient state of St. Giles's.

At the dissolution of the hospital, the whole of the land on which these houses formerly stood, were the property of that foundation, and were conveyed by the exchange with Henry VIII, a little before, under the description of—"one messuage called the Whyte Hart, and eighteen acres of pasture to the same messuage belonging;" and "one messuage called the Rose, and one pasture to the same messuage belonging."

Whyte Hart and Rose Closes.

The ground from this period till late in the reign of Elizabeth, both here and in other parts of the parish, appears to have suffered but little alteration, except in some trifling additions of building. The erecting of a few houses near the north end of Drury-lane, and possibly the embanking or parting by walls that and the thoroughfare of Holborn from the fields, was all that was done on the spot until about 1610, when a further part of Drury-lane from Holborn southward was built, as appears by the small plan of Westminster, in Speed and other authorities. At the same time, a great proportion of Lewknor's-lane also, extending from sir Lewis Lewknor's house, was erected; the houses along both sides of Holborn from Drury-lane end to the Bars were continued, and the street on that side completed, where before had been chiefly embankments, and the houses in Great Queen-street were begun. The sites of all the other streets, however, since built on this neighbourhood, remained for some years afterwards mere pasture land and garden ground.

First buildings on.

In 1623, the assessment for rebuilding the church, notices the following inhabitants in Aldewych east, Holborn end, &c. viz. "At Holborn end next towards Drury-lane, Hugh Jones, barber; and Hugh Jones, vñler, s 2 (victualler);

Sir Lewis
Lewknor's
house, &c.

(victuallér (²⁰); and from thence along Holborn, eight other housekeepers. On the site of Lewknor's-lane, sir *Lewis Lewknor's* residence and gardens are named; and on the spot since called Parker's-lane, *Philip Parker* and family are mentioned to have resided, both gentlemen having their seats there. Besides these, a number of other persons, described as living in Drury-lane, were probably inhabitants of Aldewych east, or had gardens extending into it from their houses; but the above (who gave name to the streets since built on the sites of their dwellings) are the only parishioners who can be recorded with certainty as then resident on the spot.

The Rose.

In 1667, the *ROSE*, a public-house or inn, conveyed by the exchange to Henry VIII, was still standing in Aldewych, and is to be reckoned as one of its remarkable buildings. Its site was to the south of Lewknor's-lane.

The New View of London, notices the following places as built here before 1708 :—

Lewknor's-
lane.

LUTENOR'S LANE.—"On the easternly side of Drury-lane, almost against Brownlow-street;" and 1720, Strype says, "Lutner's-lane, at the lower end of Newton-street, falls into Drury-lane, and is a very ordinary place." The origin of this street has been stated, from which it will be seen that its name was corrupted by both these writers, and should have been spelt *Lewknor's-lane*, as it is now called. It was early famed for the profligacy of its inhabitants, to whom allusion is often made by satirical writers—

Profligate
inhabitants.

"The nymphs of chaste Diana's train,
"The same with those of Lewknor's-lane." BUTLER (²¹).

To which sir Roger L'Estrange adds in a note—"Lewkenor's-lane, a place still a rendezvous and nursery for lewd women, but first resorted to by the Roundheads."

Its character is by no means changed for the better in modern times. It is sometimes called Charles-street, and runs parallel with the

Coal Yard.

COAL YARD—Which arose near the same time, and is only remarkable from the circumstance of its having been the birth-place of the celebrated Nell Gwyn. It is to use a phrase of the old topographical writers, "a place of no account;" little superior in its appearance and inhabitants to the receptacle of wretchedness last-mentioned.

PARKER'S

(²⁰) He was probably at that time landlord of the White-Hart Inn.

(²¹) Posthumous works, 12 vol. ed. 1715, p. 237, line 886.

PARKER'S LANE—Was formerly the site of the house and gardens of Philip Parker, esq. and as we have just noticed, named from him. "It stands" (New View of London) "between Drury-lane, west, and Little Queen-street, north-east; running parallel with and next, north, to Great Queen-street; length 280 yards." The "Dutch ambassador," is mentioned as formerly having stables and premises in this street.

Philip
Parker.

The other streets, lanes, &c. built on Aldewych east, are too insignificant to be noticed other than by name. The publications before quoted, (New View of London and Strype's Stowe,) thus describe the principal of them as they existed between 1708 and 1720.

NEWTON STREET—"On the southernly side of High Holborn, over against Bloomsbury Square. It comes into Holborn next the watch-house, and is a broad street not over-well inhabited. On its east side is Dover Court, of no great account."

Newton-
street.

ST. THOMAS'S LANE—"Fronts Cross-street, and runneth into Drury-lane. Cross-street or lane itself, is a very ordinary place, on the east side of which are two small courts, called *Star Court* and *Wray's Court*, the latter formerly called *Ralph's Court*. Both these places with their several courts are but of small account, either for buildings or inhabitants." (22)

St. Thomas's-
lane.

LITTLE QUEEN STREET—"Which cometh out of Great Queen-street and falleth into Holborn, is a place pestered with coaches, which are found very troublesome to its inhabitants. On its west side it hath a good row of buildings. On the east side of LITTLE PRINCES-STREET, a place of no great account for buildings or inhabitants, it receiveth NEW TURNSTILE ALLEY, which hath a broad passage, with a freestone pavement into Holborn."

Little Queen-
street.

GREAT QUEEN STREET—Bounds this division on the south, and merits particular mention. This now handsome and spacious street stands on the site of the common foot-path which antiently separated the south part, or Oldwick Close, properly so called, from the northern division of Aldewych, latterly termed White Hart Close, which extended as we have described to Holborn. Its south side appears to have been built on in a loose straggling manner near the close of Elizabeth's reign, from which it might have been named *Queen-street*; but there were no houses of consequence erected on it until the reign of

Great Queen-
street.

(22) St. Thomas's-street, or lane, is now called King-street; and in Cross-street, or lane, adjoining, now stands a large substantial building, erected by Messrs. Luke Hansard & Sons, and which is used by them as a branch of their extensive printing establishments.

Houses built
by Inigo
Jones.

of James I, when Inigo Jones is supposed to have been the architect of several of its best buildings, and which were afterwards inhabited by people of the first quality. This alteration took place about the time he laid out Lincoln's Inn Square, to which it forms a grand avenue. Pawlet House, Chirbury House, and Conway House, were among these noble mansions, and are still remaining. And Mr. Pennant conjectures, some of the other houses with brick pilasters and architectural ornaments, to be works of the same master, whose classical taste they certainly would not discredit. ⁽²³⁾ "Queen-street" (says the New View, &c. 1708) "is a pleasant broad street, on the south side whereof are very good buildings and uniform. It is situate between Lincoln's Inn Fields, east, and Drury-lane, south-west, length 340 yards;" and from Charing Cross, north-westernly, 980 yards." And Strype,—“Queen-street, almost opposite to Long Acre, which after a narrow entrance openeth itself and falleth into Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is a street graced with a goodly row of large uniform buildings on the south side, inhabited by nobility and gentry. But the north side is but indifferent, nor in consequence so well inhabited. And on this side are three small courts and alleys, viz. SUGAR-LOAF COURT, BULL HEAD COURT, and WHITCOMBE'S ALLEY, the latter named from 'Whitcombe's brewery,' which formerly stood on the spot." The chapel in this street was erected between the years 1704-6, and is a commodious roomy structure ⁽²⁴⁾. Freemasons tavern is an elegant building, but modern.

DIVISION III.

Campum de Aldewych.

Oldwick
Close.
Antient
names of
places on.

THE south end of Aldewych, or Aldewych Field, contained part of the land called "SPRETTONY," on the east; the Croft or small close, called LA HALE, and a field called LAYFIELD adjoining; the whole consisting of about eight acres of land. These were situate in St. Giles's parish, and occupied the north and east parts of the Campum de Aldewych. The south side

⁽²³⁾ Among the private acts of Parliament, is one 7 and 8 Will. III, "for the better improvement of a house and ground in Great Queen-street," in this parish, which was no doubt one of these great mansions."

⁽²⁴⁾ A narrow pass, noticed by Strype, as

situated at the west end of this spot, called "The *Devil's Gap*," has been long since removed. The original chapel has also been taken down, and a larger structure erected by a sect of Methodists, in its stead.

side (containing also about eight acres) lay in the parish of St. Clement Danes.

The whole of this land (forming the third division of the parish) had by various grants come into the possession of St. Giles's hospital before its suppression, and was included in the exchange between Radcliffe and Henry VIII; not that it is mentioned in that or any subsequent instrument by name, as indeed are few of the parochial lands, but it probably formed part of the eighteen acres of pasture mentioned there, to belong to the White Hart, behind which it lay. On the sale and dispersion of the hospital estates, Aldewych field or close came into the possession of the Holford family, a descendant of which, Henry Holford, esq. held it in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, at the same time that sir Henry Drury, knight, held the north end, or St. Clement's half. This Henry Holford appears to have had some conscientious scruples about the property of this estate, on account of its having once belonged to a charitable foundation; and directed on that account, by his will, a sum of money to be annually paid to the poor of the parish from the rent of it, which was accordingly done by his son Richard. In the deed of feoffment (1659) by which this settlement was made on the parish, the particulars of the donation, with the preceding historical information, are thus stated, viz.—

Holford family, owners of Oldwick Close.

“ That upon and in consideration that severall messuages and tenements, &c. scituate and being in the said parish of St. Gyles, being the inheritance of the said Richard Holford, which did lawfully descend and come unto him from his auncestors, are erected and built upon a peece or pareel of ground, containing by estimation eight acres, or thereabouts, being pareel of the lands which did heretofore belong and appertene to the HOSPITAL, sometimes being within the parish of St. Gyles, founded and endowed by Maud the empress (queen) for and towards the receipt and reliefe of poor diseased and leproous people. Although the said hospital was long since dissolved, and the lands rents and revenues thereof were for valuable considerations sold and conveyed unto divers severall persons, whereby the said eight acres of ground has lawfully come unto the said Richard Holford and his heirs; and in respect that it was the desire and will of Henry Holford, esq. deceased, the father of the said Richard Holford, that a yearly rent or revenue of twenty shillings should be yearly paid unto the poor of the said parish of St. Gyles for ever, for and towards their reliefe

Gift of rent to the poor from Oldwick Close.

reliefe and maintenance. And also out of the pious intentions and good desires which the said Richard Holford hath to revive so much of the charitable reliefe for the poor of the said parish, as the said eight acres of ground was really worth before the same was built upon; which said reliefe the said Richard Holford intends of mere christian charity, for the maintenance and comfort of the said poore, without any manner of relaçon to that which may be accounted superstition or popery, in the former donation of the said empressé," did grant, &c. two houses in Princes-street.

Early build-
ings on.

From Henry Holford, and his heirs, part of the above land, probably by purchase, came into the possession of sir Edward Stradling and other persons, about the beginning of the reign of Charles I, who built various residences on it. Houses had however been previously raised on the side next the highway, together with the playhouse, called the "COCKPIT THEATRE." Both sides of Princes-street also (which was antiently a path dividing Aldewych Field between the two parishes of St. Giles and St. Clement Danes) had been built on as early as the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, or at the very beginning of the reign of her successor. About this time the spot had acquired the name of Oldwick Close, and had fourteen houses standing on its west end, or the east side of the present Drury-lane, as well as a second theatre called the "PHŒNIX" (*), which succeeded that of the Cockpit, which was demolished in the year 1617.

Oldwick
Close, in
anno 1629.

A few years later, viz. 1629, Oldwick Close is thus, in part described; "All that piece of ground containing two acres, parcel of Oldwick Close, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, enclosed on the north side towards Queen-street, with a ditch; on the east towards Lincoln's Inn, with a common sewer; on the south with a ditch or fence, dividing it from other part of Oldwick Close, then before demised to John Iffery; and

on

(*) Entries from the assessment of 1623; "Cockpitt side of Drury-lane, 14 housekeepers, 31 inmates. The Phoenix Playhouse, rated at xxxli. Rec' viij^{li}. xiiij^s. v^d. quad' by Mr. Speckart. The Cockpitt ditto. Rec' more by Dr. Mayn' from the Cockpit x^{li}. 7. 6." (See more as to these theatres, art. "DISTINGUISHED BUILDINGS." And in Queen and Princes-streets, forming the north and south sides of the close, there

were, "Queenes-streete, 15 housekeepers, 39 inmates." "Princes-street, both sides, 33 housekeepers, 100 inmates." Among the inhabitants of the latter street, the only persons of account are, "Mr. Jeremy Cock, clerk of the king's council, his gift x^{li}. Mr. John Iffery, or Iffarie, his gift iiij^{li}. iiij^s. vi^d. Mr. William Stiddolph v^{li}. Lady Duncombe x^{li}." Notices of all of whom will be found in proceeding.

on the west, towards the back side of Drury-lane, with a ditch or mud wall." This plot of ground, in 1632, was in the possession of sir Edward Stradling, and the celebrated sir Kenelm Digby, the former of whom in another deed of the same date, is said to have then recently built on his part, "a fair large mansion-house with stables and outhouses."

Sir Edward Stradling's ground is described afterwards as "so much of the said piece of ground as did lie southwards, from the partition wall dividing the said allotments; containing, together with that part of Oldwick Close, demised to the aforesaid John Iffery, and then enclosed together with the same, at the end next Drury-lane, by a square line, 300 feet of assize, and at the other end next Lincoln's Inn Fields, 296 feet." This he had divided with "a brick wall beginning at the west end towards Drury-lane, and extending eastwards towards Lincoln's Inn Fields, 144 feet; and then turning towards the north, in length 132 feet; and then again eastwards, towards Lincoln's Inn Fields, 132 feet; and distant at the west end thereof, from the partition wall of sir Kenelm Digby, 157 feet; and at the other end next Lincoln's Inn Fields, 31 feet."

Its dimensions, boundaries, &c.

From the above extracts, a tolerably correct idea may be formed of the appearance of Oldwick Close previously to its being built on. On the Drury-lane side, it was bounded by a ditch and mud wall, or embankment, intermixed with a few scattered buildings, among which were the Cockpit, and afterwards the Phoenix, Theatres. From the backs of the houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields, it was separated by a common sewer; and its north and south sides were formed by Queen-street, Princes-street, and part of Duke-street, then only partially built on, and rather presenting the appearance of country roads than streets. The Close itself was literally what its name implied, a piece of enclosed arable land, intersected by partition walls, dividing the mansions of sir Edward Stradling, and sir Kenelm Digby, and perhaps two or three smaller detached residences, of which that of the aforementioned John Iffery, was one.

Appearance in 1632.

Cockpit and Phoenix Theatres.

In 1633, sir Edward Stradling sold to one George Gage, "so much of the said piece of ground, as did lie between the said sir Kenelm Digby's partition wall, and the partition wall dividing the said sir Edward Stradling's own ground, together with the mansion-house, stables," &c. And in 1638, he leased to Dr. Gifford, for the term of 500 years, all the remainder of his portion of the above land, not sold to Gage. The whole of the above premises (as

Houses of Sir Edward Stradling and Sir Kenelm Digby.

T

well

Streets built
on.

Weld-street.

Queen-street
and Princes-
street.

Holford-
court.

Cockpit-
alley.

well sir Kenelm Digby's as sir Edward Stradling's,) together with the "man-
sion-house, barns, coach-houses, stables, outhouses, and other buildings; yards,
orchards, gardens," &c. were in the year 1651, in the possession of Humphrey
Weld, esq. many years a magistrate for this district, and ancestor of the respec-
table family of the Welds, of Lulworth Castle, who almost immediately began
to lay out on each side of his own residence, the street which now bears his
name, corruptly called "Wild-street;" the whole east side of which, from
an inscription on a tablet at one end of it, appears to have been finished in
1653. Other erections speedily followed these; and in 1688, mention is made
in another deed of "a piece of ground leased to Robert Gifford, and the
buildings thereon; except the several houses and stables therein particularly
mentioned, and the houses *fronting* Weld-street," (*i. e.* on the opposite or
western side of the way,) "and also the houses in Duke-street."

QUEEN STREET AND PRINCES STREET.—These two streets, with WELD-STREET,
just mentioned, are the principal streets erected on the site of Oldwick Close,
and have been sufficiently described. The numerous other passages and places
on this site have nothing interesting, and, in most instances, scarcely merit to
be named. Two of them, though obscure thoroughfares, may just be noticed
as commemorating the original proprietor of the estate here, and also one of
the distinguished buildings which formerly stood on the spot, viz.

HOLFORD COURT, NOW STEUART'S RENTS,—A thoroughfare from Drury-
lane to Weld-street, and running in a parallel line with Princes-street, which
received its name from the Holford family, of whom mention has been before
made; and

COCKPIT COURT OR ALLEY—At some distance from it. This latter was
the site of the celebrated Cockpit Theatre, from which the present Drury-lane
Theatre took its origin, and of which some account will be given hereafter.
Weld-court, Little Weld-street, &c. were erected on parts of the ground of
Weld House, of which mansion further notice will be taken in its proper place.
—*N. B.* Cockpit Alley, is now called "Pitt Place."

DIVISION IV.—SOUTH SIDE.

Fikattesfeld, and Land next the Bars (²⁶).

THIS division formed the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and adjoined Aldewych east, and the Campo de Aldewych on the west; St. Clement Danes parish on the south; Holborn (half of which street it included) on the north, and the gardens of the Old Friary, now Lincoln's Inn, on the east. It was subdivided, nominally, into two districts or partitions, Fikattesfeld, and part of the Campum de Aldewych, on the west; and what was termed "Terr' juxta Barram," on the north. The former comprehending the whole of the present Lincoln's Inn Fields, and part of its vicinity; and the latter, the land between the north side of Fikattesfeld and Holborn, since called Whetstone's Park; with the south side of Holborn from below the Great Turnstile, to the site of Little Queen-street, and the ground between the Little Turnstile and Aldewych east, now called Princes-street, Gate-street, &c.

Division IV ;
its boun-
daries, &c.

FIKATTESFELD, OR FIKETS FIELD.—This close or enclosure stood near the Old Temple, of which it formed, prior to the removal of that foundation, part of the grounds. It is variously denominated in old deeds, as, Fikattesfeld, and Ficetsfeld; Campum Templariorum, or the Templars Field; Fikets Field, &c. The former names it might have derived from some very remote proprietor, the latter, from its having been in the possession of the Knights Templars, before the dissolution of that order. It is no otherwise described in the hospital grants than as a *field*, agreeably to its name; but whether at that time it was mere pasture land or not, is doubtful. It was certainly laid out early as a walking place, and planted; as we learn from a petition respecting it presented to the parliament during the Interregnum (²⁷), which acquaints us with some curious particulars as to its nature and appropriation, as far back as the reign of Edward III. This petition states, that it appears from record (²⁸), that

Fickets
Fields—an-
cient names
of.

State in
reign of
Edward III.

(²⁶) There is no name in the ancient records, for this part of the parish, but that here given. Sometimes it is called "Land at the bars," and "Land lying between the king's highway and Fikattesfeld;" but more generally "Terr' juxta Barram de Holburn," or, "Terr' juxta Barram veteri Templi." It is the same ground now called Whetstone's Park.

(²⁷) Intituled, "The humble petition of the parishioners of the parishes of St. Clement Danes; St. Dunstanes in the West; St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, in or neere unto Lincoln's Inne Fields."

(²⁸) Rot. Claus. anno 49 Edw. III. mem. 40 dorso.

Fickets Field,
a walking
place for
lawyers, in
1376.

“ in those times,” (about 1376,) “ this field was a common *walking* and *sporting* place, for the clerks of the chancery, apprentices, and students of the law, and citizens of London ; and that upon a clamorous complaint made by them unto the king, that one Roger Leget, had privily laid and hid many iron engines called *caltrappes*, as well in the bottome as the top of a certaine *trench* in Fikets Fields, neere the bishop of Chichester’s house, where the said clerkes, apprentices, and other men of the said city, had wont to have their common passage, in which place he knew that they daily exercised their common walks and disports, with a malicious and malevolent intent, that all who came upon the said trench, should be maimed, or else most grievously hurt ; which engines were found by the foresaid clerkes, apprentices, and others passing that way, and brought before the king’s councel, in the *Chapter-house* of the *Friars, preachers* of London, and there openly shewed ; that hereupon the said Roger was brought before the said councell, to answer the premises ; and being there examined by the said councell, confessed his said fault and malice in manner aforesaid, and thereupon submitted himselfe to the king and his councell. Whereupon the said Roger was sent to the king’s prison of the Fleete, there to expect the king’s grace ;” and concludes, that it thence appears, “ that any device to interrupt or deprive such clerks, and citizens, of their free common walking or disport there, is a nuisance and offence punishable by the king and his councell, by fine and long imprisonment ; and that the king and councell have ever been very careful of preserving the liberties and interests of the lawyers and citizens in these fields, for their cure and refreshment.”

Roger Leget
punished for
placing “ *cal-*
trappes”
therein.

State in the
reign of Eliz.

For many ages afterwards, and probably until it first began to be built on, towards the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, Fikattesfield (or Lincoln’s Inn Fields, as it began then more generally to be called) remained as a promenade or place of recreation, for the students of Lincoln’s Inn, and the public. If we may trust to old views of it, however, it had before that time degenerated into a mere open field or fields (for it was divided,) intersected by irregular paths. The first buildings on, or around it, were few and of a mixed character. This occasioned king James I to grant, in the year 1618, a commission to new dispose the whole, the ordering of which was intrusted to the Lord Chancellor Bacon, with the earls of Pembroke, Worcester, Arundell and others, assisted by the king’s architect, Inigo Jones. In this commission it

Laid out by
Inigo Jones,
in 1618.

it is stated⁽²⁹⁾, That more public works in and about the city of London, had been undertaken in the sixteen years of that reign than in ages theretofore; and that the grounds called Lincoln's Inn Fields, were then much planted round with dwellings and lodgings of noblemen and men of qualitie; but at the same time it was deformed by cottages and mean buildings, encroachments on the field, and nuisances to the neighbourhood. The commissioners were therefore directed to reform those grievances, and, according to their discretion, to frame and reduce those fields, called "Cup Field and Purse Field, both for sweetness, uniformitie and comeliness, into such walkes, partitions, or other plottes, and in such sorte, manner and forme, both for publique health and pleasure, as by the said Inigo Jones," &c. "is or accordingly shall be done by the way of map."

Cup Field and
Purse Field.

Thus authorized, Inigo Jones drew the ground plan of a magnificent square, and gave it the exact dimensions of the great pyramid of Egypt. That eminent architect, however, does not seem to have completed more than the west side of it; and, possibly owing to the distractions of the succeeding reign, no further progress was made, either in the buildings, or laying out of the area, for several years afterwards. Its neglected state, in consequence, is thus described in the petition before quoted, anno 1656, namely; "That one William Newton, gent. for his owne private lucre," (contrary to the statutes, &c. against building,) "had, within five or six yeares last past, erected very many buildings on new foundations, (inhabited for the most part by Popish recusants,) in some whereof *mass* was usually said; and caused many thousand loads of dung and dirt to be laid in the said fields, (now used as a *common laystall*,) and made a common *horse-poole* therein; whereby the petitioners were much hindered, and almost quite deprived of their common liberty of walking, training, drying of clothes, and recreating themselves in the said fields; the waies over them are become foundeours and impassible in wet weather, the air corrupted, the sewers surcharged and choaked up; the poore of their parishes like to be much increased; sundry papists, forainers, and lewd, idle and wicked persons, harboured amongst them," &c. It is then said to have consisted of three common waste fields, called "Purse Field, Fickets Field, and Cup Field."

Lincoln's Inn
Fields Square
begun.

Its neglected
state, in 1656.

The effect of this representation, and other causes, occasioned, in the year
1657,

(²⁹) Pennant's London.

Agreement
for building
on Lincolns
Inn Fields
Square, 1657.

1657, the unfinished state of the square to be taken into consideration by those interested; and an agreement was accordingly entered into between them and the society of Lincoln's Inn, to whom "some right, as to the aire and prospect," seems to have descended from the Templars or their successors, for the purpose of completing it. The agreement⁽³⁰⁾ states, "That sir William Cowper, Robert Henley, and James Cowper, parties thereto, were interested in the inheritance of Cup Field, and had designed the continuance of one row or range of buildings, called *Portugal Row*, in the said field, eastwards, towards Lincoln's Inn wall; and one other row or range of buildings along the north side of the said field, leading from the buildings lately erected by one Newman, on the north-west side of the said field to Turnstile." And further states, "That the said society of Lincoln's Inn were interested in the benefit and advantage of the prospect and air of the said field, but were willing and contented that the said sir William Cowper, &c. might proceed in their said design and undertaking of the said building, with such caution and provision for the beautifying and adorning of the said intended building, and for *levelling and plaining* the said field, and casting the same into walks, and for prevention of any future building thereupon, in such manner as in the said articles, the indenture thereunto annexed, and an indenture of demise of the same date, was expressed."

What Rows
or ranges to
be built.

According to this agreement, it was covenanted that "the two rows or ranges intended to be built as aforesaid, should bear equal proportion in front, height, breadth, strength and beauty, with *Portugal Row*, or in a more firm or beautiful manner; also, that there should be forty foot by the standard distance between each of the said rows or ranges of building and Lincoln's Inn wall; also, that all the rest and residue of the said field should, within two years then next, at the costs and charges of the said sir William Cowper, &c. be levelled, plained, and cast into grass plots and gravel walkes, of convenient breadth, railed all along on each side, and set with rows of trees, according to a plot or model thereto annexed; and that for the future no building, other than the said two rows or ranges, should be erected upon the said

(30) Made between sir William Cowper, of Ratling-court, in the county of Kent, bart.; Robert Henley, of the Middle Temple, London, esq.; and James Cowper, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. of the one part; and sir

Lislebon Long, knight, (then recorder of London,) and certain of the masters of the bench of the said society of Lincoln's Inn (whereof the celebrated William Prynne was one,) trustees, of the other part.

said field, or any part thereof, except one water-house in the middle of the said field, which should not exceed in proportion the breadth of ten yards square; also, that there should be built and set up in the middle of the said wall of Lincoln's Inn, a large pair of gates and freestone stairs, with a fair and easy descent out of the walkes belonging to the said society." Gates and stairs.

In pursuance of these arrangements, a grant was made to sir Lislebon Long and other trustees, of "All the rest residue or body of the said field therein called Cop Field, alias Cup Field, containing by estimation, from the east side of the same lying next Lincoln's Inn wall aforesaid, 30 pole be the same more or less; and from the north side of the said field unto the south, 33 pole more or less, by agreement according to the said articles, not to be built upon."

On receiving this lease, sir William Cowper and his fellow proprietors proceeded to erect the two rows of building mentioned, which were to extend to the row already built westward, standing on the other parcel of ground, called Purse Field; and afterwards, "railed in the said fields or parcel of ground, called Cop Field, alias Cup Field; and to the extent of the said field westward caused posts to be set up, and rails to be made across from south to north, bounding the same from the said field, called Purse Field;"—"which said two fields, called Cop Field, alias Cup Field, and Purse Field, contain the buildings and large square piece or parcel of ground, now and for some years past called Great Lincoln's Inn Fields." (31) Railed in.

Notwithstanding the building of the square was, as here stated, in a great measure completed, and the area laid out, yet, for want of properly enclosing the latter, it some years afterwards returned to its original state of a common field; and, from the resort of low and idle persons to it, became a great nuisance. Some endeavours were made by different projectors to remedy this inconvenience. Among them, Cavendish Weedon, esq. a fellow of Lincoln's Inn, published in the year 1698, two plans engraved on folio sheets, by Hart, for laying out the fields in a magnificent style, but which never took effect. They were to have been adorned on their sides "with figures of the twelve apostles, and water-works at each corner, to be supplied from Hampstead water, and the model of St. Mary's chapel, to be erected in the centre, from a design of sir Christopher Wren's (32). But nothing effectual seems to have Plans for
adorning the
area of, in
1698.

(31) Act, 8 George II.

(32) "Here within the bounds of Lincoln's Inn, was lately propounded by Mr. Weedon, the erection of a beautiful range of

have been done until the reign of George II, when the act from which we have quoted, was passed for that purpose, as will be noticed in giving an account of its modern state. The houses, which were first-rate buildings, were for many years inhabited by nobility, and legal characters of the greatest eminence.

Land next
the Bars.

LAND NEXT THE BARS.—The land described to be situate at Holborn Bars, and which has been explained to mean that slip of ground lying between the north side of Fikattesfeld and Holborn, commencing east a little beyond Great Turnstile, and extending to the lower end of Aldewych, now Gate-street, west; was antiently separated from Fikattesfeld by a ditch, running from Spencer's Dig before mentioned; which, with its boundaries to the east, west and north, (the two Turnstiles and Holborn,) formed it into a completely distinct plot of ground. To this, as further part of the division now treated of, must be added "Le Spencer's Lond," a second slip of ground, lying to the west of this and Fikets Field, or between them and the Campum de Aldewych, and Aldewych east⁽³³⁾. The land at Holborn Bars, about the reign of John, and for some years afterwards, was held like other parts of the parish, by various tenants, whose houses fronted Holborn, and whose gardens ran backwards to the ditch which formed the line of separation between them and Fikattesfeld. Of these persons, and their tenements, we refer for particulars to the plan and hospital grants before alluded to.

Spencer's
lond.

When built
on.
Turnstile, &c.

The reign of Elizabeth was the period at which the above, like most of the places before described, began to be built on. "Turnstile," by which this district is to be understood, is said, in the assessment of 1623, to contain, "on both

of building, to be only one story, without chimneys, and to be covered flat with lead, all along by the dead wall on the east side of Lincoln's Inn garden, upon the waste ground between the said wall and the gravel walk, for the use of some or all of the officers in Chancery, viz. the Six Clerks, Cursitors, Masters in Chancery, Examiners, Petty Bag, Registers, Affidavit, Hanaper, and the Subpœna. The reasons offered for this building were, that it would be more secure and ornamental to said garden; defending the chambers from robbery, and the dust and noise of the adjoining

street. That it would be a pleasanter sight than an old dirty black wall, and would yield a very considerable ground-rent to the society," &c. Strype's Stowe, ed. 1720.

⁽³³⁾ The Spencers, or Dispensators, seem to have held the adjoining land to the westward also, (now situate between the Little Turnstile and Little Queen-street,) "which was all Le Spencer's lond," though described as in the possession of different tenants. It was the extent of the Spencer estate that gave name to the great ditch here, thence denominated "Spencer's Dig," which bounded it southwards.

both sides," thirty houses; and a "Thornton's-alley," somewhere near the spot, has forty-four houses assessed; "Partridge-alley," coming from Holborn to the backside of the houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields, afterwards called Newman's Row, (³⁴) is mentioned to have fifty-nine houses; and other alleys, the situation of which it is difficult to ascertain from their names, and which were also assessed at the same time, there is reason to suppose then formed part of this neighbourhood. No notice, however, is taken of Little Queen-street, Princes-street, Turnstile-alley, &c. now standing on the ground to the westward of Gate-street, which were then either not built, or called by other names.

The slip of ground immediately behind Newman's, or Holborn Row, seems to have remained much later unbuilt on; and, being a waste piece of ground, was greatly frequented while in that state, as a scene of low dissipation. The first buildings on it were erected in the reign of Charles II, as we learn from the names of the builders. The eastern half, built by Mr. Whetstone, a parishioner and vestry-man of that period, acquired from him the name of "Whetstone's Park," and the other half, continued by a Mr. Phillips, the name of "Phillips's Rents." Some of the courts running from it into Holborn, were erected at the same time, particularly "Pargiter's Court," so called from its founder, Mr. Pargiter, another respectable parishioner and contemporary; (³⁵) and other persons following this example, the whole site soon became covered with dwellings.

Names of
places first
built.

The names of "Great Turnstile," and "Little Turnstile," which were entrances from Holborn, leading to the east and west sides of Lincoln's Inn Fields, at the extremities of Whetstone's Park, sufficiently bespeak their origin; as does the adjoining "Gate-street," which was a way through a *gate* to admit horses and carriages into these fields, as the other two were for foot passengers. Having given this account of their antient state, we shall now proceed to speak of this part of the parish, as generally built on.

The Turn-
stiles, &c.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.—Anno reg' Georgii Regis, 8^o—an act was passed for enclosing and new ordering the area of this square; which, notwithstanding the measures formerly adopted, the said act states, "had for some years then last past, lain waste and in great disorder; whereby the same had become a receptacle for rubbish, dirt and nastiness of all sorts, brought thither and laid not only by the inhabitants of the said fields, but many others; which had not been removed or taken away by the several scavengers of the parish, wherein

State of Lin-
coln's Inn
Fields, in
8 Geo. II.

(³⁴) The present "Holborn Row."

(³⁵) Now called Feathers-court.

wherein the said fields were situate; but also for want of proper fences to enclose the same, great mischiefs had happened to many of his majesty's subjects going about their lawful occasions; several of whom had been killed, and others maimed and hurt by horses, which had been from time to time aired and rode in the said fields. And by reason of the said fields being kept open, many wicked and disorderly persons had frequented and met together therein, using unlawful sports and games, and drawing in and enticing young persons into gaming, idleness and other vicious courses; and vagabonds, common beggars, and other disorderly persons, resorted therein, whereby many robberies, assaults, outrages and enormities had been and were continually committed, notwithstanding the watch or guard, allowed by the parish wherein the said fields were situate, for preventing the same."—"That the south, west and north parts of the said fields were encompassed with houses, many of which were inhabited by the owners and proprietors thereof, who, with the other inhabitants, could not go to and fro' from their respective dwellings and habitations in the night season without danger." And it further states, that certain persons, therein named, (proprietors there), were desirous to prevent such mischiefs for the future, and to "enclose, clean and repair, and beautify the said fields in a graceful manner, and were willing and desirous that an adequate contribution might for that purpose be raised by and amongst themselves."—"Wherefore, and to the end that the said fields might be enclosed, cleaned and adorned, and kept in repair for the future,"—said proprietors, &c. did humbly beseech his majesty to enact, to the effect therein enacted.

Lincoln's Inn
Fields.

Trustees ap-
pointed by
Act of Par-
liament for
regulation of.

By this act it was ordered, "that the inhabitants of the square should meet June 2, 1735, in the council chamber of Lincoln's Inn, and chuse from amongst themselves twenty-one trustees, who should have power to direct in what manner the said fields should be enclosed." As also, "what ways or passages should be made or left open, for passengers, horses, coaches, carts and carriages," with all other necessary powers for carrying the business properly into effect. And also, "to make a proper recompence and satisfaction to Anthony Henley and William Cowper, in whom the right and interest of sir William Cowper, &c. (before mentioned) in and to the said fields, was then vested." ⁽³⁶⁾.

The

A distinct ward as to scavenger and watch. ⁽³⁶⁾ The square of Lincoln's Inn Fields (after the 24th of June 1735) was by this act to be a distinct ward as to paving, scavenger and

watch. It being thereby enacted, "that as well the said great square, called Lincoln's Inn Fields, as the several streets behind the south, west, and north sides thereof, so far as the

The appearance of the square, as laid out in consequence of this act, is to be seen in plans of the time. It was completely railed in, planted with trees, and traversed by walks in a diagonal direction. The centre contained a pond or reservoir of water. The whole has been recently again laid out in style of great taste and beauty.

Of the houses, those in the west range are the most antient, and generally the finest buildings (³⁷). These have the reputation of being built by Inigo Jones,

How laid out
in reign of
Geo. II.

the houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields, or their outhouses, ground, or appurtenances do extend, and as far as the *back streets thereto*, ought to be paved, cleaned or watched by the inhabitants of the houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields; and should therefore be a distinct and separate ward, as to the several rates of the scavenger and watch; and that the paving, cleaning and watching thereof, should be only under the direction of the aforesaid trustees; and the same should be exempt and discharged from paying any other rates, assessments or taxes, in respect of such houses, &c. or watch-rates of any other ward or district, provided that the parish of St. Giles, should from and after said 24th of June, 1735, be discharged and exonerated from watching any part of the said square, or of such parts of the adjoining streets as aforesaid, in respect of said houses, outhouses or ground; and also from the taking away and removing all manner of filth, ashes, rubbish or annoyances whatsoever, which shall or may be laid or brought in upon or against the said fields, houses, outhouses, walls and appurtenances thereto belonging."

(³⁷) Among the private acts of Parliament, are several relating to this square and its houses, from which those disposed to search further, may gain additional information. The following are the titles of some of them, viz. 1. "An Act (5 and 6 Will. and Mary) to enable the trustees of Alice Turner, widow, and her children, to make sale of

certain houses or ground near Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the county of Middlesex, during the minority of the younger children." 2. (7 and 8 Will. III,) "Act to enable trustees to sell a messuage, garden and outhouses in Lincoln's Inn Fields, late Sir Robert Sawyers, knight, deceased, and for purchasing other lands and tenements to be settled to the same uses." 3. "Act (2 and 3 Anne) to enable Sir John Cowper, knight, and Anthony Henley, esq. to make a partition, and grant building leases of several messuages and tenements in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex." 4. "Act (27 Geo. II,) for sale of a capital messuage in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, and the garden ground and outhouses thereto belonging (part of the estate of the most noble Charles late Duke of Somerset, deceased,) and vesting the same in Edward Browne, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. and his heirs for ever; and for laying out the purchase money in lands and hereditaments to be settled for the like uses, and upon the like trusts as the said capital messuage and premises are now settled, and subject unto."—(15, 16 Geo. II.) "An Act for confirming a conveyance from the surviving trustees of the charity established by the will of John Bentley, esq. deceased, of the undivided sixth part of FICKETT'S FIELD, in the county of Middlesex, to the surviving assignees under the commission of bankruptcy awarded against

Lindsey and
Newcastle
Houses, &c.

Jones, and though much altered, display evident traces of his style. The most perfect of them is Lindsey House, once a mansion of the dukes of Ancaster. Newcastle House, terminating the south end of the row, is an imposing building from its magnitude, but is in a less pure taste, and was designed by another hand. This side of the square is in all respects the grandest.

Stone Build-
ings.

The south side has several noble buildings in various styles of architecture, some not a little fanciful; and as a whole has a fine appearance. The houses on the north side, though large, are generally plain. The east side is bounded by the wall supporting the fine terrace walk of Lincoln's Inn gardens; beyond which are the "*Stone Buildings*," an elegant pile of architecture, which only wants completion through the old buildings, to render the east side of the square a counterpart in grandeur with the west.

"Lincoln's Inn Square (³⁸), or the great field, is reckoned one of the finest and largest squares in the world; and is a *trapezium*, though near a square, whose area is upwards of ten acres; mostly inhabited by eminent gentry and nobility. It has, on the northernly side, Holborn Row; south, Portugal Row; east, Lincoln's Inn Walks; and west, Arch Row. The centre, from Pye Corner, west, is 1,360 yards."

Holborn—
origin of its
name.

HOLBORN.—This great street appears to have derived its name from the *bourne* or brook which ran from the Bars into Fleet Ditch, conjoined with the Saxon appellation "*ald*" or old (³⁹). In the Conqueror's survey, Holborn is described as a village situate in the hundred of Ossulvestane, or Ossulton; and is denominated "*Alde-burn*;" wherein the king had two *cotarij*, or cottagers, who paid to his bailiff or steward an annual sum of twenty *denarij*, or pence. In the hospital deeds it is spelt nearly in the modern way, "*Holeburn*," and sometimes "*Holbourne*;" and seems, at the dates of the earliest of those deeds, (*i. e.* the reign of Henry II, John, &c.) to have been considered a highway of great publicity. The village of Holborn, being erected on the bank

Village of
Holborn.

of

William Hammond, late of Change-alley, London, goldsmith and banker, deceased." —(12 Geo. I.) "An Act for sale of the site of Cardigan House, lately demolished by fire, situate and being in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the county of Middlesex, for the purposes therein mentioned, and for settling

lands of greater value in the county of York, to the same uses."

(³⁸) New View of London, 1708.

(³⁹) About the year 1238, Tye-bourne, or brook, furnished nine conduits with water. From this parent spring (among others) ran Holborn. Pennant.

of the bourne, or brook, extended itself gradually westward, and communicated its name to the long and spacious street which attaches it to St. Giles's-street; that part of it being for distinction sake, termed "High Holborn" (⁴⁰). It was first paved in the year 1542 (⁴¹).

An antient house, mentioned by Maitland to have been situate opposite St. Andrew's church, and called "Holborn Hall," is supposed by him to have been the manor house.

Holborn
Manor
House.

WHETSTONE'S PARK.—Strype, in his edition of Stowe, 1720, thus notices this place, and the courts, &c. in its vicinity.—"Whetstone's Park, at the backside of Holborn, was once famous for its infamous and vicious inhabitants; which some years since were forced away. And out of this place there are several small alleys which lead into Holborn. And on the north west, there is a passage into Holborn, through Little Turnstile-alley, very ordinary. Great Turnstile-alley, on its north-east end, is a great thoroughfare, leading from Lincoln's Inn Fields into Holborn, and is a place inhabited by sempsters, shoemakers, and milliners, for which it is of considerable trade and well noted. It has a little beyond it Turnstile tavern, also well noted; and two small inns, viz. the St. John's Head, and the White Horse and Star. And a little further is Gridiron-alley, by the Griffin and Parrot, which is the eastward extent of the parish." This last-named alley is now called Fenwick-court.

Whetstone's
Park, &c.

Butler has several satyirical allusions to the profligacy of Whetstone's Park in his works, which confirm what is above said of it:—

Whetstone's
Park—its
profligate in-
habitants.

"And makes a brothel of a palace
Where harlots ply, as many tell us,
Like brimstones in a *Whetstone alehouse*."

And

(⁴⁰) "Its length," (New View,) "is 1,520 yards. From Pye Corner nearly, it is 660 yards; and the other end, from Charing-cross, is nearly 1,090 yards."

(⁴¹) "Now the High Oldbourne-street, from the north end of New-street" (Chancery-lane) "stretcheth on the left hand (in building newly framed) up to St. Giles-in-the-Fields. But the way leading from the bars in Holborne westward towards the said St. Giles, was very foul and full of pits and sloughs, and very perilous and noysome to all that repaired and passed that way, as

well on foot as on horseback, or with carriages. Upon complaint whereof, an act was made in the 32d Hen. VIII, anno 1542, to pave all those places (*i. e.* Holborn, Chancery-lane, &c.) with paving stones, as also on the east side of the city, in manner and form as the causey or highway leading from Strand Bridge to Charing-cross had been paved."—Stowe.—*N. B.* Holborn had been partially paved and mended in the reign of Edward III, but this was the first complete paving.

And Dryden, in his "LIMBERHAM," or the "KIND KEEPER," alludes to it as a well known receptacle for profligate females, in the following passage:—

Aldo.—" 'Tis very well, Sir; I find you have been searching for your relations then in WHETSTONE PARK!"

Wood.—" No, Sir; I made some scruple of going to the 'foresaid place, for fear of meeting my own father there."

And a Survey of London, by W. Stowe (1722,) says, "Whetstone Park, by Lincoln's Inn Fields, was formerly a receptacle for wanton does; till in the reign of King Charles II, they were routed out by the mob. To suppress which riot the king's life-guards were obliged to go in arms against them."

Names of
places near
to Whet-
stone's Park.

The other courts, &c. on this spot, are, according to the author first quoted, "New Turnstile-alley, which hath a broad passage, with a freestone pavement, into Holborn; Monmouth-court, a small place that hath a passage into Lincoln's Inn Fields, by Little Turnstile; Gregory-court, of small account, having houses but on one side; Partridge-alley, small and narrow, running into Phillips's-yard, as also into Vine-yard, all three of little account. More eastwards is Red Lion inn and yard, chiefly for coach-houses and stablings; Pargiter's-court, a small place; the George Inn, of pretty good account. All these three last-mentioned places have a passage into Whetstone Park. Tichborn-court, and Flower's-alley, not far distant, are scarce worth the naming."

Sprettony,
&c.

The land on the south-west of Fikattesfeld, or between that and Oldwick Close, (antiently called *Sprettony*,) probably shared some of the early improvements of Inigo Jones, with the adjoining Lincoln's Inn Square, and Queen-street; but they did not extend to the enclosing it as now with houses, as sir Edward Stradling's part of Oldwick Close, (1632,) is described as being bounded, or divided from this land, by a ditch or common sewer; an evidence that it was then unbuilt on.

DIVISION V.—NORTH SIDE.

Bloomsbury, West, &c.

North side of
parish.

The north side of the parish contained, in the early times of the hospital, two principal districts or partitions; namely, the land belonging to that foundation,

foundation, and the land then called Blemund's Land, and afterwards Blemundesbury; the former consisting of the Pitaunce Croft, or Hospital Close, and its adjoining land; and the latter of the present Bloomsbury. Their extent, lengthways, was from the way called Tottenham-court Road, west, to St. Andrew Holborn parish, east; and breadthways, from St. Giles's-street and Holborn, south, to the parish of St. Pancras, north.

Antient
names of
places, &c.
in.

The half forming the present division, commenced at its western extremity with the *Via de Tottenham*, and ran eastward to Russel's and Blemund's Land; its south and north sides being formed by St. Giles's High-street, and the prebend of Tottenham⁽⁴²⁾. The following were the antient estates on it:—

PITAUNCE CROFT.—This inclosure is described in the licence to convey to Wymond Carewe, as “one close lying before the great gate of the said hospital, containing, by estimation, sixteen acres;” and is not otherwise mentioned by name. But in the old grants it is called the “*Pitaunce Croft*,” and sometimes “Land of the Church,” “Land of the Master and Brothers,” “The Croft of the said Master;” and in one or two instances, “The Garden of the Master,” &c. “*in soka Blemundi*.” The estates anciently on, or adjoining the Pitaunce Croft, are particularized in the account of the hospital possessions.

The land forming the north side of St. Giles's-street, (which we include in this division, though not strictly in Bloomsbury,) was about one hundred feet deep from the road side to the Pitaunce Croft; from which it was divided by a great ditch, called the Pitaunce Croft Ditch. This slip of land, and its continuation eastward, seem to have been from the earliest times the most inhabited part of the parish; and contained, as far back as the reigns of John and Henry III, a considerable number of houses, whose gardens ran down to the ditch. Most of these dwellings, it has been noticed, were as at present, shops, and occupied by the better sort of parishioners; the surnames of their owners being generally taken from the trades or professions they carried on⁽⁴³⁾.

Pitaunce
Croft Ditch.

The land east of the Pitaunce Croft was in great part owned by Seman Russel, whose residence was there, and appears before the Dissolution to have been laid into that enclosure. In a grant from him, of a portion of it to William

(42) Tottenham was a lordship belonging to the deans of St. Paul's, before the Conquest. It was demised to the crown in 1560, and has been always since held on lease. By an act of parliament in 1768,

the fee simple of the manor was vested in the late Lord Southampton and his heirs, the latter paying an annuity, in lieu of a reserved rent, to the prebendary of Tottenham.

(43) See chap. iv. for several of them.

William de Tottenhall, it is described as the said Seman Russel's curtilage or garden. He likewise possessed part of the land on the north side of St. Giles's-street.

State of north
side as built
on.

In 1623, the buildings from the north-west end of St. Giles's-street, to the commencement of Bloomsbury, are described as follows. "North side of the town to the Horse-shoe," forty houses assessed. "Dixon's-alley," running from St. Giles's-street, twenty houses. "Eagle and Childe-alley," thirty-seven houses. The following streets, &c. on this site were built afterwards.

Maynard-
lane, Law-
rence-lane,
&c.

BAINBRIDGE-STREET AND BUCKRIDGE-STREET.—These streets were both erected before 1672, and derive their names from their owners, Messrs. Bainbridge and Buckridge, two eminent parishioners in the reign of Charles II⁽⁴⁴⁾. The former, "which falleth into St. Giles's, near the pound, hath a small place called Maynard-lane, which falleth into Lawrence-lane."—"Buckridge-street, situate on the west side of Dyot-street, is another narrow and ordinary place, which falls into St. Giles's by the Pound, also, and is over-against Hog-lane"⁽⁴⁵⁾. Both these streets, with some of the places next named, stand on the site of the Pitaunce Croft. They are, as is indeed the whole neighbourhood, inhabited by the lowest order of people.

Church-
street.

CHURCH-STREET.—Running in a parallel line with Buckridge-street, but more south, is Church-street, to which the approach from St. Giles's was through a passage opposite the church, called Banister's-alley, (which has long been discontinued as a thoroughfare, and now forms part of a timber yard); to the left of which was also Church-lane, a thoroughfare turning to the left, and leading across Buckridge-street to Bainbridge-street. "There, on the north side of Bainbridge-street, near Tottenham Road, is Well's-yard, very ordinary, and scarce worth naming."⁽⁴⁶⁾ Most of these places derived their names from their original builders or owners, as has been instanced in the cases of Bainbridge and Buckridge-streets; and the names of others were probably owing to accident. Church-street and Church-lane, might be so called from their nearly facing the church, or standing on the antient church land of the Pitaunce Croft, if that circumstance were generally known when they were built. Eagle and Child-alley,

Eagle and
Child Alley.

was

(⁴⁴) William Bainbridge, left money for erecting a gallery in the church, the rents of which were to be applied towards the relief of the poor, and will be found further noticed in the account of the church, &c.

(⁴⁵) Strype's Stowe.

(⁴⁶) The site of Well's-yard, has lately been added to the extensive brewery of Messrs. Henry Meux and Co.

was another court on this site, but which stood more eastwards, and against the almshouses. It has been noticed as one of the early places in this division, having been built on before 1623, at which time it was of considerable respectability. It probably took its name from some public house on the spot bearing the sign of the Eagle and Child, of which there is a well known story extant. The site is now called "Hampshire Hog Yard."

DYOT-STREET—"Cometh out of Great Russell-street, and falleth into St. Giles's, almost against Monmouth-street. It is very long, with buildings and inhabitants answerable to the rest of these streets. And at the upper end of this street, eastwards, is Nottingham-street⁽⁴⁵⁾, which falleth into Plumtree-street, but short, narrow and ordinary"⁽⁴⁶⁾. Dyot-street derived its origin, though not its name, from the Maidenhead Inn, which stands near the south end of the street, and was originally called "Maidenhead Close," and "Maidenhead Row;" (as see in the account of that inn.) Its denomination of Dyot-street, it received from Richard Dyot, esq. a parishioner and vestryman in the reign of Charles II, who then owned the estate and resided on the spot. Dyot House, this residence, still standing in Dyot-street, and which was, until of late years inhabited by his descendant Philip Dyot, esq. will be found noticed hereafter. The street is now called George-street.

Maidenhead
Inn, and
Close.

The whole of the neighbourhood, which includes this, and the places before described, with the exception of the streets by which they are inclosed, Plumtree-street and its continuation Charlotte-street, on the east; Great Russell-street, on the north; and Tottenham-court road, and High-street, on the west and south; are at present remarkable only for the general poverty and depravity of their inhabitants. The vast numbers of Irish on this spot, render it probable that this is the part of the parish where they first settled; certain it is, that it has been proverbially notorious for their residence for considerably more than a century.

Charlotte-
street.

Dirt, and an appearance of extreme indigence, are the characteristics of the whole of this quarter. The streets narrow, and the houses for the most part old and ruinous, present, with the squalid looks of the inhabitants, a picture of wretchedness scarcely to be equalled in any other part of the metropolis. Much of this misery, however, it must be confessed, is rather apparent than real.

Low inha-
bitants in
Dyot-street,
&c.

(⁴⁵) Probably so named from Henry Plumtree, esq. of Nottingham, who built the street near it, which bears his name. See Plumtree-street.

(⁴⁶) Strype's Stowe.

real. The mode of living followed by the people who dwell here is such as they prefer, and arises more from choice than necessity; drink and profligacy consume what would in many instances supply the decent necessities of life; and though the very centre of mendicity, perhaps more money is expended wastefully in it, than serves to maintain the inhabitants of far more respectable neighbourhoods.

PLUMTREE-STREET.—This took its name, as just observed, from Henry Plumtree, of Nottingham, esq. its builder; who received a demise of the ground, &c. for that purpose, from the owner, John Buggin, esq. of North Cray, in the year 1686. The description of the land and premises so leased, acquaints us with the nature of the spot at this time, which, though perhaps not regularly built on, was then covered with numerous dwellings and erections. It specifies, “All those messuages, stables, coach-houses, or tenements and yards, situate in a certain place called the OLD TOWN OF ST. GILES’S, formerly in the occupation of Robert Goff, vintner.”—“Two messuages or tenements, adjoining the last mentioned, late in the occupation of John Woodman, cheesemonger.”—“Two other messuages or tenements, next the above, in the occupation of Ralph Deacon; with two other messuages adjoining them, then in the occupation of George Cartwright.”—“And also all that piece of ground adjoining some of the before-mentioned premises, in the occupation of Walter Bigg, esq. (47). All which premises contained in front, from east to west, 147 feet; and in depth, from north to south, 156 feet; abutting east upon Vine-street; west and north on hereditaments of David Bigg, esq.; and south, on the great street called St. Giles’s.” In this lease, the lessee covenanted to build on the site of the said premises, a *street* regularly on both sides, to lead from the high street, to the ground of the said David Bigg; which was accordingly erected, and is the present Plumtree-street. It is continued by CHARLOTTE-STREET, which is of a very superior description, and whose houses and inhabitants are of considerable respectability.

Plumtree-
street built.

Bedford-square, Gower-street, and other streets, squares, &c. beyond this and Great Russell-street, northwards, (now forming part of Bloomsbury parish,) will be noticed in the account of the next division.

DIVISION

(47) Query. If *Major* Walter Bigg, an active parishioner in the time of the Interregnum, and of whom an account will be

found in the biographical part of this work? or, it might be his son.

DIVISION VI.—NORTH SIDE.

Bloomsbury, East.

This division, with part of the fifth division last described, contains the manor of Bloomsbury, east and west. The name of this part of the parish has already been accounted for. William Blemund, or, as he is sometimes called, Blemmot, was lord of this manor in the reign of Henry III, and for some years afterwards, who witnesses several of the hospital deeds of that period; at which time it was generally mentioned under the name of “Blemund’s Land,” (Terr’de Blemund,) “Blemund’s Fee,” (Feod’de Blemund,) &c. as will be further seen in the account of the manor itself. Modern times have changed the name of Blemunds bury to Bloomsbury. The account of the hospital possessions, Chap. IV. compared with the plan of them, will sufficiently explain the situation, and other particulars of the estate on this division, at the remote period mentioned.

From a reference to these, it appears that but little of Bloomsbury was then inhabited; the principal part on which buildings stood, being the north side of St. Giles’s-street, and before the ditch. In the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, Southampton House seems to have been almost the only building in this part of Bloomsbury. And in this unbuilt state it probably continued for several years afterwards, as, in a deed in the reign of James I, it is denominated “a certain parcel of land called Bloomsbury;” the tythes of which are there said to have been sold to one Samuel Knowles. By the year 1623, however, a neighbourhood had begun to accumulate both in the west and east parts of Bloomsbury, when the following places and houses were assessed; viz. “street side of Bloomsbury,” nineteen houses; “north side of Bloomsbury,” eleven houses; “Bloomsbury, west side,” thirty-seven houses; “east side of Bloomsbury,” forty-five houses; and “Little-alley, in Bloomsbury,” twenty-four houses. From this time to the latter end of the reign of Charles I, little further increase of building took place; nearly the whole of Bloomsbury, with the exception of the places specified, being marked as fields in the plans of that time, particularly in the plan of London as fortified by order of parliament (⁴⁸).

Bloomsbury,
East.

Assessment
1623 as to.

MONTAGU

(⁴⁸) In this plan, one of the parliament forts, which Maitland mentions as standing at the north end of Southampton House garden, then the terras

Parliament
batteries.

walk, when he wrote his History of London, is shown, with Southampton House itself; but scarcely any other buildings. This military work, as there drawn, seems to have consisted

MONTAGU HOUSE, erected before 1676, seems to have led the way to the building of several others on this spot (⁴⁹), and to the laying out of the various streets on its scite; Bloomsbury Market only, and a few places near it, having been previously built, as is proved from tradesmen's tokens, who resided there soon after the Restoration (⁵⁰). Thanet House, to the west of it, arose near the same time, with some others, but which were then thought to stand quite in the country. Before 1700, the plans of London show the whole of Bloomsbury, as far back north as Southampton and Montagu Houses, with both sides of Great Russell-street, &c. completely covered with streets and buildings.

State as built
on.

The following are the names of some of the principal streets and places on this division, with such particulars concerning them as we have been able to collect:—

Great
Russell-
street.

GREAT RUSSELL-STREET—Described in 1708, as “a very spacious and handsome street, between King-street, Bloomsbury, north-east, and Tottenham-court road, west; its length 725 yards, and from Charing-cross, north, 1,170 yards.”—“Great Russell-street” (Strype's Stowe, ed. 1720) “is a very handsome large and well built street, graced with the best buildings in all Bloomsbury, and the best inhabited by the nobility and gentry, (especially the north side as having gardens behind the houses, and the prospect of the pleasant fields up to Hampstead and Highgate,) insomuch, as this place is esteemed the most healthful of any in London. This street takes its beginning at King-street, and runs westward into Tottenham-court road, being of great length; and in its passage, saluteth SOUTHAMPTON HOUSE, MONTAGU HOUSE, and THANET HOUSE; all three the seats of noblemen. But for stateliness of building, and curious gardens, Montagu House hath the pre-eminence, as indeed of all houses within the cities of London and Westminster, and the adjacent parishes.” The name of this street is evidently derived from the ducal family of Russell, whose residence (Bedford House) has given way within this few years only, to the newly erected streets and square which stand

Southamp-
ton, Mon-
tagu, and
Thanet
House.

consisted of *two batteries and a breast work*. In the same plate is represented a redoubt, with two flanks, near St. Giles's pound; as also a small fort at the east end of Tyburn road, or Oxford-street, opposite the Crown public-house, at the corner of Hog-lane.

(⁴⁹) “11th May 1676” (says Mr. Evelyn in

his Diary) “I went to see Mr. Montagu's new palace near Bloomsbury, built by Mr. Hooke, a member of the Royal Society, after the French manner.”

(⁵⁰) See them among the plates, chap. IV. of this account.

stand on its scite; viz. Bedford-place, Russell-square, &c. It is rather a singular circumstance, that a family of the name of *Russel*, and apparently parishioners of consequence, should have owned several estates on this spot, as far back as Henry III, (as may be seen in the account of estates in the fifth division). Whether they had any, and what connection, with the present house of Russell, does not appear.

BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.—This spacious area, it has been before noticed, was originally called Southampton-square; and the noble mansion, formerly standing on its north side (late Bedford House,) Southampton House. The origin of both these appellations is to be traced to the earls of Southampton, lords of the manor before the Bedford family, who, on acquiring that and the manorial residence, changed the name of the latter to Bedford House; soon after which the square came to be called Bloomsbury-square. The names of the rows forming the east, west and north sides of the square were in 1720, Seymour-row, Allington-row, and Vernon-row; the north side was formed by Bedford House. Bloomsbury-square was erected in the way it now appears, much about the same time with Russell-street. The earls of Chesterfield had long a mansion here, and it still boasts of many large and noble houses. "Its form is a parallelogram; the area contains about three acres and a half."

Bloomsbury
Square.

Names of
places ad-
joining, early
built on.

BLOOMSBURY-MARKET.—This, it has been observed, was among the earlier erections on this spot, but seems never to have flourished in any great degree. In 1720 it is described, as "a long place with two market-houses, the one for flesh and the other for fish; but of small account, by reason the market is of so little use and so ill served with provisions; insomuch, that the inhabitants deal elsewhere." And this character it still retains, exhibiting little of that bustle and business which distinguishes similar establishments. "It stands on the north-west side, and towards the south-west end of High Holborn, near south from the square, and between Vernon-row and Castle-street."

Bloomsbury
Market.

KINGSGATE-STREET—Bounds the parish, and stands to the east of Bloomsbury-square. It is only remarkable for the circumstance from which it derives its name. In the reign of James I, it was a mere country lane, with a barred gate at its entrance⁽⁵¹⁾; which gate, from that monarch's usually passing it, and riding this way in his journeys to Theobalds, received the denomination of "King's Gate." And thence the street subsequently built on its site was called

Road to
Theobalds.

(51) Shown in various old plans of London.

Kingsgate. called at first *Kingsgate-road*, and afterwards *Kingsgate-street*. And Theobalds Road, to which it leads, acquired its name from the same cause. The tavern adjoining the King's Gate, called *Kingsgate Tavern*, formerly the *VINE*, was a celebrated house of entertainment in the reigns of the Charles's, and is mentioned frequently in the parish books. *KING-STREET*, running in a parallel direction with the above, but a little more westwards, we may suppose took its name from the circumstance we have stated, of the same king's often passing near it. It has of late years been handsomely rebuilt, but is described in 1720, "very long, running northwards to the fields, and the side to the east best inhabited, as having gardens at the backsides."

The other streets, &c. on this division, we shall briefly enumerate from Strype's *Stowe*, which describes them as in 1720.

"*SOUTHAMPTON-STREET*.—Very spacious, with good houses well inhabited, and resorted unto by gentry for lodgings, which said street cometh out of Holborn, and fronts the square called *Southampton-square*."—" *DUKE-STREET*, cometh out of *Great Russell-street*, and passing by *Little Russell-street* and *Castle-street*, falls into *St. Giles's* through a narrow passage of a brewhouse." The vicinity of *Duke-street* to the ducal residences of *Montagu* and *Bedford Houses*, very well accounts for its name; and *Little*, like *Great Russell-street*, was no doubt so called in compliment to the *Russell* family. "*SILVER-STREET*, running from *Southampton-street* to the *Market-place*, is indifferent well built and inhabited. Then on the south of the *Market* is *LION-STREET*, but short, and gives an entrance into *Holborn*. *GILBERT-STREET*, which with *Little Russell-street*, fall on the backside of *Allington-row*, used for coach-houses and stables; these streets are but very ordinary. *CASTLE-STREET*, hath on the east side *HART-STREET*, a good broad street, and on the west side *PHŒNIX-STREET*, both which are but ordinary: Here also is a small place called *CASTLE YARD*; *BREWER-STREET*, also of no great account; as is *PETER-STREET*, which is but short. *QUEEN-STREET*, opposite to *Montagu House*, is a good broad street indifferently well built and inhabited. *Bow-STREET* comes out of *Holborn* and falls into *Peter-street*, dividing *Hart-street* from *Brewer-street*, both narrow streets, and not over well inhabited." *HYDE-STREET* was probably built by *Mr. Hyde*, a respectable parishioner and vestryman in the reign of *Charles II.* It is a tolerable good street, and is situated between *Bloomsbury Market*, east, and the meeting of *Peter-street*, *Bow-street*, and *Brewer-street*, west.

On

Of the numerous modern streets and places built to the north of Bloomsbury, including Bedford and Russell, with part of Brunswick-square, and the various other new built streets, &c. all of which now form part of the parish of St. George Bloomsbury, it is sufficient to observe, that they are for the most part large, handsome and airy, and are filled with first-rate houses and buildings, but have nothing independently of those circumstances to excite attention.

CHAP. II.

ANTIEN STATE OF THE BOUNDARIES OF ST. GILES'S PARISH.

Extreme South-western Boundary.—Account of Eldestrate, or Old-street; Colmanneshegg, and Estates at; Merstade, Langmere.—The Elms, or Long Acre; South-east side Boundary.—Via Regia de Aldewych, or Drury-lane; Aldewych Field, South and East Sides.—Fikattesfeld; Fickets Croft, or Little Lincoln's Inn Fields; Account of Lincoln's Inn, the Old Temple, Cotterel Garden, &c.—Holborn Bars, and Estates at; Holborn Cross.—Manor of Portpole; Gray's Inn, and Red Lion Fields; North and North-west Boundaries, &c.

Boundaries
of parish
early dis-
puted.

THE boundaries of this parish, like various others, having occasionally been a subject of dispute, an investigation of their antient state and history will be attempted in this Chapter. Besides its local interest, the subject is in itself curious, and intimately connected with other parts of this account; particularly from the circumstance of St. Giles's hospital having owned much of the surrounding land, and from its grants containing the earliest description of it. To afford a clearer idea of the several places mentioned, and their relative situation with respect to each other and to the parish, the accompanying plan is prefixed, in which the various dwellings and estates will be found localized from the hospital grants. The modern state of the boundaries not coming within the plan of this work, we shall forbear to speak of.

BOUNDARIES OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

Western
boundary.

The boundaries of this division commenced at its western extremity, at Town's End, with the street antiently called Eldestrate. This highway has been described.⁽¹⁾ On the western side of Eldestrate, and nearly opposite the hospital garden, was

Colman's
hedge.

Cohereshaghe, or Colmanneshegg,
which is frequently mentioned in the antient grants as the site of various of the hospital estates. In the exchange with Henry VIII, this spot is called Colman's-hedge, and Colman's-hedge field; at which time it was part of the
"Campis

(1) See p. 110—111.

“Campis de Westmonaster,” and was bounded on the north-west by the parish of Mary-le-bone. Colman’s-hedge contained part of the marshland on the south; Longemere beyond it west; Longesmale-land, or Longesmale-acre, north; with several other places, most of which, if not originally included in St. Giles’s parish, formed part of the hospital possessions before the Dissolution. The southern boundary of this division, was the land since called Long-acre.

Of the antient state of these different places and their owners, we are furnished with the following particulars from the hospital grants:—

The hospital estates, in the fields of Westminster, began nearly opposite the north-west corner of the hospital garden, at a small distance from the end of the present Oxford-street, and continued to the Mews and Charing-cross. That part of them strictly constituting the parish boundaries were: 1. An acre of land of Henry de Belgrave, described as situate in “suburb’ hospit’ s̄ci Egidij,” and lying breadthways between land of the same hospital called Longesmale-land, north; and other land of the same hospital, bought by them of the same Henry Belgrave, south; and which acre of ground, called Longesmale-acre, abutted upon the west side of the lane called Colmanneshegg; and opposite the west end of the road (Le Lane) running under the said hospital (sup’iter extensum sub p’dcum hospitale.) 2. An acre of land, adjoining the above, mentioned to have been sold to the hospital by Henry de Belgrave, described as situate “in campis Wesmonast’, subtūs hospit’ s̄ci Egidij,” abutting south, on land which Peter Hutte held of the fee of William de Septem Fontibus, and which the said Peter leased to the brothers of St. Giles, extending to Oldestrate, east, &c.; “et extendit se à vetero vico usq. ad corneram gardinū ejusdem hospit.” 3. Two acres of land, one of them called Longesmale-acre, demised to the hospital by Richard, son of John de Westmonaster’, adjoining the above, north, and described as two acres of land which Richard Kya, or Kur, held against the garden of the same hospital, extending east to the way called Eldestrate, at the corner of the orchard of the same brothers and sisters. 4. Land adjoining the last, granted by Richard, son of Edward (Faber,) and described as “all that his land and garden, situate lengthways between the land of Humphrey, on the west; and the common way behind the hospital garden (retro gardinū mor’) east; and breadthways between land of Edward (quondam prætonis) south, and land of Paulinus Senex, north. 5. An acre of land (the second) granted to hospital by the aforesaid Henry de Belgrave, described as lying in the fields of

Hospital estates in the fields of Westminster at the back of hospital gardens.

Westminster, near the land which he lately granted to the brothers, &c. opposite Cohereshogg, and extending to Eldestrate.

Westminster, Merslade,—Langemere, &c.

Merslade,
Langemere,
&c.

Hospital es-
tates at, and
how describ-
ed in the an-
tient grants.

6. Three roods of land demised to the hospital by Lucia de Belgrave, lying in the place called Le Meryslāde, in Westminster, 3d Edw. I. 7. Twelve marks of silver, arising from a tenement in Westminster; also two shillings and sixpence annual quit-rent, with a cock and two chickens, and all third day works in autumn, receivable from lands which the hospital held of the gift of the late Adam de Basinge, situate in the field called Le Merslāde in the vill of Westminster. 8. Half an acre of arable land, granted to the hospital by Ralph de Cruce, and confirmed by Thomas Peute, lying in the fields of Westminster. 9. An acre of land granted by Robert de Waneden to hospital, situate as above, lying between land of Robert Burnell, south; and land of the same hospital, north; and extending breadthways to the land next Colmanneshegg on the west; and to the land of Robert de Gervimine east.—N. B. Roger de Clare, master of St. Giles, afterwards granted to Roger de Leycestr', the same acre of land, *cum vestura bladi superestent'*. 10. An acre of land of Juliana de Gayton, granted to the hospital in exchange for half an acre of land behind the hospital garden *in soka Blemundi*; described as an acre of her land lying in the fields of Westminster, behind the garden of the same hospital, west, and other land of the gift of Robert the linen-draper, east. 11. An acre of land, granted by Gervase de s̄ci Egidio, described as lying in Westminster, in the field called Langemere, between land of Bartholomew Springold, east; and other land of same Bartholomew and of hospital, west; and extending from the king's highway unto land of same Bartholomew, south.—N. B. This land in a subsequent grant is described as one acre of land in Westminster, lying at Langemere, abutting upon the king's highway leading to GIBBE, north. 12. An acre of land adjoining the last, and granted as above, described as one acre of land at Langemere, lying between the land of Bartholomew Springold and Alicia Webbe, east; and land of the same Bartholomew and William Trentemaris, west. 13. Land granted by Peter Hutte to the hospital, lying in the field called Langemere, between land of the same hospital, and land of Jōi Boti, and extending from the orchard of the same brothers and sisters which is by the king's highway, called Oldestrate.

Exchanged
with Henry
VIII.

The greater part of this land (the several plots of which amount altogether

to

to about twelve acres) was possessed by the hospital till the exchange with Henry VIII, when it was conveyed to him by the description of "two acres of pasture, lying in the fields of St. Martyn's; (*) five acres of pasture lying in a certain close near Colmanhedge; and five acres of pasture lying in Colmanhedge field, all being in the said village of Saynt Gyles" (†). It appears to have been built on, much about the same time with the Seven Dials, and at present contains a considerable part of the populous neighbourhoods of Old Compton-street and Soho-square. The parish of St. Anne (in which the whole is now included) was created by act of Parliament, 30 Car. II; and the church finished in pursuance of another act, 1 Jac. II, by which the inhabitants were authorized to raise money to build a church to be a parish church there; which was built accordingly, and a church-yard, or cemetery, marked out and inclosed on a parcel of ground then called Kemp's field. "Somewhere near this field, and antiently part of the parish of St. Martin in the fields, was also a field, called ST. JAMES'S FIELD, and a hill called MELLE HILLE, together with a place called the DONNE; as appears in record 9 Ric. II, wherein six acres of land in St. James's field, and three roods and one acre *apud le Donne in St. Martini in campis*, are granted to Stephen Chise. This Down was a large piece of commonable land, some part whereof was in St. Giles's parish, as is evidenced by another record, 20 Ric. II, wherein there is stated to be granted to John de Bellémonte, knt. "five acres sur le Donne in St. Giles's."

Western boundaries, when built on.

Formation of St. Anne's parish.

Antient names of places on its site. "Melle Hill," "St. James's Fields," &c. The Down.

The above information is furnished by Strype, from papers he possessed, once belonging to the Lord Treasurer Brughley. It appears from them, that the parishioners of St. Margaret's, and St. Martin's, had about the year 1592, a violent contest with the then holders of these, and other lands adjacent, respecting a certain right which the former claimed, of having them thrown open annually, for a given period from Lammas-day, for the purpose of commoning;

Contention as to right of common on.

(*) Westminster fields, which was the name this whole tract of ground was originally called by (the parish of St. Margaret then comprehending the whole of Westminster and its liberties,) came, on the erection of St. Martin's parish, to be denominated the fields of St. Martin's, or St. Martin's fields, as in this conveyance.

(†) It should seem, from the several par-

cels of land exchanged being described as "all being in the said village of Saynt Gyles," that the village, though not parish, extended into the fields of Westminster. In 1679, St. Giles's being indicted by not repairing Old-street, or Hog-lane, as it was then called, pleaded its not being a public highway, and that it had never been repaired by them.

moning; and which right they deduced from Henry VIII. As the discussions which took place on this occasion, tend to throw some light, not only on the then state of this part of the boundaries, but the connection which St. Giles's parish itself had with them; it will be worth while to take a concise view of the documents and evidence which the two parishes brought forward:—

Western
boundary,
when leased
by the crown.

From the different statements made in them it seems, that at the Dissolution, or probably as early as the exchange with Radcliffe, the whole land west of St. Giles's parish, as well that which had belonged to the hospital as other, extending to Tyburn, Knightsbridge, and Chelsea, had been leased by the crown to various tenants, reserving to the parishes before-named the aforesaid right of commoning. This privilege had been exercised and remained undisputed until the reign of Elizabeth, when the persons holding these lands

Western
boundary,
Eubery farm,
The Neat,
St. James's
farm, &c.

of the queen, and which are particularized to consist of Eubery farm, the Neat, St. James's farm, and divers parcels of the *possessions of Burton St. Lazarus*, thought proper to inclose the same with gates and hedges (*). This encroachment the inhabitants of St. Margaret's, &c. resisted, and with pick-axes and spades pulled the whole down and threw the fields open; and, an inquiry being made as to the right, several witnesses were examined. William Wood, yeoman, and constable of St. Giles's parish, deposed as to the violence used in breaking down the fences; and the other depositions were chiefly to the same point; for all which those parishes claimed indemnification, for the reasons stated. On the other hand, the farmers of the grounds petitioned the queen, and declared, if such custom were allowed, their property must be ruined. To this it was answered by the parishes, as to the Down generally, that it did not produce the queen eight-pence an acre; that various parts of it had been underlet, and that those tenants had inclosed it for their private commodity; and as to the St. Giles's hospital estates in particular, it was stated—"That there were certain parcels of land, by estimation fifty acres, holden of her Majesty by lease, some time of the possession of Burton St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, which in times past had been Lammass and errable, which were then divided, hedged and ditched, for meadow and pasture,

Hospital
estates in the
western
boundary.

(*) Of these places, Eubery or Aubery farm, lay towards Chelsea. The Neat was that part of Westminster where the "Neat houses" were lately situate, towards Tothill-fields. St. James's farm occupied part of the present site of St. James's-square; and

the parcels of land, part of the possessions of Burton St. Lazar, were the estates above described as belonging to St. Giles's hospital, and which came to the former by the grant of St. Giles's, in the reign of Edward III.

pasture, and ought to be common at Lanimas ; but which were then inclosed by the tenant, one John Dawson, contrary to such liberty." It does not appear how this dispute terminated.

By these documents we learn, that the whole of the St. Giles's estates westward of the hospital, amounted to fifty acres ; and this quantity by no means disagrees with the hospital grants, which enumerate twenty-seven acres of land, besides other ground, the quantity of which is not mentioned, viz.

Their quantities of acres,

and

Situate at Cherryng.	{	12 acres at, and near Cholmaneshagg	-	Granted to hospital by Belgrave, &c.
		9 D° next Spitel-strete, Charing-cross		Granted by the rector of St. Clements parish.
		1 D° next Aulesmore	- - - - -	
		4 D° (a walled garden) next the Mews		
		27 acres besides	- - - - -	
	{	— acres, a garden at Cherryng	- - -	Grantor unknown.
{	— land at Haggehegge, &c.	- - -	{ Granted by John Mugge, rector of St. Clements. (5)	

It is probable that all the above land was leased by the crown immediately it became possessed of it. The change in its antient state, from gardens and corn fields to arable, seems to have taken place in consequence of Henry VIII wishing to afford the parishioners of St. Margaret's and St. Martin's this privilege of commoning on them, and they were, most likely, let on that condition. A few years after this contention, most of the ground abutting on St. Martin's-lane was built on, and the subsequent formation of St. Anne's parish, as just stated, caused the whole site to be covered with buildings.

Alteration in state of hospital estates on the west boundary, and why.

From this statement, it appears that no further back than the close of Elizabeth's reign, the whole of this extensive district, reaching westward from St. Giles's as far as Hyde Park, and towards Knightsbridge and Chelsea, and north and south, from the entrance of Oxford-street to Tothill fields, was (with very few exceptions) a mere common, and let out for pasturage. The ground-rent, now immense, then scarcely amounting to fifty pounds per annum. Of the ST. GILES's estates (the more particular object of this inquiry,) there appears to have been at the above period, only one holder (John Dawson,) though in the reign of Henry III, almost every acre had a separate tenant. With these different states, the accompanying plan of the boundaries, and the plan of Ralph Aggas, in the reign of Elizabeth, will be found strictly to agree. In the former, the partitions of land are numerous ; in the latter, the same land will be found to be nearly an open plain, only divided by roads ; and its commonable

Their difference in antient and modern times.

(5) See account of hospital possessions, Chap. IV.

commonable state marked by its laying open to passengers and cattle, and by females washing and drying clothes in it.

Hospital
estates at
"Le Down."

The name of DOWN, seems to have been applied to the west side of the marsh-land, or rather it was included in that general appellation; and this might have been the *five acres* which Richard II granted to sir John Bellemonte, as just mentioned; ⁽⁶⁾ it being about the amount unappropriated in the hospital grants, as also that side of the marsh-land which they do not notice; though how it became vested in the crown, unless it was by that monarch's seizure of the custody and estates of St. Giles's hospital, ⁽⁷⁾ does not appear. In the roll, 4 Will. & Mary, Marsh-land is stated to be "parcel of the manor of St. James in the fields." It had evidently reverted back to the hospital prior to the Dissolution, being enumerated among the premises exchanged by Radcliffe, as "one close of land called Merrsheland." The toft and croft (messuage and close) near Charing-cross, mentioned in the same instrument, with eight acres of land near the Mews, might have been the premises originally given to the hospital by the rector of St. Clements, with which the description of them agrees, excepting that the land so given at the Mews is mentioned as consisting of *nine* acres, and the land here at *eight* ⁽⁸⁾.

Near Charing
cross.

South bound-
ary.

The above places formed the *western* boundary of the first division. Its *southern* boundary, which we shall next proceed to investigate, was formed chiefly by the north side of the parish of St. Martin in the fields; comprehending ELM-CLOSE, and Convent-garden.

The Elms, or Elm Close.

Elm-close or
Long-acre.

This part of the southern boundary (which included the present Long-acre and adjacent streets as far as Castle-street), was antiently called The *Elms*, and Elm-close ⁽⁹⁾; then the Seven Acres; and in after times, from the length of a certain

⁽⁶⁾ Qy. Might not the name here called Bellemonte, be meant for Blemonte, or *Bellemonte or Blemunda*, a descendant of the owners of Blemundesbury, and a parishioner of St. Giles? The Bellemontes, earls of Leicester, had then been long extinct.

⁽⁷⁾ See account of hospital, p. 60.

⁽⁸⁾ In the commencement of Elizabeth's reign, a commission was issued for inquiring *Concealed lands* into concealed lands in St. Martin's and St. Giles's parishes; it might be some of the

above. The document is intituled, "S. Martinis de R. S. & alijs, assignatis ad inquirendum de terris a regnia conceleatis, tam in parochia S. Martini juxta Charing-crosse, in commitatu Middlesexia, quam in parochia S. Egidij in campis, Michaelis commissiones, 7 Eliz. Roll 5.

⁽⁹⁾ The master, &c. of St. Giles's hospital granted in the reign of Edward I, a house situate near the road leading to the Elms, by the description of "a messuage and

Elm-close, called "The Elms."

certain slip of the ground here, then used as a pathway, the Long-acre. It belonged antiently to the Abbey of Westminster.⁽¹⁰⁾

St. Giles's hospital had only one acre here, which was given by Gerv' de s̄ci Egidio, and is described as "one acre of land which Simon de Aldewych held of him of the fee of Westminster;" but where situated does not appear.

This land remained common fields until the beginning of the 17th century. About 1610 (the period when Queen-street and neighbourhood were laid out) Long-acre began to be built on in an irregular manner, and soon after the north wall of Convent-garden (which is shown in Speed's plan of Westminster of that date) was taken down, and the present square built there.

When first
built on.

In 1650, a survey (now in the Augmentation Office) was taken by virtue of a commission, grounded upon an act of the Commons of England, of "certain tenements, &c."⁽¹¹⁾ on a piece of ground called Elm-close, alias Long-acre, part of the bailiwick of St. James, in the parish of St. Martin in the fields; late parcel of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late king of England." There stood the following buildings, &c. upon this scite:—

Survey as to,
during Inter-
regnum.

From Lower-end west, to Mercer-street east, there were 10 tenements; worth per annum - - - - - £.250.

Streets and
buildings on
Elm Close,
1650.

West side of Mercer-street, 10 tenements; worth per annum - 95.

Several of the former of these tenements are described as having gardens, running down to the *Ditch*; meaning the Cock-and-Pye-ditch on the south side of marsh-land, which was not then arched over. An account of the buildings on the opposite side of Long-acre follows, commencing on the east, and then the west end range of the lower end of Long-acre, in which were—

Streets, &c.
against Cock
and Pye
ditch.

Twenty-five tenements (including the *Cock*) worth per annum - £.100.

Nine Ditto, west end of Cock-and-Pye-ditch - - - - - 10.

The

and appurtenances situate breadthways next land of their house, and abutting east on land late of Roysia le Bolde, and a messuage of Gresie de Hundeshall; and extending lengthways from other the hospital land on the north, by the king's highway leading towards the *Elms* southward."—See account hospital possessions, Chap. IV.

(¹⁰) In a grant of premises in the Strand, dated apud crucem lapideam extra bar-rasse Novi Templi (Strand cross,) they are described as situate between "the garden of the lord abbot of Westminster, and the king's highway," (Strand.)

(¹¹) From a roll in the Augmentation Office.

The place last-mentioned was the east end of Little St. Martin's-lane. Many of the tenements are described as situated backwards. The Cock was at the corner by Castle-street, now the Two Angels and Crown; and having afterwards a *Magpie* added to its sign; occasioned the marsh-land to be called Cock-and-Pie-Fields.

Buildings,
&c. between
Mercer-
street and
Crosse-lane.

Lofty fa-
brick, or
building
there.

That part of Long-acre between the Mercer-street and Crosse-lane ends, had tenements worth per annum - - - - - £. 385.

Among these latter tenements, one is described as—"All that faire and lofty fabricke, consisting of five long spacious tenements, stronglie built with bricke and covered with tile, 86 foot in length east and west on the front in Long-acre, and 36 feet in breadth north and south. Each of them consisting of a large cellar, very commodiously divided into a large kitchen, a buttery, and other small rooms. And over the same, one fayre hall and one fayre parlour. And in the first storye one fayre dining-roome, and a fayre balcony there. And behind the same one fayre chamber, and in the second story two fayre chambers, and over the same two fayre garrets. All which said roomes are well accomlisht with closets, and other necessary roomes fitting for such a house, as also to each of them one fayre garden and orchard, well planted with several choice fruit trees, &c. stable and some other small houses in some part of the said garden. And down to the *Ditch-side*, at the lower end of the said orchard, at the north part thereof, three tenements built."—"And adjoining to the said fabrick, a garden and orchard now used for *gravel pits*. All which premises are inclosed with a brick wall, now in the occupation of Mr. Squire and others, and are worth per annum - - - - - £. 180."

Other pre-
mises adjoin-
ing to.

The other premises on the spot are described as—"All that tenement adjoining to the east part of the last tenement, and consisting of one large *timber yard*; and in the same four small sheds next the street, and between the same; a tenement stronglie built with bricke, and adjoining to the north part and backside of the said house; one coach-house and stable; and farther backwards, fifteen coach-houses and stables; a certain shed there, and a court yard and two gardens adjoining and belonging to the same, enclosed with a bricke wall, in the occupation of William West, and his tenants, worth 75 l.;" and adjoining to the last tenement was another tenement in front, and six more behind the same; and another tenement between that and the corner house of Crosse-lane; the latter occupied by a lady Blundell.

West

West side of Crosse-lane, including the corner house of Long-acre, ten tenements, worth per annum - - - - - £.55.

East range of Mercer-street, including a tenement and two sheds built with timber, used for a brewhouse; and a yard thereto adjoining in the occupation of E. Cox; 15 tenements, worth per annum - £.75. 10 s.

The ground whereon the fore-mentioned houses stand, containeth in length 88 poles and 4 primes, and 18 poles in breadth, bounded with the Marsh Close on the north; and other side of Drury-lane, south; Drury-lane, on the east; and St. Martin's-lane on the west; containing in the whole, by estimation, 9 acres 2 roods.

Marsh close
or marsh-
land.

The warden and company pay for Elm-close, alias Long-acre, to the crown, 13 s. 4 d.

Convent Garden.

The above streets and buildings stood on the north side of Elm-close, or between Castle-street and Long-acre, and in the parish of St. Martin⁽¹²⁾. The antient state of the land on its south side, adjoining to the parish of St. Paul, Covent-

Covent-
garden.

(12) The following are streets, alleys, &c. then built on the north side of Long-acre, and mentioned in the same survey by name, with their number of houses, and yearly rent:

STREETS, ALLEYS, &c. ON THE NORTH SIDE OF LONG-ACRE, IN 1650.	No of Tenements.	Annual Rent.		
		£.	s.	d.
Knuckle, or Kukel-alley - - - - -	18.	80	-	-
Between Knockle-alley and Crosse-lane - - - - -	12.	190	-	-
East side of Crosse-alley and Mayds-lane - - - - -	46.	134	-	-
Between Knockle-alley and Crosse-lane, on the north side next the ditch	11.	29	-	-
Long-acre, between Knockle-alley and Feathers-alley - - - - -	23.	132	-	-
West side of Feathers-alley - - - - -	10.	20	10	-
East side of Knockle-alley - - - - -	8.	25	10	-
Long-acre, between Dirty-lane, Charless-street and Feather-alley -	9.	121	-	-
N. B.—One of these tenements is described with a garden reaching down to the ditch.				
East side of Feathers-alley - - - - -	5.	12	-	-
By the ditch, between Feathers-alley and Dirty-lane - - - - -	5.	24	-	-
Maidenhead-row, including the Maidenhead - - - - -	8.	55	-	-
Between Dirty-lane and Drury-lane, including the corner - - - - -	11.	80	-	-
In Drury-lane to Dogg-yard, including two fair houses and gardens, one } occupied by Wm. Styddolph, esq. - - - - - }	14.	190	-	-
South side of Dogg-yard - - - - -	10.	52	10	-
East side of Dirty-lane - - - - -	6.	24	-	-

Covent-garden, will be understood by the following notices relative to the latter parish, from Strype :—

State before
built on.

“ The ground on which Covent-garden parish is built, was formerly fields, with some thatched houses, stables and such like ; which lying in so good a place, the owner of the said ground (the earl of Bedford) did think to make an improvement thereof, and procuring an act of parliament for the making of it into a parish of itself, separate from the parish of St. Martin-in-the Fields, did, about the year 1634 and 1635, begin to pull down the said old buildings, and clear away the rubbish, and laid it out into several fair streets, straight and uniform, which were built with good brick buildings. About the centre of the ground, he caused to be set out a large square, or rather oblong piece of ground, 500 feet in length, and 400 feet in breadth ; and into which four large streets of about 50 or 60 feet broad, have their entrance. In the midst of this plot or space (since called CONVENT-GARDEN) within rails, is a stone pillar or column, raised on a pedestal ascended by steps, on which is placed a curious *dial*, four square, having above it a mound gilt with gold, all neatly wrought in free-stone. The church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, stands on the west side, and is the work of that rare architect Mr. Inigo Jones, one of the greatest restorers of the antient Roman way of building, and this the first ⁽¹³⁾. The north and east sides of the square, consists of stately buildings for the dwelling of persons of repute and quality ; their fronts standing on pillars and arches of brick and rustic work, with piazzas and walks under them; like those of the Royal Exchange in London, and imitating the rialto in Venice. The south side lyeth open to Bedford garden, where there is a small grotto of trees, most pleasant in the summer season ” (¹⁴).

St. Paul's
church,
Covent-
garden,
Piazzas, &c.

(¹³) “ How magnificent and great,” says the same writer, “ doth it present itself to the beholder. The portico is magnificent. The upright, with the view of the piazzas, is done by the curious *Mr. Hollar*. It is the only view, in imitation of the Italians, we have in London, ushered into use by that encourager of the arts, the earl of Arundell.”

(¹⁴) “ This Covent-garden, and the land belonging to it, was first granted by king Edward VI, to his uncle the duke of Somerset ; and then, in the month of May 1552, there was a patent granted to John earl of Bedford and

lord privy seal, of COVENT-GARDEN, lying in the parish of St. Martin in the fields, next Charing-cross, with SEVEN ACRES, called LONG-ACRE, of the yearly value of £.6. 6s. 8d. parcel of the possessions of the late duke of Somerset ; to be held by him and his heirs, in *socage* and not in *capite*.”—“ Bedford house was erected soon after the date of this grant, whereas before their house was on the other side of the Strand, formerly called the *R. B.* (*Richard* bishop of Carlisle's Inn.”—*Bagster.*) “ Covent-garden, and the grounds belonging to it, were at this time all encompassed with a wall.”

The same author goes on to observe—

“ I find also a lease, granted from the right honourable Francis earl of Bedford (dated at his mansion house in the Strand, the 10th day of March 1631, in the 7th year of king Charles I.) to John Powel, Edward Palmer, and others ; he having let unto the said Edward Palmer, the father, ‘ all the piece or parcel of ground of the said earl’s *pasture*, called Covent-garden and Long-acre ; one of them lying on the south side of a parcel of ground, then laid forth for a new church-yard, containing, &c. to hold from the above date for the term of 34 years, at the yearly rent of £. 17 and 6 *d.* payable quarterly at the dining hall of the said earl’s house, called Bedford house, in the Strand,”’ &c.

Lease of the
“ piece of
pasture,”
since called
Covent-
garden.

The act of parliament 12 Car. II, anno 1660, passed for making the precinct of Covent-garden parochial, states in the preamble, “ that Francis earl of Bedford, deceased, erected the fabrick of a church, for the use of the inhabitants of the precinct of Covent-garden ; and that it was found necessary to make the same parochial,” &c. By this act the boundaries of the new parish are set out as follows :—“ Beginning at the Strand, at the east end of the messuage called Bedford house, and including the said house, with all the houses, outhouses, gardens, &c. belonging ; and all those houses within the narrow bounds, that is to say, 40 feet without the brick wall ; and all houses, buildings, edifices and lands within the said bounds, bounded by the house of Humphrey Vaughan, in Russell-street, east ; by the house of William Bard, in Shandois-street, west ; by the house of William Crisby, in James-street, north ; and by the houses of Richard Taunton, in Bedford-street, south.”

Act for
making it a
parish : its
extent, and
how bound-
ed, &c.

Beyond Covent-garden, southwards, were the gardens of the houses in the Strand, which extended to the walls of the former, and formed the extremity of this boundary. Their sites are now occupied by Tavistock-street, Chandois-street, &c. The antient appearance of the whole neighbourhood, including Covent-garden and Long-acre, may be seen in the plan of Ralph Aggas, anno 1560.

BOUNDARIES OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

The boundaries of this division, being part of the parish of St. Giles, and described in their proper place, an account of them here is needless.

Boundaries
of second
division.

BOUNDARIES OF THE THIRD DIVISION.

Via regia de Aldewych.

Boundaries
of third
division.

Some notice has already been taken of this highway in describing the roads in the parish ; we shall consider it further in this place as constituting also one of the boundaries. From the eastern extremity of Elm-close, or Long-acre, which bounded it on the south-west, the above portion or division of the parish continued along the eastern side of the Aldewych road, as far as the way afterwards called Princes-street, where St. Clements parish began. The opposite, or west side of the road, was part of the land of the abbots of Westminster, who had some tenements on the spot where Bow-street and its neighbourhood have been since erected. From one of them the hospital received an annual quit rent of 3*d.* which was remised to William Fonte, in the reign of Edward I, by the description of a rent issuing “from that tenement which the same William held of the feoffment of the abbot and convent of Westminster (quodam ten’ qd idem Willo tenet ex feoffamenta abbis et conventus Westm’.) In Aggas’s plan the whole of the ground of the Covent-garden to Aldewych road, appears pasture, and the wall extends from that road as far west as St. Martin’s-lane. In Speed’s plan of Westminster, 1610, the east side of Covent-garden is built on, and only part of the north and south walls standing. Between the southern wall of the Covent-garden also, or site of Tavistock-street, and the Strand, St. Giles’s hospital had one estate, consisting of a messuage and two shops ; which are said to be situate in the parish of St. Mary-de-la-Stronde, between the *garden* of the lord abbot of Westminster and the king’s highway, north and south.

Aldewych
road, or
Drury-lane.

DRURY-LANE (the modern name of the *via de Aldewych*) originated from Drury house, the habitation of the Drury family, of which Mr. Pennant thus speaks in his account of London :—“Drury house, was, I believe, built by sir William Drury, a most able commander in the Irish wars, who unfortunately fell in a duel with sir John Burroughs, in a foolish quarrel about precedence. Sir Robert (Drury) his son, was a great patron of Dr. Donne, and assigned him apartments in this house. I cannot learn into whose hands it passed afterwards. During the time of the fatal discontents of the favourite, Essex, it was the place where his foolish advisers resolved on such counsels, as terminated in the destruction of him and his adherents.”

This

This mansion stood near the bottom of the lane, on the south end of Aldewych close, and in St. Clements parish, as will be presently explained. On its site the heroic William Lord Craven, created in 1673 earl Craven, built a magnificent residence, since known by the sign of the Queen of Bohemia's head.

"It is singular," observes the same author, "that this lane, of later times so notorious for intrigue, should receive its title from a family name, which, in the language of Chaucer, has an amorous signification :—

Drury, or
"Druerie,"
its amorous
signification.

"Of bataille and of chivalrie,
Of ladies love and Druerie,
Anon I wol you tell."

In Drury-lane, in 1623, there were the following inhabitants of eminence, all of whom were assessed towards rebuilding St. Giles's church, viz. sir John Cotton, sir Thomas Finch, the right honourable the earl of March, sir Francis Kynaston, sir Lewes Lewknor (¹⁵), sir Edmond Lenthall, sir Edward Peto, sir Anthony Bugg, sir Anthony Henton, Philip Parker, esq. sir Gilbert Houghton, lady Henage, sir Lewes Tresham, sir John Sydnham, lady Lambert. To these residents here, Wilson, in his account of the reign of James I, adds the name of a lady Jacobs, of whom he relates the following amusing story. He is speaking of Gondamar, the Spanish ambassador, in the year 1620: "He lived at Elie House, in Holborn; his passage to the court was ordinarily through *Drury-lane* (the *Covent Garden* being then an enclosed field,) and that lane and the *Strand*, were the places where most of the *gentry* lived, and the *ladies* as he went, knowing his time, would not be wanting to appear in their balconies or windows, to present him their *civilities*, and he would watch for it; and as he was carried in his *litter*, or *bottomless chair*, (the easiest seat for his *fistula*,) he would strain himself as much as an old man could, to the humblest posture of *respect*. One day, passing by the LADY JACOB's house in *Drury-lane*, she exposing herself for a *salutation*, he was not wanting to her, but she moved nothing but her *mouth*, gaping wide open upon him. He wondered at the *ladies incivility*, but thought it might be happily a yawning fit took her at that time; for triall whereof, the next day he finds her in the same place, and his

Inhabitants
of rank in
Drury-lane,
1623.

Lady Jacob's
amusing
anecdote of
(1620.)

courtesies

(¹⁵) Sir Lewes Lewknor, and some of the other honourable persons here named, did not reside exactly in Drury-lane, but in the fields adjoining it, formerly Aldewych east. Lewknor's-lane, for instance, deriving

its name from him; and Parker's-lane, from the Philip Parker above-mentioned, were the sites of their respective residences, which were there situated.

courtesies were again accosted with no better expressions than an *extended mouth*, whereupon he sent a gentleman to her, to let her know, that the *ladies of England* were more gracious to him, than to encounter his *respects* with such *affronts*. She answered, it was true that he had purchased some of their *favours* at a *dear rate*, and *she had a mouth to be stopt as well as others*. Gondamar finding the cause of the motion of her mouth, sent her a *present*, as an *antidote*, which cured her of that distemper."

The different parts of the lane, with the alleys, &c. branching from it, (were, as described in the assessment alluded to,) and total of residents—

Drury-lane - 56 housekeepers. D° (Cockpitt side) - - 14 housekeepers.

Drury-lane (gardeners on the backside of) - - - 4 D°

Queen-street, 15 housekeepers. Princes-street (both sides) 32 D°

Lower alley - 7 D° Pepper-alley - - - 41 D°

Antient
estates ad-
joining to, as
noticed in
hospital
grants.

Exclusively of the numerous residences in the fields, on each side of the Aldewych road, it appears that some buildings were erected antiently in the road itself, as was the case with St. Giles's-street, if the following may be so understood—

"Johanna, the daughter of Stephen de Pistrino, remises and quits claim to the master and brothers and sisters of St. Giles's hospital, to a messuage late of Loric, her grandfather, situate in the way called Aldewych, in the parish of St. Giles. (Messuagio cum suis p'tin que fuerunt Loric avi mei in *vico* que vocatur Aldewych in pōch p'dci hosp. sci egidij.)"

It is not easy to ascertain the exact site of the premises mentioned in the following grant, but they were a part of the boundaries this way :—

"Peter, the son of Meileine, granted to the infirm of St. Giles's hospital, in pure and perpetual alms, ten shillings yearly rent arising from his land in the parish of St. Clements Danes, of the tenure of the earl of Leicester, lying before the garden there of the said Peter, viz. two shillings from that part before his garden, on the west, held by him of Walter Blundis; and eight shillings from the land and messuage of Edward Bolongari, to which messuage the remainder of such garden belongs; and which messuage adjoins the tenement of the said Walter" (16).

St.

(16) Montford, earl of Leicester (from whom this land appears to have been held,) was the owner of a mansion near the Thames side, and of most, if not all of the dutchy liberty, before Thomas, earl of

Lancaster, as appears by record, Escaet Ed. III. an. 1. (Tho' comit' Lancaster' placea subtuslitus Thamisie, ubi com' Leic' aliquando hab' man' suum," &c.)

St. Clements, part of Aldewych Close.

The parish of St. Clements Danes commenced immediately at the back of the houses on the south side of Princes-street, or south half of Aldewych field. This ground in the reign of Henry III, was possessed by St. Giles's hospital, and is described in various deeds of that period. The earliest of them seems to be one wherein Martin, (") the son of William, grants part of it to the hospital, by the description of "all his land with its appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. Clement Danes, late belonging to Walter the son of Cecilia, and of the fee of the said hospital, lying in the field called Aldewych; and extending in length, eastwards, upon land which was Isabel Spretton's; and west, upon the king's highway of Aldewych; and breadthways, upon land of the said hospital, north," (upon the St. Giles's part of Oldwick Close,) "and upon the land of Hugh, clerk of St. Clements, south." Another part, nearly about the same time, was granted to the same foundation, by Asketanis the goldsmith, which is described as "an acre of his land situate in the parish of St. Clement Danes, and lately belonging to Thomas Osgod; and which land lay between land of William de Examine', and Adam Cementar', and extended lengthways, from the king's highway of Aldewych to the croft called LA HALE."

St. Clements half of Oldwick close.

Antient estates on, granted to hospital.

The remainder, or very southern extremity of the same close, was afterwards granted to the hospital, by the above-mentioned Hugh, clerk of St. Clements; by which means the brothers became possessed of the whole. This last granted part was, in the reign of Elizabeth, the property of sir Henry Drury, a descendant of the Drury's just noticed; while the plot adjoining it northwards, given by Martin to the hospital, was held by Henry Holford, esq. and was called (as we learn from a marginal note in the hospital book of grants) "FORFENE GARDEN" (18). From Mr. Holford's it came into other hands; and

"Forfene garden."

(17) Called in another deed, "Martin Ixlebot."

(18) Har. MSS. No. 4,015. The note against the grant is, "This is now called Forfene Gardeyn," qd nota bene pro Henrico Holford, au, et Henrico Drurye, milite." The remainder of sir Henry Drury's land (on which Drury house afterwards stood) is described in the time of Edward III, as

"eight acres of land, three gardens, and one messuage;" opposite to the deed so describing which, is another note in the margin, "Rent service of 30s. payable to the hospitall, issuing out of a messuage, three gardens, and eight acres of land, in y^e p'isshe of St. Clemen' Danes, qd nota bene, for sir Henry Drurye."

and about the year 1618, was held by Thomas Burton, a parishioner of St. Giles, against whom complaint was made, that he had leased part of it to St. Clements parish for a laystall, as appears by the following vestry minute :—

Variance
between St.
Clements
and St.
Giles's, as to
a laystall
here.

“ 1618. An order being shewn to the vestry, made by the commissioners appointed by the king's privy council, touching a variance between the parishioners of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and the parishioners of St. Clement Danes, about a piece of ground taken in lease by the said parishioners of St. Clements, from Thomas Burton of St. Giles's, upon purpose to make therein a laystal; and the same appearing to be an annoyance to St. Giles's, and that such lease ought to be resigned upon satisfying the parishioners of St. Clements their expences; it was ordered, that the said Thomas Burton for his practice to annoy the inhabitants of the parish wherein he dwelleth, should repay all such moneys as had been disbursed in obtaining and fencing of the said plott of ground, or other charges of keeping the same.”

And in 1702, the following entry occurs respecting it, under the name of GRIFFITH FIELD :—

Griffith
Field.

“ 1702. Griffith field to be viewed, and the boundary stone there set up.”

The other boundaries of this division were formed by *Wyck*-street (a name seemingly derived from the termination *Wyck*, in the word *Aldewych*) in part, and further southwards by the Strand, of which it is unnecessary to speak in this place.

BOUNDARIES OF THE FOURTH DIVISION.

Fikattesfeld—South and East Sides.

Boundaries :
fourth divi-
sion.

Clare House,
Duke-street,
&c.

The southern boundary of the parish continued from the south east side of the Campo de Aldewych, or east end of the present Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields (after turning a little to the right) in a line parallel with Portugal-street, until it reached the half way of Searle's-court, where its east end commenced, and ran through the gardens of Lincoln's-inn in a straight direction until it terminated, in part, by meeting the north-east boundary of the parish at Holborn, encompassing two sides (the south and east) of Fikattesfeld. Of the antient state of this part of the boundaries, the following are some particulars :—

It does not appear that St. Giles's hospital, though it possessed so much land on other parts of the borders (it being interested more or less in every estate

estate mentioned in its collection of grants,) had any in the places we are now about to describe. This circumstance deprives us of much information as to their early state ; from the reign of Elizabeth, however, at which time Lincoln's-inn fields, and the present part of the boundaries, are represented as pasture land, the various alterations which have happened are to be traced with sufficient accuracy, and have been already in part noticed. Those not before described were—

Clare market, comprehending the ground to the south of Fikattesfeld, was first built on by the earl of Clare, from whose mansion it derived its name, as did the adjacent Holles-street. This seat, when first erected, stood in the fields, and it is only since that period (1654,) that most of the neighbourhood there has been built, that is to say, since its desertion by its noble founder. ClareMarket.

The Duke's theatre (built by sir William D'Avenant in 1662, on quitting the Cockpit) was the next distinguished object which contributed to draw a neighbourhood around it. This being under the patronage of the duke of York, afterwards James II, probably occasioned the formation as well as name of Duke-street, near it. By a reference to the accompanying plan of the boundaries, and to the plan of St. Giles's parish, as built on, it will be seen that both Clare house and this theatre, stood on the site of the St. Clements moiety of Aldewych field or close, viz. the theatre, adjoining the plots of ground called La Hale, and Sprettony ; and Clare house, a little beyond it southwards, and nearly opposite. Duke's Theatre.

Portugal-street, a continuation of the southern boundary line from the above, owed its rise principally to its theatre likewise (¹). This was erected in 1697, on the site of a tennis-court, then said to be situated in Little Lincoln's-inn fields. Searle's-court, or the New-square, Lincoln's-inn ; and which terminated this line, was erected by a Mr. Searle, nearly about the same period. The sites of both a few years before were in great part unbuilt on. The antient name of the ground hereabouts, there is reason to think was Fikatt's croft, as Edward II, after the extinction of the order of Templars, mentions in his grant of their possessions, amongst other places, FIQUET's CROFT, together with the land called FLETE CROFT ; for *croft* signifying a small close, could hardly be applied to so great a piece of land as Fikattesfeld. Portugal-street.
Ficket's Croft.

And

(¹) The Portugal-street theatre was erected in the reign of king William and queen Mary, under royal patronage.

And this conjecture seems in a degree countenanced by its after denomination of *Little* Lincoln's-inn fields, as the other was called *Great* Lincoln's-inn fields.

Lincoln's-inn,
or eastern
boundary.

The eastern boundary on this side, now formed by Lincoln's-inn, was in antient times part of the grounds of the Knights Templars, whose house stood a little more to the eastward, where is now Southampton-buildings. These were the original proprietors of Fikattesfeld, which is in consequence generally called in old grants the Templars field (Campum Templariorem.) The first residence of this order (who came into England in the reign of Stephen) was called the *Old Temple* (*). But in the succeeding reign they began the foundation of a nobler structure opposite the end of Chancery-lane, then called New-street, which to distinguish it from the former, was called the *New Temple*, and the church of which was finished and dedicated in 1185. Whether these templars possessed the whole of the ground between their first house and Fikattesfeld, does not appear, but it is highly probable they did, from their owning Fikattesfeld itself. If so however, though they retained the property of the latter till their extinction, the former passed in a very few years after their removal into other hands. There were a second religious order, called the Black Friars; thirteen of whom, with their prior Gilbert de Fraxnieto, arrived in England in 1221, and were settled on the spot where the present Stone buildings, Lincoln's-inn gardens, &c. stand; then described to be, "without the wall of the city by Holborn, near unto the Old Temple." Here they built a church and convent, to which the celebrated Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and other great personages, were benefactors, and where they were buried. Like their predecessors, the Templars, they were not long resident on the spot, being removed in 1276 to their more magnificent monastery near Ludgate. They were succeeded by the lawyers.

Lincoln's-
inn, antiently
a house of
Black Friars.

The origin of Lincoln's-inn as an inn of court, may be referred to the reign of Henry III, soon after the friars removal; and the first building was fitted up from the remains of their house. In the reign of Edward I, they acquired a permanent interest in these remains and the adjoining ground, which were then regularly appropriated to the study of the law, but in what particular way does not appear. Tradition reports, that Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who had a grant from Edward I, of the "old friar house juxta Holburne, being a person well affected to the study of the laws," assigned the professors of them

Named from
Lacy earl of
Lincoln.

(*) This old Temple was left and fell to ruin since the year 1184.

them this residence ; but we are not told whether they acquired it by gift or purchase. From this nobleman it derived the name of Lincoln's-inn, which it still retains. Lacy died in 1310.

To the earl of Lincoln's estate on this spot, was soon afterwards added the greater part of the gardens of the bishops of Chichester, whose town mansion adjoined it southwards. The bishops house was built in a garden at the lower part of the lane, once belonging to a John Herlirum, as appears by the grant made to Ralph Nevil (the first bishop of Chichester who resided here) of it by Henry III, who excepted it out of the *Domus Conversorum*, now the Rolls. Some years later the remaining part of the episcopal estate (reserving a certain rent and lodgings to the bishops when they came to London) was leased to the students of the law ; one of which students, Francis Sulyard, resided there till the 27th Henry VIII. In that year Robert Sherborn, then bishop of Chichester, made a new lease of it to William Sulyard, the son of the said Francis Sulyard, usher of the bedchamber to king Henry VIII, and likewise a student of the same house, for 99 years, for the rent of £. 6. 13 s. 4 d. This lease ended Michaelmas 1634 (²¹). Richard Sampson, one of the suc-

Chichester
House, Cot-
terell-
garden.

ceeding bishops of the see, passed the inheritance of this house, and its garden called "COTTEREL GARDEN," or Coneygarth, 28 Henry VIII, to the said William Sulyard, and Eustace, his brother ; which grant was confirmed afterwards by the dean and chapter of Chichester. The inheritance thus settled in these two brothers, became vested by survivorship in Eustace, whose son and heir, Edward, 22 Eliz. in consideration of £. 520, conveyed to Richard Kingsmill, and to the rest of the then benchers, the aforesaid house and garden, &c. in fee, and a fine was accordingly levied by him the said Edward and his wife (²²).

account,

(²¹) The site of this house and garden still retains the names of Bishops-court and Chichester-rents. Of both this and the friary, there are now no remains. Chichester house was standing as late as the reign of queen Elizabeth ; at which time Spelman informs us, sir Richard Read, master in

chancery, and Mr. Atkinson, a counsellor at law, men eminent in their day, resided there. It had long before ceased to be the episcopal dwelling.

(²²) See Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales*, from which this information is principally extracted.

account, as well as the accompanying plan. With the same view, we shall make a few observations respecting the progress of building and other improvements on the spot.

The brick and tile used in erecting the gateway (finished 12 Hen. VIII,) “ were dug from a piece of ground then called the Coneygarth, lying to the west of the house, and adjoining Lincoln's-inn fields.”

Chancery-lane.

(34 Hen. VIII.)—The street now called Chancery-lane, was, at the expence of the society, ordered to be paved with stone, as far as the extent of their own house and garden ; this cost £.46, and took place pursuant to an act of parliament made anno 1540, which directed the paving of the whole street (²³).

In 1 Phil. et Mar. the walk under the trees in the Coneygarth was made.

Ditch anti-tiently bounding Lincoln's-inn gardens.

Till the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, the enclosure which encompassed the buildings of Lincoln's-inn, and separated them from Chancery-lane on the east side, and from Fickets fields on the west, was merely an embankment of clay ; but in the first year of that princess, an order was made, that a *brick wall* and *gates* should be set up on the back side of the house ; and that the gates on the fore side or Chancery-lane front, should be put up, which it seems, notwithstanding former directions, had not been before done. And 24 Eliz. a wall the full length of the *ditch on the back side*, and another at the upper end, towards Holborn, was completed ; “ besides a gate towards Fickets fields, and another in the brick wall towards the pump, with a sink from the kitchen,” &c. And in the beginning of the reign of James I, a brick wall nine feet high was ordered to be made before the kitchen windows and chambers, and for enclosing the garden there ; and two years afterwards, another brick wall appointed to be set up, by the line from the new wall near the north gate leading to the walks, to the new wall towards the Antelope ; and £. 60 allowed for the same. This enclosed the long walk.

From

(²³) Chancery-lane, in the time of Edward I, was so foul and dirty, that John Britton, eustos of London, had it barred up, to hinder any harm that might happen in passing that way ; and the bishop of Chichester kept up the bar for many years. Afterwards, however, upon an inquisition made of the annoyances of London, the inquest presented that John, bishop of Chichester, ten years past, stopped up a certain

lane called Chancellor's-lane (levando ibid duas stapulas cum una barra) by setting up two staples there with one bar across the said lane, whereby men with carts and other, carriages could not pass. The bishop answered, that John Britton, while he was custos of London, had set up the same for the reasons stated, and granted that it was an annoyance, and should be taken away ; which was done by the sheriff accordingly.

From these particulars we learn, that the original site of the Black Friars monastery, and afterwards of Lincoln's-inn, occupied not more than half of the present extent of the latter ; that is to say, from the back of the houses in Holborn, lengthways, to the south of the Old square ; and breadthways, from Chancery-lane, east, to the entrance of Fikattesfeld, west ; the remainder being afterwards formed by the before mentioned garden of John Herlirum. A succeeding statement informs us, that this latter ground was called "Cotterell Garden," or the Coneygarth ; and from its being said to have stood to the west of the house or inn, it appears that it must have comprehended not only the present New square, or Searle's court, but some part of the present gardens of the society. The hospital grants furnish us with additional information as to this place, which is curious :—

Cotterell-garden, or Coneygarth.

By an instrument dated 1186, Gervasius de Napolis, prior, and the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which order was then just founded, acknowledge to hold of the hospital of St. Giles without London, by an annual payment of nine shillings, this very garden, therein stated to have been given to them by William Cotterell, "in puram et perpetuam elemosynam ;" and this estate is conveyed amongst those expressly stated to be *in St. Giles's parish*. If therefore this instrument is correct in this respect, which there appears no reason to doubt, the whole of Searle's-court, or Lincoln's-inn New square, must antiently have belonged to St. Giles's parish, that having evidently formed part of Cotterell garden ; and in that case it seems not improbable, but that the site of Portugal-street, which is in a straight line with it, and from its antient name of Ficket's croft was apparently a slip taken from Fikattesfeld, might also have formed part of the parish too. At what period then did those two places become a portion of St. Clements parish ? This remains a subject for inquiry.

Held of St. Giles's, by hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

North-east Boundary—Holborn Bars.

Holborn Bars formed the north east boundary of the city, and were on that account originally called the Bars of London. They afterwards, on the foundation of the Old Temple, and their vicinity to that establishment, assumed the name "Baram veteri Templi," and subsequently, on its desertion, were denominated the Bars of Holborn, from their situation in that street (²⁴).

North east boundary.

St.

(²⁴) This variation in the name of the same place, is to be traced in the hospital grants, and serves in some measure to fix their dates. In the charter of Henry II, before the building of the New Temple, certain ground on this spot is termed, "land at the Bar" (*trām de la Barre*.) In other deeds of the same period,

Land at the Bars.

St. Giles's hospital possessed several estates on the north side of Holborn next the Bars; but none on the south side, or site of the Old Temple. Of these we shall presently speak, first noticing a few particulars as to the spot itself.

Holborn
Cross.

Immediately without the Bars, as will be seen by the hospital grants hereafter quoted, stood a cross, probably similar to that facing Aldewych, called HOLBORN CROSS, (Cruce de Holeburn,) and which it is not unlikely was set up by the Templars, whose house it nearly faced. To the north was the chapel or chantry of Portpole, and its manor; some account of which, as necessarily connected with the description of this land, will not be inappropriate:—

Portpool or
Gray's-inn.

The antient manor of Portpole, or Purtepole, is mentioned in a deed 46 Hen. III, by which Robert de Purtepole, possibly its then owner, gives to the hospital of St. Giles (*int. al.*) ten shillings annual rent issuing from his house in St. Andrew Holborn parish, to find a chaplain to celebrate his anniversary obit in the hospital church, as will be seen in the account of the hospital.

Historical
account of.

In the next reign it became the property of the lords Gray of Wilton, who had here their house or inn, which from them was named Gray's-inn. John, the son of Reginald de Gray, in 1315 obtained a licence from Edward II, to grant thirty acres of land, two acres of meadow, and ten shillings rent, with the appurtenances, part lying in Kentish Town near London, and part in the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, without the Bars of the Old Temple, unto the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, "to furnish a certain chaplain to celebrate divine service every day in the chapel of Pourtpole for the soul of the said John, and for the souls of his ancestors, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased." About the latter end of the reign of Henry VII, (*viz.* August 12, 1505,) Edward, lord Gray, of Wilton, by indenture of bargain and sale, passed to Hugh Denny, esq. and others, the manor of Portpole, otherwise called Gray's-inn, four messuages, four gardens, the site of a windmill, eight acres of land, ten shillings rent, and the advowson of the chantry of Portpoole aforesaid; which sale was confirmed by release 22 Hen. VIII, from the said Edward, lord Gray, &c. to the aforesaid

period, the spot is called *Barram de London*, and in those of a later date *Barram veteri Templi*; and in most of the subsequent grants, the Bars of Holborn. The spot

where these bars stood is still marked by a pillar, carved with the city arms, &c. and the terms of "above," and "below the bars," are still used

said Hugh Denny, esq. and others, feoffees ; and eight years afterwards, some of the feoffees made a grant to the prior of Shene, in Surrey, of the said premises, by the description of “ the said mannour of Portpole with the appurtenances, four messuages, four gardens, one croft, eight acres of land and ten shillings rent, &c. with the advowson of the same chauntries unto the said mannour belonging.” The prior and convent of Shene being thus possessed of the premises, demised them to the students of the law for the annual rent of £.6. 13 s. 4 d. at which rent they were held of that monastery till the dissolution, when becoming the property of the crown, a grant was made by the king in fee farm : as is evident from the treasurer’s accounts, 18 November, 32 Hen. VIII, where entry is made of the above-mentioned rent being paid to the king’s use. The property still continues vested in the crown.

The hospital estates on this spot began with a shop and smith’s forge, which stood on the west side of Gray’s-inn lane, and which was demised, 19 Edw. I, by the brothers to Adam le Wolmonger de Bristollia, &c. for twenty years, at an annual rent of 17 s. by the description of “ a forge and shop with their appurtenances in the parish of St. Andrew Holborn ; which certain forge and shop are situate and stand in the king’s highway leading from the said hospital to the Bars of Holborn, and extend breadthways on the north and south ” (*i. e.* down Gray’s-inn lane), “ and lengthways from the king’s highway next Holborn Bars, on the east, unto a tenement of the said hospital on the west (25).

Holborn
Bars, hospital
estates at.

The house with its forge above-mentioned appears to have been one of a row of seven houses, built upon a piece of ground purchased by St. Giles’s hospital as early as the reign of Stephen, and which seem to have occupied nearly the whole of the land lying between Portpole chapel, north, and Holborn, south ; and to have extended east and west from Fucheres-lane (afterwards Gray’s-inn lane) to nearly opposite Chancery-lane. This land was, prior to the hospital purchase, held of Richard Young, or *Junior*, as he is termed in the Latin, by one Matilda de Stockes, or Stokes, from whom it was bought by the brethren of St. Giles’s, and remained with them until within a short

Richard
Young’s
land.

(25) These same premises were again let, 38 Edw. III, by the hospital, for a like term of twenty years, and at an advanced rent of *twenty* shillings per annum, to Henry le Smyth de Galeton, citizen of London, by the description of “ one messuage with a forge and appurtenances, situate next the king’s highway at Portpole in Holborn.”

short period of the dissolution; being probably amongst the most valuable of their estates (²⁶). This ground, which was among the earliest possessions of the hospital, is recognized both in the charter of Henry II, and the bull of Pope Alexander, by the description of "land at the Bars," (*tram de la Barre*), which they, the brothers, held of Richard Juniore, canon of St. Paul's church London; and "land which they (hospital) bought of Matilda de Stokes and her heirs, and which was held from Richard Juniore, canon of the church of London." It is mentioned afterwards in similar terms in different royal charters.

Inquest
temp. Hen.
VIII.

Of these *seven houses*, certain historical particulars are stated in answer to an inquest held in the reign of Henry VIII, (but in two or three respects erroneous,) the substance of which is, that "y^e sayd vii houses" (it should have been the *ground* they stood on) "were sometyme on^e Ric Yonge's longtyme before E. y^e first. Whyche Richard vpon great coⁿcideration gaffe the same teñtts vnto the said hospital, wych have coⁿtinually receyved the rents, issues, and p^rfetts thereof ev^r syth, to the fyndyng of the said lepers, w^out vexac^on or ympechement, as appears by grauntts, &c. and also yearly rentalls tyme out of mynde of man & a boff ccc yerrs past." That "y^e sayd vii houses benott buylded in the kyng's highway, ne to the noysaunce of eny p^rson, bet founden & bylded of a p^rcell of grounde then beyng the inheritaunce of the sayd hospital as is aforesaid," &c. The first of these houses had the forge, above-mentioned; the other six were, 2. a tenement, next to the forge and shop, described in the above grant; 3. a tenement of John Osgod, which adjoined the second hospital tenement west of Gray's-inn lane, and is mentioned in the account of the next house on the estate; 4. a fourth tenement, demised 7 Edw. II, by hospital to Geoffery de Lehyrington, described as "a messuage with its appurtenances in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, lying breadthways between the tenement of John Osgod on the east, and the tenement of John le Nedelere, west; and extending lengthways to the king's highway south; and to land of the said John Osgod, north."

Holborn
Bars.

Next

(²⁶) The deed of sale specifies that "the hospital of St. Giles have agreed to buy of Matilda de Stockes and Gilbert her son, her right and claim to certain land which she held of Richard Junior, canon of St. Paul's, London, situate next the Bars of Holborn, and which had belonged to John

the son of — Picot, the Lombard, for 9 marks and 6d. and that the said Richard Junior, before his court of Haleinote of Holborn, accepted the said infirm to hold same of him and his successors by the annual payment of 9s. rent and the usual services."

Next to the tenement of John the Needler, which was the fifth house from the corner, was, (6) a tenement demised by the hospital to William de Northingimines; and adjoining to the westward was another, being No. 7, or the last of the row, also demised to the same tenant, and both described as follows, in the lease which is dated 18 Edward II, viz.

Hospital
estates at.

The master and brothers of St. Giles's hospital grant to "William de Northingimines Marschall, that their other tenement and appurtenances without the bars of Holborne, lying between the tenement of the said William (²⁷) on the east, and a certain ditch called Blose pond, et quoddam forsatu qd vocatur Blose pond, westwards" (²⁸).

Blose Pond, which seems to have bounded the estate held from Richard Young, westwards, was adjoined by *three* other houses in which the hospital had an interest, as they are mentioned in their book of grants; viz. an agreement, 3 Edw. II, between the hospital and Thomas de Holborne, clerk, recites, "that the said Thomas held a certain house in Holborn, late belonging to Stephen Gladewin of Kentish Town (de la Kentiston,) which house with its appurtenances was situate between the tenement Dñi Wiff Teuchet milit', on the west, and the tenement of the said Thomas on the east; and from which tenement said hospital should receive a yearly rent of three shillings. That said rent having been in arrear time out of mind, the brothers of said hospital, in consideration of a certain sum of money given to them, and of the said rent being thenceforth duly paid, did agree to forego their claim to such arrears, and accept same in full satisfaction thereof, reserving power to distrain in case of nonpayment, &c. (²⁹). From the second house, situate near the same spot, Gesvase le Gorgurer (2 Edw. I,) grants to hospital a yearly rent of six shillings and eight-pence, said to be payable from "a certain house in Holborne, in the parish of St. Andrew;" and William Lincoln, grants afterwards from the same house to hospital, an additional yearly rent of three shillings. The third house adjoined the last westwards.

Blose Pond.

The ground behind the *seven* hospital tenements, part of the manor of Holborn, extended from the same tenements, northwards, to the edge of Port-

Land next
Portpool
manor.

pole

(²⁷) Demised to him by hospital, 15 Edw. II.

(²⁸) This same house was afterwards granted by hospital, 26 Edw. III, to Ric de Bockingham.

(²⁹) The house from which this 3 s. rent was receivable, was probably the same mentioned in a deed of prior date (8 Edw. I,) as William le Milward's.

pole manor, and was divided among several tenants, of which the following grants give an account:—The first piece of land beyond the corner house or forge, was demised to Gilbert Clubole; the second piece, westwards, with a house thereon, to Walter Osegod; and the third, to — Valentine; and are all described in a grant in the reign of Henry III to the said Walter Osegod, as “*one messuage* with its appurtenances, lying between land of *Gilbert Clubole*, on the east part, and land late of — *Valentine*, on the west (to hold at a yearly rent to said hospital of 2 s.) conditionally, that the said Walter and his heirs should assure to the master and brothers of hospital, and their successors, free way and passage through certain his *land*, lying next the land of Ralph Church (carpenter) as well to their (the hospital's) land, which was late Jacob Baldwin's, by a certain gate; which gate the said hospital would from time to time keep in repair,” &c.

Hospital
estates next
Portpool
manor.

Next to the passage adjoining Walter Osegod's land, was the piece of land mentioned to belong to Valentine, and which was afterwards demised to Ralph Church, carpenter, and then to John Osegod; and westward of that was a fourth piece described in the lease to John Osegod, (19 Edw. I.) as belonging to Alicia Attelosones, viz.

Land of John
Osegod.

The hospital of St. Giles grants “to John Osegod, a piece of land, &c. in the parish of St. Andrew, without the bars of Holborn, situate between the land late of Walter Osegod, father of the said John, on the east part, and land late of Alicia Attelosones, on the west part; and abutting, north, upon land late of master John de Seutherill, and south, upon a messuage of the same hospital (³⁰) against the king's highway called Holborn.”

The hospital land situate near to Walter Osegod's, to which free egress, &c. was to be had by the way or passage mentioned, had previously to the demise of it to the said Walter, been let to Jacob Baldwin, as we find by another deed, which grants certain land beyond it, westwards, belonging to William Blemonte, jun. viz.

William
Blemonte.

“William, the son of William Blemonte, grants to Roger Wythin, an acre of his land with the appurtenances, being of the fee of the said William, and which he granted before time to Adam Viche; lying between the land of Jacob, the son of Baldwin, east, and land of William Fulk, west; and extending, south, to the king's highway,” &c.

Beyond

(³⁰) The messuage before demised to John Osegod.

Beyond the first piece of land of Gilbert Clubole, northwards, was a piece of land of William Cousin, mentioned in a deed of the reign of Edward I, by which Pétér de Holborn, son of Walter Osegod, “grants to the infirm of St. Giles, without the city of London, a quit rent of three shillings, payable by Juliana Bukewanit for certain land in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, of the fee of St. Giles, lying behind land of Ralph Church, carpenter, and land of *William Cousin*, ejusdñ feodo Sçi Egid’.” These were all the estates the hospital had on the north side of Holborn, *without* the bars; the only other estate they had on the spot was a tenement opposite the Cross here, where the houses between Middle-row and Holborn now stand, which is thus described in a grant dated 45 Edw. III:—

Land of Peter
de Holborn.

“The master, &c. of St. Giles’s hospital, grant to Realdo Edmund, carpenter, at a yearly rent of 10*s.* all that their tenement with its appurtenances, situate next the CROSS OF HOLBOURNE, in the parish of St. Andrew, situate between a tenement of St. Bartholomew’s hospital, on the north, and the tenement of the nuns of Clerkenwell, on the south.”

Land of
Realdo
Edmund.

According to the description of this house, and its situation between two others, north and south, it is evident that the same number of houses (*three*) stood antiently on this site as now, and probably others behind them, westwards, of which the hospital might possess some, though not mentioned in the deeds which have reached us. This seems to have been the case, from an expression in the answer to the inquest, quoted, relative to the houses on Richard Young’s ground, where it is said, “that y^e sayd vii houses be nott buylded *in the king’s highway*, ne to the noysance of eny pson,” seeming to imply, that those *seven houses*, had in the presentment been confounded with the tenements on this spot; and which standing in the middle of the street as at present, might be objected to as a nuisance.

Houses
antiently on
the site of
Middle-row.

The preceding premises, and some tenements and land adjoining the bar, or *gate* as it is termed in one of the deeds (also the property of the hospital,) formed the extremity of the north-east boundary. Of the land beyond it westward, and next to Bloomsbury, the hospital grants make no mention; our account can therefore only describe its, comparatively, modern state.

Gray’s Inn, and Red Lion Fields.

The ground between Gray’s Inn and Bloomsbury, appears to have been totally unbuilt on in the reign of Elizabeth, and to have remained so for some

Gray’s Inn,
and Red Lion
fields.

years afterwards, except on the Holborn side, which was completely formed into a street about the year 1600. The first approach towards rendering it habitable, seems to have been in the laying out of a bowling green and erecting a house of entertainment near it, called the "BOWLING GREEN HOUSE." This stood on the site of the present Red Lion-square, which was then called Red Lion-fields. The ground beyond it, eastwards, was denominated Gray's Inn-fields.

From various entries in the parish books, it appears that St. Giles's parish antiently included a part, if not the whole of the ground called Red Lion-fields, though the same was afterwards reckoned to be in St. Andrew's parish⁽³¹⁾. Much of it is now formed into the parish of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square.

FIFTH AND SIXTH DIVISION BOUNDARIES.

North-west End, and North Side of the Parish.

Boundaries
of fifth and
sixth divi-
sions.

The hospital possessed no estates on the land forming the boundaries of the north-west extremity of the parish, excepting one or two which lay at as great a distance from it as Tyburn; we know nothing more therefore of the antient state of it, than that it was mere common fields, and remained so until of late years. Oxford-street, called in different old plans of London, "The waye to Oxford," "The waye to Uxbridge," and sometimes "The road to Tiborn," was literally a road skirted with hedges and ditches almost within memory; and nearly the whole of the neighbourhood adjoining its north side is of comparatively late erection.

Hospital es-
tates at boun-

The northern boundary included the prebend of Tottenhall, part of which seems

(³¹) Vestry minutes, 1676.—"Whereas the bowling green in Red Lion-fields, hath been claimed and for sometime wrongfully enjoyed by and as part of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, whereas the same is indeed within and part of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields. It is ordered that the inhabitants thereof paying their dues to this parish, shall be indemnified against paying them to any other parish."

Ditto 1777.—"Mountjoy Harwood, and

several other inhabitants, dwelling in the bowling green house, near Red Lion-fields, having been distrained on by St. Andrew's parish; it is ordered that actions on their behalves be forthwith brought against the collectors for having so distrained."

A subsequent entry shews that the spot was then beginning to be built on:

"A meeting is appointed with the parishioners of St. Andrew Holborn, about the bowling green in Gray's Inn-fields, and the houses near thereabouts built."

seems to have been antiently in St. Giles's parish, and where the hospital had some estates. The following are abstracts of a few of the grants relative to them; but they do not acquaint us with the precise line of separation between this parish and St. Pancras, though in other respects interesting:—

“ Tyricus Sokelyng grants to William Dispenser, three quarters of an acre of land, lying between a messuage of him the said Tyricus, and a messuage of Jacob Saligur, and extending from the king's highway on the north, towards Fikattesfeld.”

daries of fifth and sixth divisions.

Names of antient grantors of.

This estate, from its being said to extend *towards* or over against Fikattesfeld, on the south, probably lay somewhere near the site of the present Euston Square, having an antient road to St. Pancras on its north side, or back. Fikattesfeld in that case would, though at a distance, nearly face it, and being a well known spot, and the intervening ground probably nameless, is referred to, to distinguish the situation.

“ Robert, the son of William Dispenser, grants to St. Giles's hospital, one penny per annum quit rent, arising from half an acre of land near the land of Tyricus Sokelyng.”

This quit rent was probably from the land granted in the first deed. The estates mentioned in the following grants, seem to have been all situated near it.

“ Water Dispenser grants to Richard Loreng an acre of land of the prebend of Tottenhall, lying between land of Tyricus Sokelyng and Matthew Mansel.”

(Anno 1260.)—“ Agnes Attewell grants to Hamond, her son, half an acre of land, with its ditches and appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. Pancras.”

“ Tyricus Sokelyng grants to John de Cruce, two acres of land of the fee of Tottenhall, lying in the field called FROWESCROFT.”

In the early hospital grants, the inhabitants of Tottenhall, two or three of whom occur as parties or witnesses, are always mentioned as *of Tottenhall* in the parish of St. Giles, as “ Willn̄io de Tottenhall in pōch s̄ci Egidij,” clearly implying, that if not the whole, the greater part of that lordship was then considered to be in the parish of St. Giles (³²). And later authorities concur

Tottenhall supposed to have been situate antiently in St. Giles's parish.

to

(³²) See Act. “ To subject and charge a competent part of the manor and lordship of Tottenham Hall, otherwise Tottenham Court, in the county of Middlesex, and the lands

to prove, that not only such was the case, but that the prebendal mansion of Tottenhall itself was included ; as will appear from the account of it hereafter given under the head of " DISTINGUISHED BUILDINGS." It was at the period alluded to a place of public entertainment.

lands and hereditaments thereunto belonging, with the payment of a perpetual yearly rent charge to Dr. Richard Browne, and his successors ; and for diverting the fee simple and inheritance of the same premises out of him and his successors ; and for vesting the

same in trustees, to the use of Charles Fitzroy, esq. and Anne his wife, and their issue, with such powers and authorities as therein are mentioned.—Private Act 8 Geo. III, (58.)

C H A P IV.

ACCOUNT OF DISTINGUISHED BUILDINGS, VIZ.

St. Giles's Church; decayed State and Demolition of the Original or Hospital Church, with Architectural Description of it; Preparations for building of the Old or Second Church, including an Account of Contributors to Consecration of; Description of its Interior, Ornaments, &c.; Vestry Minutes concerning, and Particulars of its Painted Glass Windows; Notices relative to building of the present Church, with a Description of it; Churchyard, an Account of, and of Interments and Monuments, in the First as well as in the Old, or Second Church; Parsonage House. Buildings for Confinement, Punishment, &c. viz. Pound and Cage, Round House, Watch House, Stocks and Whipping Post, and Gallows.—Chapels, and Places of Worship, as Southampton, Bloomsbury, Queen-street, and Bedford Chapels, and Bloomsbury Church.—Charitable Buildings, as Almshouses, Workhouse and Hospital, Pest House and Free Schools.—Places of Amusement, viz. Cockpit and Phœnix Theatres.—Inns, and Houses of Entertainment, as, the Croche Hose, Swan-on-the-Hop, White Hart, Rose, Vine, Maidenhead, Tottenhall, &c.; and Mansions of Nobility and Gentry, viz. Dudley, Southampton, Warwick, and Drury Houses; Montague House, Thanet, Brownlow, and Dyot Houses; Weld House, Newcastle House, Ancaster House, Paulet, Conway, and other Houses, in Great Queen-street, &c.

THE early history of St. Giles's church, has been given in the account of its hospital. This building, whatever alterations or additions might afterwards be made to it, there is every reason to suppose was the same which was demolished in the year 1623, and of which a competent idea may be formed from the following extracts (').

“ 1617. Four persons appointed by vestry to inspect the account of Mr. Bigg, concerning the charges of *building the steeple and casting the bells*, as also the buying of some *new bells*; when *£.125. 19s. 5d.* due to him for money expended thereon was ordered to be paid.” And at the next vestry, “ the upper churchwarden was ordered to be assistant to the late churchwarden in the hanging of the said bells in the *new steeple*.”

ORIGINAL
OR HOS-
PITAL
CHURCH.

Repairs, &c.
of, in 1617.

From

(') Vestry minutes of St. Giles's parish.

From existing representations of the original church here, (²) it seems before the erection of the new steeple just spoken of, to have had merely a small round bell tower, with a sort of conical top at its western entrance. The parish, however, now becoming more populous, a larger and more ornamental steeple was judged necessary, and was accordingly erected and furnished with additional bells, so as to make probably with the old bells (which were recast) a full peal (³). The church itself was, notwithstanding, in too decayed a state to admit of repair; and accordingly, four years afterwards (viz. an. 1623,) an order of *vestry* was made for pulling down "divers parts of the said church, the same being ruinous and decayed; as also for the building and re-edifying of the same." The preamble of this order sets forth, that "whereas upon diligent view taken by men of skill, the walls of the north and south aisles, together with the main roof of the middle aisle and walls thereof, as well as all the pillars in church and chancel, were found so rotten and decayed as to be in manifest danger of falling down. It was by general consent agreed upon, that the said north and south aisles, together with the main roof of the middle aisle, should be wholly pulled down and re-edified with all convenient speed."

Its ruinous
state in 1623.

But upon a further inspection, a second vestry was called, when it clearly appearing—

"That the parts of the church before determined to be pulled down and rebuilt, viz. both the side aisles, and *the mayn wall over the arches ranging through church and chancel*, unto the crown of the arch, and no further," would be insufficient, "the general pillars, as well within the chancel as within the church, being found to be so decayed and ruined in their very foundations, as by the opinion of surveyors and workmen, no further building might be raised upon them without eminent danger to the whole frame of the church;—It was ordered, that all the pillars both in the church and chancel, should be wholly taken down and raised up again of free stone, from the foundation to the crown of the arches."

Ordered to
be wholly
taken down.

In pursuance of the above resolution, collectors were appointed to collect the money which should be assessed, and regulations agreed on for conducting the repairs. But it being afterwards upon a stricter scrutiny, found impracticable

(²) See the views of it in the preceding account of the hospital. hospital times had only *one bell*, which Stowe says, was usually the number in hospital and friary churches.

(³) It is probable that the church, in the

impracticable to repair it, “and that the whole must of necessity be rebuilt, order was taken for that purpose,” and the whole fabric was demolished.

From the preceding extracts it appears, that the church which was pulled down consisted of a body and choir, or *nave* and *chancel*; and that it had a *middle aisle* as well as *side aisles*; that the middle aisle was divided by pillars and arches, above which arose walls, probably lighted by clerestory windows, called in the minutes “the mayn wall over the arches;” and which wall ran the whole length of the church, or ranged through church and chancel unto the crown of the arch; and that the arches sprung from “pillars,” extending also to an equal length. The nave was divided from the choir or chancel, by a screen erected at the expence of lady, afterwards duchess Dudley, who, (*) “when the former church of St. Giles’s” (*i. e.* the hospital church,) “which was decayed by age, lay in rubbish,” there being a void space at the upper end of the chancel, which was stored with lumber, as the boards of coffins, &c.” added that becoming ornament.—From these several particulars, we may conclude that this first church was a structure of some magnitude and beauty, though not of the largest class. Whether it was built with the *round* or *pointed* arch, is no where hinted at in the minutes from which we have quoted, otherwise we might have guessed at its general style of architecture; but if actually the church erected by Matilda, of which there seems no doubt, it must have been of that kind usually termed Norman. After the dissolution of the hospital, the antient partition wall or screen being removed, the whole church was formed into the parish church, and a new steeple was built, with a ring of bells, &c. as has been shewn, to accommodate the increase of parishioners. We proceed to describe the preparations for building a second church.

Architectural
description
of it.

Its screen
the gift of
Duchess
Dudley.

SECOND CHURCH, (anno 1624.)—A petition was addressed to the king, stating the necessity of wholly rebuilding St. Giles’s church; that the expence would, according to estimate, amount to at least fifteen hundred pounds more than the parish could raise; and humbly praying his majesty to recommend to the right rev. the bishop of London, to write to the clergy of his diocese, to raise contributions in their respective parishes for the finishing thereof, which the king by an order dated at the court at Greenwich (9 June 1624,) was pleased to do. In consequence of this sanction, the bishop (George Abbot) by letter dated from his palace of London, on the 16th of the following

SECOND
CHURCH.
Petition to
build a new
church, 1624.

(*) Funeral sermon of duchess Dudley, preached by Dr. Boreman.

Bishop
Abbot's
charge to his
clergy as to.

following July, directed his clergy to "move their several congregations liberally to contribute all in their power towards so good a work, and the rather to do it with all possible expedition, for that the winter coming on, the parishioners (to the number of *two thousand souls*) would be utterly destitute and deprived of spiritual comfort." The preamble of this letter states, "That through the injury of time and weather, as also for want of due reparations in ages past, there had a general wrack befallen the antient parish church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, where not only the rooffe and walls of the said church, but also the arches and pillars throughout church and chancell were, upon view taken by men of skill, found to be so ruinous and decayed, that of necessity the whole structure of the same was to be, and had been pulled down and demolished to the very foundation; for the re-edifying whereof in part, the parishioners and inhabitants having strained their abilities beyond example, did nevertheless find that the whole work would much exceed their power to finish, the charge of the whole being in estimate for the sum of £2,500;" and he concludes (after some further directions) with ordering that "all monies collected should be entered in a vellum book, to be provided by the parish of St. Giles for that purpose, as a perpetual memorial of the benevolence of each individual contributor." This was accordingly done in a register still remaining, intitled,

Account to be
kept of money
collected for.

"Doomes-
day Booke,"
a record as to
old church.

"*Liber Domus Dei Anglice, or Doomes-day Booke.*" (°)

From which, as containing various curious particulars, as well relative to this business, as to the parish generally, we shall make a few extracts. The title continues :—

"Treasure deposited in Heaven, or the book of God's house, of things worthy to be remembered in this parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields;—and in the first place—of the church now lately restored—some account touching the same." (°)

It

(°) "Doomsday Book, or Dom Boc', (the Judicial Book,) a name applied to the two *Doomsday Book*, inquisitions of Alfred and William the Conqueror. It is a trifling derivation to impute this name to DOMUS DEI, as if so called from the church (Winchester cathedral) in which Alfred's survey was first reposit: nor is it any wiser conjecture to ascribe it to Doomsday, or the final day of Judgement; it only

meaning the Doombook or Register from whence judgement might be given in the tenure of estates. The addition of *day*, or *dey*, to doom, making *Doomsday Book*, signifies not any measure of *time*, but judgement; and even now in the north, a *deies-man*, or *days-man*, is an arbitrator, an umpire, or judge."—Kennet.

(°) In the original Latin, as follows: "Thesaurus cælij Reposit"—Sive liber Dom^{us} Dei

It then gives an INSCRIPTION, commemorating the great liberality of lady Dudley towards the new church, and which, after its rebuilding, was engraved on a MARBLE TABLET, and fixed against the *North Gate* of the Church-yard, as follows :—

Surgere Cæpit,
an. 1623.

Adumbelicos
Deductū, 1625.

Muro undiquaq'
valutū,
1631.

Quod Fœlix Bonumque Sit
Posteris
Hoc Templum Loco Veteris ex Annosa
Vetustate
Collapsi, Mola et Splendore Auctum
Multo Paroecorum
CHARITAS INSTAURAVIT
In quibus Pientissimæ Heroinæ
D. ALICIA DUDDELEY
Munificentia Gratvm Marmoris Hujus
Meretur Eloquium
Huic etiam accessit benefica aliorum Quorundam
Pietas
Quibus Provisæ in Cœlo Sunt Grates.—(7)

Marble tablet

Heus Viator an:
effectunt est
Bonis Operibus
Hoc Seculum.

After this commencement, the record proceeds to state various particulars as to the mode adopted in collecting the contributions, the names of the contributors, and the several sums subscribed, with the treasurer and wardens; or overseers, appointed to overlook the progress of the building, &c. under the following heads :—

“ Money to rebuild the present church, how collected and applied, namely, from the parishioners and others, with the particulars of the collection made in the churches of this diocese towards this work.”

“ Names

Dei res memorata dignas parochiam hanc
Sçi Egidij in campis, Et imprimis: Nupera
templi hujus instaura eo'em tangentes (bre-
viter complectus.)

(7) “ With respect to this *stone*, and lady Dudley's munificence in rebuilding the church, Dr. Boreman, in *Duchess Dudley.* her *funeral sermon*, before quoted, has, among others, the following remarks :—“ When the foresaid church was fallen” (the hospital church,) “ with the fall whereof that screen was demolished,” (lady Dudley's screen just mentioned,) “ God moved the hearts of the parishioners.

to erect a new church in the room or place of the former, which was in a few years effected and finished, many hundreds of good christians in other parishes contributing to so good and glorious a work. She most liberally (for she had a magnificent large soul) gave to the advance and finishing of it, together with the wall that encompassed it, many hundreds of pounds; of which her magnificent bounty, the then grateful parishioners erected a monument, which is placed over the great gate on the north side of the church.”

"Names of those who, during the time of rebuilding the present church and the vestry-house, constituted the vestry :—First, Roger Manwayring, D. D. chaplain to the most serene prince Charles, king of Great Britain, a man of probity of manners and singular erudition, and treasurer for the money collected."

Names of
superintend-
ants in build-
ing old
church.

Then follow the names of the other persons in office, with the several departments they took in conducting the work ; one of whom was sir William Segar, knight, garter king at arms. A second treasurer was afterwards appointed to assist Dr. Manwayring. And in addition to the vestry, there was a committee formed, consisting of the two late churchwardens, two overseers, and various gentlemen of respectability in the parish. The book proceeds to give an index of names of benefactors who were at this time parishioners of St. Giles's. ⁽⁸⁾ Among these are several persons of note, the particulars of whose contributions are added, and frequently with some little comment, viz.

Parishioners,

*MS. Book as
to building old
Church.*

⁽⁸⁾ A second book is among the parish records, containing a further list of the names and residences of every inhabitant, with the sums they were assessed at ; to which is prefixed this notice, viz.—"The inhabitants of the parrish of St. Gyles in the Fields, in the countie of Middx. beeinge at sundrie times warned and summoned both publiclie at divine service by the parson, and particularlie at their howses by the churchwardens and others of the parish, to assemble themselves for the ratinge and assesinge of themselves, and the rest of the said inhabitants, towardes the reedifieinge and buildinge of ther church, beeinge then fallen in parte, and judged necessarie to be wholly pulled downe, the charge whereof was estimated by the view and survey of skilfull workemen, to be likelie to amount to the sume of £.2,000, and upwards. Uppon the

xxiij day of September 1623, and upon severall daies after, the said parishioners did accordinglie mcete and assemble, and did rate and asseesse themselves and the rest of the said inhabitants of the said parrish towardes raisinge of the same, as followeth :"—

N. B.—This assessment was unauthorized by law. It was made and signed by many of the then principal inhabitants, and contains the name of every individual inhabitant, as well householders and inmates, as servants ; with such sums affixed against their names, as in the opinion of those signing the assessment, they respectively ought to pay towards the new church. But the payment or subscriptions were voluntary, at least optional. Some in their subscriptions exceed the amount expected ; others give not half the sum expected for them to pay, and many give nothing.

Parishioners, Contributors towards rebuilding the Church in 1623.

Eminent parishioners contributors to old church.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
"The right hon. the duchess of Lenox, her grace - - - - -	40	—	—	Mr. Jeremy Cocke, clarke of the Prince's councill - - - - -	10	—	—
Lawrence Whytaker, esq. one of the surveighors of the said church, besides his great care and pains and sollicitac'on of his friendes and acquaintance -	25	10	—	Dr. Roger Manwayring, rector of the said parish, besides his exceeding labour and paines both in the pulpitt and with his private friendes abroad	7	4	—
Abraham Speckart, esq. (besides his extraordinary care and paines in soli- citing and p'curing from his friendes and acquaintance above the sum of £. 200) the sum of - - - - -	23	6	8	Sir Anthony Ashelye, knight - - - - -	10	—	—
				Sir John Cotton, knight - - - - -	10	—	—
				The lady Ann Duddelye - - - - -	6	—	—
				The lady Frauncis Duddelye - - - - -	4	—	—
The hon. the lady Alice Duddelye, (besides the paving of the church and chauncell with freestone, the charge whereof appeareth in the end of the booke) - - - - -				£. s. d. 250 — —			
The plaiers of the Cockpitt Plaiehouse - - - - -				20 — —			

Players of the
Cockpitt—
contribution
to old church.

The whole collection, thus made, amounted to the sum of £.1,065. 9 s. which sum was subscribed by 415 householders, exclusively of inmates; and among whom are persons of almost every rank in life. The first donation entered in the book is £. 250, by duchess Dudley (?), the last is twopence, given by "mother Parker." The total number of souls in the parish at this period did not exceed, perhaps not reach, 2,000. The subscriptions therefore, upon an average, exceeded ten shillings and sixpence for each parishioner, old and young; at a time when ten shillings and sixpence was equal to forty shillings of our present money. An example of liberality and munificence rarely equalled!

The second class of benefactors consisted of persons not resident in St. Giles's parish; from 106 of whom was collected the sum of £. 455. 10 s. 2 d. Among the most distinguished names and sums, are the following:—"sir

Other distin-
guished con-
tributors.

Henry

(?) "Besides all this, she was at the charge of paving the upper end of the church with *marble stones*, and gave the *great bell* in the steeple, which as oft as it rings sounds her praise; and was at the charge of casting and hanging the other *five bells*."—Funeral Sermon of Duchess Dudley, p. 23.

—In addition to these acts of munificence, she caused great part of the *antient wall* surrounding the church which had become ruinous (and had belonged to the hospital) to be re-edified. Her gifts of *plate, and church ornaments*, will be found in another place.

Henry Martin, of money assigned for pious uses, 40 *li.*; the lady D'anvers, 20 *li.*; the lord's grace of Canterbury (Geo. Abbot,) 10 *li.*; the duchess of Richmond, her grace, 10 *li.*; the right hon. the earl of Somerset (Rob. Car,) 10 *li.*; the hon. countesse of Somerset, 5 *li.*; the hon. earle of Bristowe, 10 *li.*; the hon. earle of Bath, 5 *li.*; the hon. countesse of Bedford, 5 *li.*; sir Paul Banninge, knight; the lord Chychester, barron of Belfas, 5 *li.*; lord Digby, barron of Gerly, and sir Lewes Dives, 5 *li.*; countesse dowager of Devon, 5 *li.*; from the society of Graise Inn, 5 *li.*; lady countesse dowager of Warwicke, 4 *li.*; sir Julius Cæsar, master of the rooles, 2 *li.* 4 *s.*; sir Randall Crewe, 2 *li.*; sir Thomas Coventry, 2 *li.*; certaine namelesse persons of the Fleete, 2 *li.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.*; sir George Croke, 1 *li.*; Mr. Ducke of St. Martin's field, 1 *li.*; and Mr. George Etheridge (afterwards sir Georgc) of St. Clement Danes, 1 *li.*."

Contribu-
tions towards
building
church, and
their amount.

The third class of donations, consists of gifts from various parishes in the diocese of London, there particularized, the amount of whose subscription collectively amounted to £.236. 19 *s.* 1 *d.* The aggregate receipts are cast up as follows:—"Received from parishioners the some of £.1,065. 9 *s.*; received of strangers £.455. 10 *s.* 2 *d.*; received collections from parishes, £.236. 19 *s.* 1 *d.*; borrowed uppon interest, £.200; received by collections at the church, £.44. 10 *s.* 9 *d.*; received oute of the box there £.4. 11 *s.* 9 *d.*; received for *ould materials*, £.9. 11 *s.* 9 *d.* Sum total is £.2,016. 12 *s.* 6 *d.*;" and the whole of the above sum was, at a vestry held November 12, 1633 (*nono Caroli*,) acknowledged to have been expended by the treasurer "for and towards the building of the parish church of St. Giles-in-the-fields," exclusively of "an additional advance made by them of £.51. 14 *s.* 8 *d.* towards the finishing of the said church;" so that the whole expence of building the SECOND CHURCH appcars to have amounted to £.2,068. 7 *s.* 2 *d.* The most singular item in this account is the produce from the sale of the old church materials; the small amount of which must, at the present day especially, excite surprize, considering the great quantity of articles, wood, stone, iron, &c. that there must have been in such a fabric. It is not improbable, however, and the conjecture receives some support from particulars which will be hereafter stated, that only the most useless part of the materials of the old church were disposed of for the trifling sum stated, and that the most valuable part of them was retained towards building the second church.

The

The new church being finished, and a day appointed for its consecration, it was agreed that the bishop of London (W. Laud,) who was to perform that ceremony, should be entertained at the parish charge, at Mr. Speckart's house, which nearly adjoined the church. To make the festival the more imposing, a committee was selected from the principal inhabitants, including the following eminent persons, whose subscriptions are annexed to their names, viz. "The duchess of Lenox, her grace, 3*li.*; the hon. countesse of Shrewsbury, 2*li.*; the hon. lord Morley, 1*li.*; the lady Alicia Dudley, 2*li.*; the lady Coxe, 1*li.*; sir William Segar, knight, 1*li.*; and sir John Cotton, knight, 1*li.*" The bishop's mandate for the consecration is dated January 26, 1630 (¹⁰), on which day this ceremony took place, (and judging from the preparations as particularized in the vestry orders,) with a considerable degree of splendor. They direct, among other things: 1. "Two tables to be provided, sufficient to receive at each table 16 persons, and four leading gentlemen of the parish to provide a book, and make a bill of fare, to be presented, with an estimate, to vestry. 2. A fence of deal boards to be hired for making up the breach in the church wall; and the three constables, with their headboroughs, to be appointed to bring with them every one eight substantial wardens, with *bills* or *halberds*, to keep the church gates, walls and fences. 3. A raile to be made at the greate west door, to keep off the press of people. 4. The church to be made very cleane. 5. The communion table to be very handsomely adorned with the best damask table cloth, the greene velvet cushion, and all the plate (¹¹); and, 6. three Turkey carpets with

Old church
finished and
consecrated.

Gifts of emi-
nent persons
towards con-
secration of
old church.

Ceremony of
its consecra-
tion, &c.

(¹⁰) It states the same historical particulars as the bishop's letter to his clergy, given, in part, in a former page, viz. the foundation of the old church by Matilda, its ruinous state, demolition, and the building of a new church on its site; announces the approaching consecration, &c.

(¹¹) "The communion plate of all sorts, in silver, and gilt, for that sacred use; and which is as large and rich as any in the city or suburbs, was also her (lady Dudley's) gift."—Funeral sermon, *Duchess Dudley. Her funeral sermon.* p. 23. "And she also gave, among others, the following church ornaments, viz. for the back of the

altar, a rich greene velvet cloth, with three letters in gold, I. H. S. embroidered on it. Item, two service books in folio, embossed with gold, a greene velvet cloth, with a riche deep gold fringe, to cover the altar over with on Sundays. Item, a cambrick altar cloth, with a deep bone lace round about. Another fine damask altar cloth, two cushionings (cushions) for the altar, richly embroidered with gold; a large Turkey carpet, to be spread on the week days over it;" and likewise, "very costly handsome rails to guard the altar or Lord's table from profane uses." Ibid.

with cushions, to be provided for the body of the church, with desks upon stools, or little tables under them ; and three mats with Turkey-work cushions on them to kneel upon. And the churchwardens and sidesmen to take care, when the church doors are opened, they be carried into the vestry. Mr. Bethel and Mr. Whitaker to assist the churchwardens in the invitation of the lord bishop."

Vestry Minutes.—Transactions relative to the Second Church.

Extracts
from vestry
minutes as to
old church.

1627. (May 22.) "Agreed at a vestry, That Robert Johnson should go on with the pews in the chauncell, as he had before done in the body of the church ; and that Mr. Tennant, who made the clock, have the keeping of it.

1629. "Ordered, That the one hundred pounds, borrowed of Mr. Matthew Bateman, of Tottenhall-court, towards finishing the church, be repaid him.

1637. "Repairing *some decays* in the church," are mentioned as necessary thus early after its building.

(Same day.) "Ordered, That the organist's salary, of £.20 a year, be paid to him quarterly."

Defaced by
the puritans

The ascendancy of puritanical principles, which, about the time of the last order, began to manifest itself in various parts of the kingdom, was soon displayed in St. Giles's parish ; and the first consequences were, as usual, an attempt to despoil the church of every decent ornament, under the idea of their being superstitious. "A petition and articles," purporting to be the act of the parish-ioners, but in fact the representations of a party, in pursuance of this object, were, in 1640, accordingly exhibited to parliament, against the then rector, Dr. Heywood, "In whose parish church," it stated, "were set up crucifixes, and divers images of saints ; and likewise organs, with other confused musicke, hindering devotion, which were maintained to the great and needlesse charge of the parish." In one of these articles, intituled, "Dr. Heywood's superstitious and idolatrous manner of administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in the parish church of St. Gyles aforesaid ;" these "Popish reliques," as they are termed, are enumerated, and appear to have consisted principally of the gifts of lady Dudley, just mentioned. The beautiful screen, given by her, seems to have become, at this time, particularly

particularly obnoxious. The whole article affords a good idea of the then state and appearance of the church (which it thus describes,) with its ornaments :—

“ 1. The said church is divided into three parts: the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, being one of them, is separated from the chancell by a large skreene, in the figure of a beautifull gate, in which is carved two large pillars, and three large statues: on the one side is *Paul*, with his sword; on the other, *Barnabas*, with his book; and over them, *Peter*, with his keyes. They are all set above with winged cherubims, and beneath supported by lions.”—“Seven or eight foot within this holy place is a raising by three steps; and from thence a long raile from one wall to the other, into which place none must enter but the priests and subdeacons. This place is covered before the altar with a faire wrought carpet; the altar doth stand close up to the wall on the east side, and a deske raised upon that with degrees of advancement. This deske is overlaid with a covering of purple velvet, which hath a great gold and silke fringe round about; and on this deske is placed two great bookes, wrought with needle-worke, in which are made the pictures of Christ, and the Virgin *Mary* with Christ in her armes; and these are placed on each side the deske: and on this altar is a double covering, one of tapestry, and upon that a fine long lawn cloth, with a very rich bone lace. The walls are hanged round within the rayle, with blue silke taffita curtaines.” (12.)

Second church. Its interior in 1640 described.

Communion table, or altar.

The effects which followed this petition, appear from the churchwardens accounts afterwards, which contain the prices at which most of the above ornaments were sold, and the expences of alterations consequent thereon. An inventory of the church goods being taken, at the foot of which it is stated, “That the *surplesses* had been given away by ordinance of parliament, before such inventorie was made,” the greater part of them were disposed of (13), and other acts of pretended reformation took place, which sufficiently mark

Church ornaments sold.

(12) “The church being finished (which is a goodly fabricke) that the inside of it might correspond with that which is without, she (lady *Duchess Dudley's gifts to old church.*)

Dudley) gave hangings of watched taffity to cover the upper end of the chancel, and those bordered with a silke and silver fringe.”—“Also she gave a *beautiful skreene* of carved wood, which was placed where the former one in the old church stood.”—Funeral sermon, p. 23.

(13) “All the forenamed ornaments (only the *plate* and great *bell* excepted) being counted superstitious and popish, were demolished and sold (out of a pretense of relieving the poor out of the money received for them) by the deforming reformers, as they were called, in the late bloody rebellious times. But the church since, by our care, is beautified, though not in the same high degree and manner as before specified.”—*Ibid.*

mark the temper of the times. The first items of charge that occur, are for defacing the organ-loft, and removing the fine painted glass windows ; viz.

Old church
further de-
faced.

1643. To the painter, for washing the twelve apostles off	}	£.— 4 6
the organ-loft - - - - -		
(Same). To the glazier, for taking down the painted glasse in	}	1 9 6
the chancell and church, and fitting up new glasse		

Lady Dudley's screen follows, respecting which is the following memorandum :—

“ Also wee the auditors of this account, doe find that the accomptant, Edward Gerrard was commanded, by ordinance of parliament, to take downe the *screeene* in the chancell, it being found superstitious ; which was accordingly done, and it sold for fortye shillings ; and that fortie shillings, with xx^s that Mr. Cornish gave, and three pounds tenn shillings given by the accomptant, of their own proper moines, was given to the poore on Christmas eve following, 1644.—Allowed by the auditors. Signed, Hen^r Cornish, minist^r. ”

Money re-
ceived by sale
of church
goods—its
application.

Out of the receipts from the church goods (which sold for £. 17. 7s. 1d.) were paid, “ The bricklayer for mending the walls on both sides the chancell, where the screen stood ; ” and, “ For the *covenant*, and a frame to putt it in to hang upp in y^e church ; ” also five shillings “ To Thomas Howard, pewterer, for a new bason, cut square on one side, to baptize in, more than the old bason came to.”

And, April 8, 1645, “ It being agreed upon by the inhabitants (not the vestry) on the choice of officers, that the blew velvet carpet, and taffitie blew curtaines that did formerly hang in the chancell, with the embroidered cushions, and two embroidered books, should be sold to the best advantage, and the money employed for the use and benefit of the church and parish,” they were sold accordingly ; and the following year an order was made, that “ The railes that stood about the communion table be sold to major Walter Bigg.”

Possibly, to atone to lady Dudley in some degree for the barefaced injustice of selling her gifts to the church in her very presence (for her house adjoined the church,) we find an entry of new fitting up her pew at the parish charge, viz.—

“ 1647. P^d. for lyning the honble lady Dudlye's pew wth. greene base & o^r. materials, 2 straw matts & workmanship, £. 3. 2s.”

The downfall of royalty having succeeded that of the church :—order was
given

given (anno 1650), “ For putting out the king’s arms,” probably those painted in the body of the church ; and a payment is entered to the glazier, “ For taking down the kinge’s arms (¹⁴) and new glazing the window ;” which it appears by a subsequent entry was replaced by a sun-dial ; viz. “ 1651, Paid Mr. Sutton for a sunne dial in the south window over y^e. south church door ;” And the organ, “ Whose confused musicke hindering devotion, had given the reformers so much offence, having been previously disposed of, it was ordered (an. 1654) “ That the organ loft be let as a seat.”

King’s arms
taken down
in church.

The restoration of Charles II was welcomed by three days ringing ; namely, “ on the voting the king in,”—“ proclaiming him,” and “ coming to London ;” for which the ringers were paid ten shillings. Soon after an entry of eight shillings occurs, “ for varnishing the king’s arms in the vestry.” And the next year (1661) sixteen shillings is paid “ to Mr. Sutton, the glasse painter, for new painting the window wherein is the king’s arms, over the great arch in the quire, which was formerly the gift of s^r. William Segar” (¹⁵).

Put up again
and church
new beauti-
fied at Resto-
ration.

The following are entries chiefly concerning repairs and additions to the church, from near the above period downwards. A few of them relate to the providing of church goods :—

1657. Collected the sum of £. 70 towards repairing the church.

Repairs and
improve-
ments in old
church, reign
Charles II.

1664. Ordered, that a petition be prepared to the bishop of London, for the erecting of galleries for the better accommodation of the nobility and gentry coming to church.

1670. The bishop of London’s seal to be obtained for erecting galleries in the church ; and care to be taken for mending of the paving of the great church gate and steps, and the water tables about the church, now defective.

A brasse branch to be provided for the church, containing sixteen candlesticks.

An *houre glasse* to be bought for the pulpitt, and an iron frame to be made for the same to stand in.”

Orders of vestry—“ That the care of strengthening the steeple for erecting the turret, be left to the churchwardens ; and that the clock be made to strike on a bell therein to be hanged, and the dyalls painted ; also two deske cloths

Steeple and
turret.

(¹⁴) Beautifully executed in stained glass in the south window, and given by sir William Segar ; as see below.

(¹⁵) This *new painting* simply means a

repair. The window evidently was taken down and preserved only, which was the case with the other stained windows in the church, as will be seen hereafter.

cloths to be bought, suitable to the pulpitt cloth, and cushion of purple velvet."

Bells.

"1672. The frames of the bells being found very defective—ordered, that contracts be made with workmen for the repairing or new making thereof; care also to be taken that the terret of the steeple be fastened, if the same should be found to require it; also contracts to be made with workmen for the fixing of such *monuments* as are taken down, and putting up such *stones* for demonstration of gifts given to the poore, as should be thought fitt, and whatever else might be found necessary to be done.

Galleries.

Gift by William Bainbridge, esq. of £.300, towards building galleries in the church.

New door to accommodate the gentry.

1673. The old rayle at the lower end of the church, near the gallery stairs, to be removed, and the place to be paved with free-stone; also a door-way to be made out of the church porch, for the more convenient passage of the gentry goeing to and from the galleries; and also the passage to be paved.

Other repairs, &c.

1677. Various repairs, &c. to the church ordered to be done; viz. the south gallery to be taken down, and made uniform with the north; portals to be made at the three doors to keep out the wind; the pews to be made uniform (¹⁶); the windows to be new glazed where needful, and cleaned; the frames of the oval windows in the north gallery to be made of stone; and the whole inside of the church to be white-washed.

Rails and ballisters.

1685. Convenient rails and ballisters to be made to the stairs up to the pulpit; and a good clock to be provided, in case it shall not be thought fit

Tenor bell.

to amend the old one; care to be taken to get the tenor bell to be new cast;

New branch.

and a new branch for the church instead of the old one, now decayed, to be

Sacrament plate, &c.

made; and ordered at same vestry, "That the churchwardens do provide a silver flaggon and cup, both for the service of the holy sacrament, both to be guilt; and the little cup and silver patin to be also guilt; also sarcenet for the two palls; and two surplices for the use of the parish." (¹⁷)

A committee

(¹⁶) In the regulations for the disposal of the pews, about this time, a number of entries occur, in which the names of distinguished persons are mentioned; an evidence of the increase of parishioners of rank and consequence; as see under the head.

(¹⁷) The following entries of charge for some of the above, occur among the dis-

bursements in the churchwardens accounts:

—"Paid Mr. Fells for a new silver gilt flaggon, a cup and cover, and for gilding several other pieces of plate, £.60. 15s. 5d."

—"1686. Paid for a silver gilt flaggon weighing 99 ounces, at 7s. 6d. £.37. 9s. 6d."

—"1687. Paid for two small chalices of silver gilt, £. 7. 15s. 6d."

A committee desired to take the opinions of Mr. attorney general, sir John Holt, sir Francis Pemberton, and Mr. Pollexfen, Whether (the steeple being already in good repair) it be in the power of the major part of the parish to lay and levy a rate, in order to the raising of the steeple higher, both for ornament and the convenience of the parishioners?

Inquiry as to raising steeple.

1691. The middle isle in the church to be raised and made level, it being very uneven; also ordered, that the churchwardens do pay the proportion of the parish towards a *lamp light*, set up in the street near the church.

Middle isle to be raised.

1697. Fifty shillings allowed for repairing the injury the engine hath sustained at the fire at Whitehall.

1699. Paid £.200 to Mr. Christain Smith (as ~~by~~ his receipt, appears,) for making and setting up the organ in the church (¹⁸).

Organ built by "old Smith."

1702. Paid Mr. Pollett, for painting and gilding the iron chest in y^e vestry, £.2.

1705. A new sun dial ordered to be set up on the south side of the church, and a good wire before the king's arms window.

New dial on church, &c.

1706. The cupulo upon the steeple to be put in good and sufficient repair, and also a good new *vane* set up; and the battlements to be repaired, and all other work belonging to the upper part of the steeple.

Repairs to steeple.

1714. Ordered, that an account be taken of the repairs wanting to the church.

1716. To the church goods before specified, the following valuable addition was made this year:—"A GOLD CUP, 45 oz. at £.4. 8s. per oz. £.198.—Engraving the glory, and writing, 5s.;—a case for ditto, 15s.—Total cost, £.199." This purchase was made pursuant to the will of Thomas Woodville, a parishioner, who dying the preceding year on shipboard, bequeathed £.500 to the parish he was born in (found on search to be St. Giles's,) two hundred pounds whereof was to be expended on "a COMMUNION CUP," and three hundred pounds on the poor. This beautiful utensil, unique as a piece of church plate for its workmanship and material, was, with the rest of the sacramental and other plate, stolen from the vestry room in the year 1804.

Gift of a gold communion cup to church

1701. A good large oval table ordered to be provided for the vestry room. (¹⁹).

The

(¹⁸) This is the same organ that is now in the church, and is not inferior to any, by this famous old maker.

(¹⁹) The same now in use there.

Description
of the old,
or second
church.

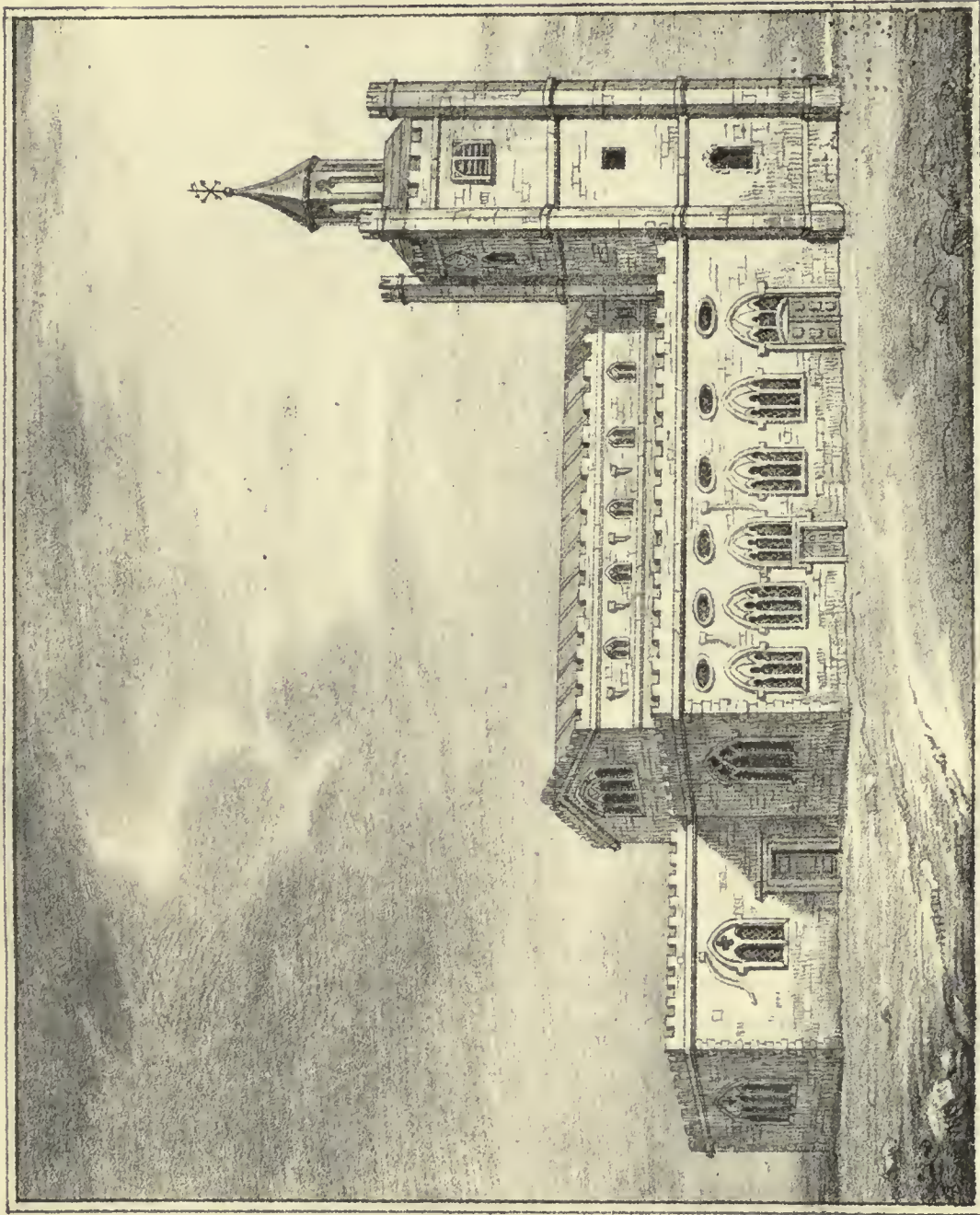
The accompanying plate (which is a correct view of the exterior of this church) supersedes the necessity of a description of its general appearance. The walls and tower were built of brick, surmounted by battlements coped with stone, - and stone dressings. The architecture was of the mixed kind; the pillars and arches of the interior composed of the modern Gothic and Tuscan orders, the large windows an imitation of the Tuscan only. The whole structure was roofed with timber, and had galleries on the north, west, and south sides, with neat fronts, which (as will be seen by the preceding extracts) were not a part of the original design, but erected long subsequent to the building of the church; viz. the south gallery, at the expence of William Bainbridge, esq. in 1672; and the north gallery in 1677. The whole church was well pewed with oak. In the chancel was a handsome door case, with pilasters and entablature of the Corinthian order; and a very ornamental pulpit, with enrichments of cherubims, festoons, &c. both of right Norway oak; the gift of the rector, Dr. Sharpe (afterwards archbishop of York.) "The wainscot," says the author of the New View of London, "I can say little of, nor is there any altar-piece, here being only these two things deficient, to render this one of the neatest churches."

Chancel,
pulpit, &c.

The great ornament, however, of the former church of St. Giles, was its fine *stained glass windows*, which would have been a real embellishment to, and it is to be lamented were not set up again, in the present church (²⁰). The principal of these was the great east window. This consisted of four great lights or compartments, filled with historical subjects and figures from Holy Writ, the size of life, with the tracery at top enriched with glories. Each light being contributed by a different donor, had his arms painted beneath. The first, given by Mr. *Abraham Speckart* (who has been before mentioned,) was Abraham offering up Isaac, probably an allusion to his own name of *Abraham*; the second, was Moses with the tables of the law, and was the gift of Hamo Claxton, esq.; the third, contributed by sir John Fenner, knight, was David playing on the harp; and the fourth and southmost division was Solomon

(²⁰) These windows, it has been noticed, were fortunately not destroyed during the reign of fanaticism, though some of them were removed. The whole of those described above, were remaining in 1708, and are mentioned in the New View of London, from which this account of them is copied.

Mr. Flitcroft, by his *contract* for building the present church (which follows) was to have *all the glass* of the old one, which probably included these fine windows. It would be desirable to know whether they are still in existence.



Del. John Hall. Med. Temple Lond. Marc. 17. 1718.

G. Schwartz. Lithog.

The Old Church of St. Giles in the Fields.
as it Appeared in the Year 1718.

State of
California

Solomon offering his prayer at the dedication of the Temple; and was given by Lord Mountnorris. This was illustrated by appropriate inscriptions, and was put up in the years 1627 and 1628. Besides the above, the north and south windows were also of painted glass, as well as those terminating the aisles, and at the entrance of the choir. The subjects of these were Faith, Hope, and Charity. The effigy of our Saviour, with the words, "Come unto me ye that labour," &c. The arms of London, with motto and supporters; and those of the Fishmongers company, who gave the north window. The choir window, called "The King's Arms Window," had, says a writer describing this church, "the royal arms exquisitely painted." Some of the stained glass, of which there was originally more, was destroyed by the fanatics during the interregnum.

The dimensions of the church are stated to be;—length, 123 feet; breadth, 57 feet; height of the chancel, 26 feet, and that of the nave or body, 42 feet. The altitude of the steeple or turret, was 75 feet; viz. the tower, 60 feet high; and the turret, 15 feet. It contained a good ring of six bells (²¹).

Dimensions
of old church.

PRESENT CHURCH.—In less than a century the *second* church, from what cause is doubtful, (²²) was found, notwithstanding the many repairs it had undergone, to be in a total state of decay; and so low, from the accumulation of earth around it, as to be completely damp and unwholesome. By a resolution, therefore, made in 1715, it was recommended to "take the opinions of the members of parliament *inhabiting the parish*, concerning the petitioning parliament to have the church entirely rebuilt at the public charge." And a paper was drawn up, intitled, "Reasons humbly offered, for a bill to rebuild the parish church of St. Giles's in the Fields, at the public charge, as one of the fifty new churches; in which it was stated, as to the then condition of the old church, "That it was built of bricks, and coin'd and cop'd only with stone, was very old and ruinous, and upon a moderate computation would cost £.3,000 to put it into good repair and order. That the ground about it being higher, the flore or body of the church lay lower than the street by eight feet, at least, and thereby (and by the great number of burials within it) is become very damp and unwholesome, as well as inconvenient

PRESENT
CHURCH:
Its decayed
state in 1715.

"Reasons"
for building a
new church.

(²¹) New View 1708.

(²²) Possibly from the materials of the old church being worked up in the new

one, as has been hinted at in accounting for the small sums they are stated to have sold for.

venient to the gentry and others, who were obliged to go down several steps into the church. That being built long since, it was ill contrived, and was inconvenient for hearing, and in divers other respects; and that these inconveniences could only be remedied by an entire new building, and would remain still the same though the church should be repaired by the inhabitants at the expence above mentioned; nor could it be thought proper (as was conceived) to lay out so great a sum in repairing a church under such circumstances."

Expences of
poor and pa-
rish in 1715.

General ina-
bility of pa-
rishioners on
this account
to rebuild
their church.

As inducements to rebuild it at the public expence, or as one of the 50 new churches, it was urged—"That the church stood at the farthest end of that part of the town, and fronted St. Giles's High-street, which was the great thoroughfare for all persons who travelled the Oxford or Hampstead roads; and a good church there, would be as great an ornament, and as much exposed to view, as any church which could be built in town. That St. Giles's being one of the out-parishes and very large, was so overburthened with poor, that the expence of maintaining and relieving them, amounted *communibus annis*, to £.3,300 at least, though their allowance was very small in proportion to other parishes, and the poor's rate was constantly fifteen pence in the pound, besides sixpence to the scavenger, and the rates to the highways, windows and lamps." It was allowed, "That there were several noblemen and gentlemen in the parish; but if the church was to be repaired or rebuilt at the parish charge, the rate for it must be laid on all, by a pound rate, according to the rents of the houses; which would also fall so heavy on the trading and meaner sort of people, that it must very much impoverish, if not ruin many of the most industrious part of the parish, the number of tradesmen and poor inhabitants, being above ten to one in proportion to the nobility and gentry, as was represented in 1711, by the then rector and vestry, upon an exact survey given to the commissioners for the new churches, in pursuance to an order from them given to that purpose; and when the parish should be divided into three or more, on building new churches (one of which was then building,) the inhabitants, who would in all probability be left to the old church, would be those that dwelt nearest to it; and they almost wholly tradesmen or others of less substance; and then the expence of keeping so old and crazy a church in repair and decent order, and in due time of new building it, (which it must want in some years,) being added to the other taxes of the parish, would be an unsupportable burthen to them, especially

especially when charged with the loss which would happen by the sinking of the rents of the pews in the galleries, now taken and used by the nobility and gentry, who would then belong to other parishes and churches."

It was further urged, "That by making this one of the 50 new churches, the charge of purchasing a site for the church and church-yard, and also the maintenance for the minister, would be saved to the public; and if three or more of these churches were designed for the parish (as was presumed,) it would be very difficult and even impossible, without giving extravagant prices, to find proper scites within this parish for more than two new churches; and if scites could be found, yet three churches in all were as many as were wanted, there being then but one church, and two little chapels, and those sufficient." (21). And finally, it was stated, "That this parish was already loaded with a heavy quota to the land taxes, which obliged them every second or third year at farthest to make a *re-assessment of sixpence in the pound, above the common pound rate intended by parliament*, although all the houses were taxed to the utmost of their rents and values, and no scite for a new church and church-yard had, or could be bought in this parish, where there was *no waste or void ground*, without pulling down £.200 a year in houses, which would still further sink the land-tax (as well as all other taxes,) and raise the deficiencies and re-assessments."

Proposal to make new church one of the fifty new churches.

By a vestry order, dated two years later (viz. 1717,) these "REASONS" were directed to be printed; and were distributed among the different members of parliament, and other persons who had interest with government. And in the December of the same year, it was agreed, "That Dr. Baker and Mr. Milner should be desired to prepare a petition to parliament, for appointing the church of this parish to be one of the fifty new churches." A petition being prepared accordingly, was presented to the house of commons, stating, "That the church was built of brick, and had become extremely ruinous, and that a

"REASONS" for building new church ordered to be printed.

sum

(22) It appears from the above, and other passages in this statement, that it was at first intended to *divide* St. Giles's parish into *three* parishes, and to erect besides Bloomsbury church (here said to be building,) one or more new churches at the public expence. The effect of this would have been, as truly observed, to have thrown the burthen of repairing or re-edifying the old

church, on the diminished population of the mother parish, consisting chiefly of the poorer sort, and to have brought on all the other inconveniences mentioned. But whether these objections or other causes operated, this design was abandoned, and Bloomsbury church only was built, leaving the parish *undivided* in effect, as it still remains.

E E

Petition to
Parliament
as to.

sum of £. 3,000 would be required to put it into repair; that the ground surrounding it was much higher than the pavement, which rendered it constantly damp and unwholesome; that the parish paid £. 3,300 per annum poors rates, and were therefore themselves unable to rebuild, &c.;" concluding with a prayer, that St. Giles's might be rebuilt as one of the fifty new churches. And a bill, founded upon it, was passed in the February of the following year, notwithstanding a considerable opposition in the house of lords⁽²⁴⁾, which, after reciting these various reasons, concluded with enacting, "That it should and might be lawful for the commissioners appointed in pursuance of two several recited acts of parliament (9th and 10th of Anne,) and they were thereby empowered to cause the said church of ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS to be rebuilt in such manner as they, or so many of them as were empowered by said acts, in their discretion should think fit; and to allot such sum and sums of money as should be necessary for that purpose, and the same to be deemed and taken to

(²⁴) It was strenuously supported by the duke of Newcastle, the lord chancellor, and *Proceedings in other then eminent parishion-*
parliament as to. ers, who had seats in parliament, to whom the thanks of the parish was voted, for "the extraordinary pains they had taken in getting the above favour." The archbishop of York, and five bishops, with eleven temporal peers, protested against the bill on the grounds following, viz.—
1. "Because it doth not appear to us from any declaration in his majesty's name, to either house of parliament, that his royal leave was given for bringing in said bill, as it ought."—2. "Because this bill, in our opinion, manifestly tends to defeat the ends and purposes of two acts of parliament for building fifty new churches; and yet at the same time asserts, that the intention of the said acts would be hereby answered."—
3. "Because this bill further asserts, that the parish of St. Giles is in no condition to raise or pay the sum of £. 3,000, and upwards, for the repairs of its parish church, which we apprehend to be evidently false, in fact; and, if true, to be no reason for rebuilding the said church out of the fund given for building fifty new churches."—

4. "Because this bill moreover asserts, that the said church, when rebuilt, and the church which is now building in the said parish, by virtue of the acts for building fifty new churches, will be sufficient for the inhabitants of the said parish; whereas, we are credibly informed, and upon the best calculation do believe, that there are about 40,000 souls in the said parish, and do think, that three new churches, together with the present church, will be barely sufficient for that number."—5. "Because, if this precedent of rebuilding *old* churches out of the fund appropriated for building *new* ones, should be followed, and the ends of the aforesaid acts should be thereby in any great measure defeated, we are apprehensive that many thousands of his majesty's good subjects, in and about these populous cities, will be left unprovided of churches, whereunto they may resort for the public worship of God; and will thereby remain destitute of the necessary means of being instructed in the true christian religion, as it is now professed in the church of England, and established by the laws of this realm."

to all intents and purposes as one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built in pursuance of the said acts of parliament; and generally to do all other necessary acts, &c.”—“ And whereas William Baynbrigg, esquire, at his own costs and charges, did erect the south gallery in the said parish church of St. Giles, and gave the profits that should arise thereby for the benefit of the poor of the said parish, in order that the charitable intention of the said William Baynbrigg might not be frustrated, it was further declared and enacted, that when the said parish church of St. Giles should be rebuilt, a SOUTH GALLERY should be built (out of the monies thereby directed to be applied for the rebuilding of said church) instead of the said south gallery then in said church; and that a certain sum of money, sufficient for building thereof, should be set aside for that purpose; and that the profits arising from the said gallery so to be built, should go and be applied to such and the same uses as the profits of the said south gallery were then applicable.”

Notwithstanding the passing of this act, no measures were immediately taken for rebuilding the church, and it remained for several years afterwards in a ruinous state. In the year 1729, however, the commissioners having caused Bloomsbury church to be erected, but without making any provision for the maintenance of a minister, and the church itself remaining unconsecrated, a proposal was made by the churchwardens and vestry of St. Giles, for settling a yearly income of £.350 on the rector of the new parish, provided such commissioners would then new build their church, as directed by the act, or allow them a sufficient sum for so doing.

Further proceedings as to building new church.

This proposal being accepted, measures were immediately adopted for expediting the work; and a second act being passed for providing the minister of the new built church of Bloomsbury with a maintenance, it was at the same time enacted, that the commissioners authorized to act by the said former and present acts, should appropriate out of the funds which had been raised for building the fifty new churches, the sum of £.8,000, which was to be paid into the hands of a treasurer, who was to pay or cause to be paid, after the 24th of June 1730, such sum of money (not exceeding £.8,000 in the whole) upon the order of the rector for the time being, unto certain trustees therein named (being members of the vestry,) who were to lay out and manage the same for the rebuilding or repairing of the said church.

Act for building of.

In consequence of this arrangement, articles of agreement (dated 9 June 1731) were entered into with Mr. Henry Flitcroft, architect; who contracted

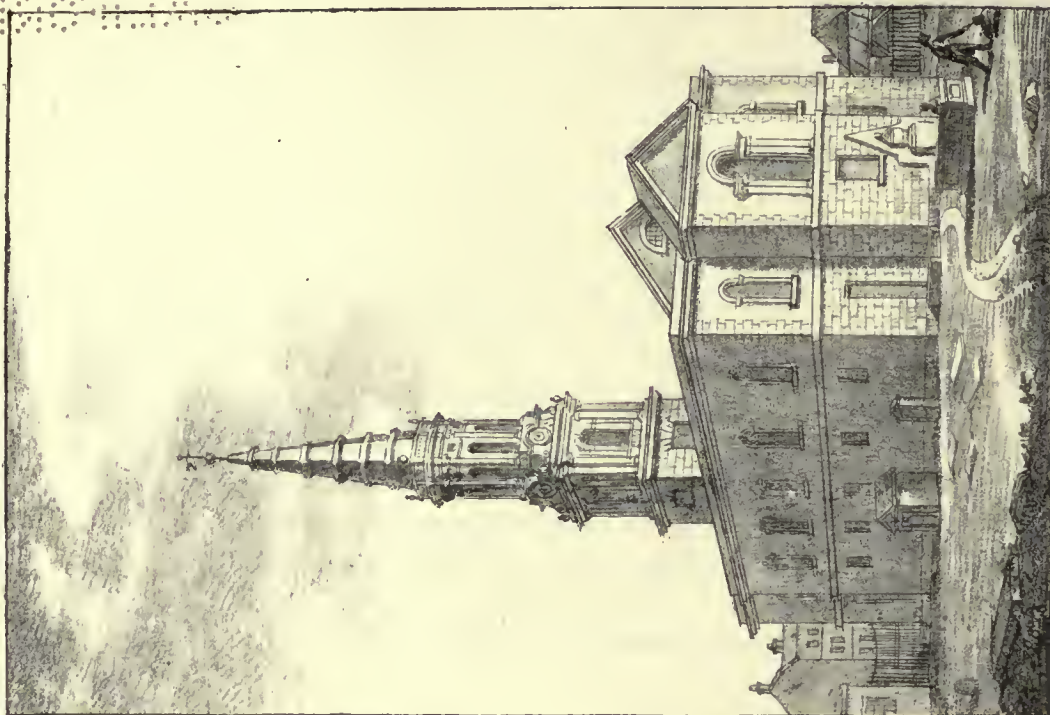
Agreement with Mr. Flitcroft, the architect.

with the trustees for the considerations therein mentioned, "at his own costs and charges, by or before the 31st of August then next ensuing, to pull and take down the east and west ends, and the steeple of the said church, to the bottom of the foundation thereof, and as low as a foot below the plinth or water table on the north and south sides thereof, or lower, as shall be directed; and also at his own like charges, in a substantiall and workmanlike manner, to erect and build on the ground where the said church then stood, one substantiall new church and steeple of brick and stone, in such manner and form, and of such height, width, length, thickness of walls, &c. as were expressed of and concerning same, in such draughts or plans thereof, and the proposals thereof respectively annexed, as also the model thereof made and delivered by the said Henry Flitcroft; and that the said church and steeple respectively should be erected and built of and with such stone, brick, timber and other materials, to be used and applied in such manner and with such workmanship, as was more particularly mentioned and expressed in and by such draughts, proposals and models as aforesaid⁽²⁵⁾. And that he would in like manner build contiguous to the church
a good

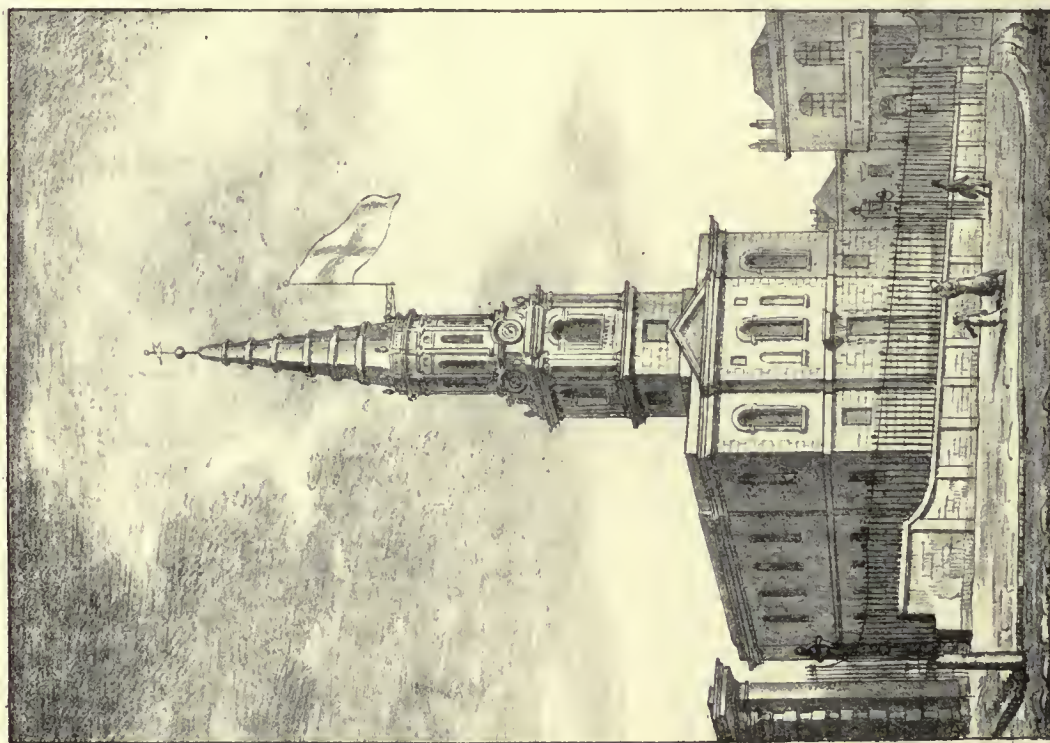
(²⁵) These "proposals," as well as the original agreement from which the above is *Mr. Flitcroft's* quoted, are still remaining *proposals.* among the parish records, (as is likewise the *model* of the church itself, in the vestry-room). The proposals contain a minute specification of all the various descriptions of work to be done in the church, under the several heads of *masonry*, both inside and without; *brickwork*; *carpenter's work*; *ceiling* of the church; *joyner's work*; *plasterer*, *plumber*, *painter*, *smith*, and *glazier's* works; and also the particulars relative to building the *vestry room*. It would be tedious in this place to give all the technical enumeration of materials, workmanship, &c. contracted to be used, but as matter of curiosity, a slight summary of the whole may amuse. In the plinth or base of the building, Portland stone only was to be used, and no stones were to be less than 8 inches in thickness; the steps were to be made of the best Purbeck stone; the rustic base-

ment, with the rustic doorways and quoins above them, the large rustic windows, and the Venetian window, with their ornaments, &c. were to be of solid Portland stone, as were also the steeple and bell tower, except part of the inside of them which was to be of Bath or Oxfordshire stone; and were all to be answerable in form to a *card model* of 4 feet to the inch. The *inside* of the church was generally to be paved with Purbeck stone; the 8 columns and 14 pilasters, were to be of solid Bath or Oxfordshire stone; the masonry of the other parts of the inside was to be suitable, and no *old* stones were to be used. The *brickwork* was all to be done with good hard burnt bricks, and good mortar, and was to answer in goodness with the masonry. In the *carpenter's work*, the best maiden English oak was only to be used, and yellow Christiana whole deals, where required, particularly in the roof and ceiling. Fifty pews in the gallery, and one hundred pews below in the church, were to
be

TO VIEW
 ABOVE



G. Scharf, Lithog.



Views of the present St. Giles' Church.

a good and substantial *vestry room*, with a waiting room and passage, agreeably to model. That he would, at his own charge, clear and remove from the church and churchyard all the old stuff and rubbish, carry away and drain off all superfluous water necessary to lay the foundations; and that the said new church and steeple, vestry-room, &c. should be in all respects completely built and finished, and the church-yard, streets and avenues leading to the same entirely cleared, on or before the 25th day of December 1733."

New vestry-room.

The sum to be paid the architect for this work was £.7,030, which he was to receive by six instalments of £.1,000 each, during the progress of the building, and the remaining £.1,030 on its completion (¹⁶). Exclusively of this sum, Mr. Flitcroft was by agreement "to have and take to his own proper use, all the stone, bricks, timber, lead, iron, pews, wainscot, galleries, doors, and other materials of the said old church, as also the *glass*, (including the fine stained windows,) *except monuments*." And was not to be at the expence "of taking down and replacing the bells and organ, or the removing of *coffins and corpse*." And all alterations or additions to the proposals and models delivered in, were to be paid such additional sums for as the trustees should fix.

Expence of building new church.

Old glass, monuments, &c.

As a piece of architecture, St. Giles's church has met with the general approbation of critics. The interior corresponds in elegant simplicity with the outside.

Architectural description of present church.

be made of the best *joyner's work*, and for the most part with right wainscot; as were the altar-piece and rails, with enrichments according to model; the *old pulpit* was to be used again, but new fitted up; and two Doric and two Ionic columns of right wainscot also, with other appendages, were to be made to support the organ loft; the door-cases, staircases, &c. were in material and workmanship to correspond. The *plasterer*, *plumber*, and *painter's work*, were each to be the best of their respective kinds, but contain in their descriptions no particulars of interest. In the *smith's work*, it was contracted that the iron window frames and casements of ten smaller and sixteen large windows in the body of the church, should at least weigh 500½ lbs. weight; and that the iron work of the east window

should weigh 600 lbs.; 3,500 lbs. weight of iron, at least, was to be used for chain bars and cramps for the stone work, and 2,000 lbs. in other parts of the church, exclusively of 150 lbs. to the pews. A copper *ball and vane gilt*, with an iron spindle, were to be made, of £.35 value. The *glazier* was to glaze the windows with the best crown glass. The *vestry room* was to be made 20 by 25 feet, with a waiting room 15 by 18 feet, and a passage 6 feet wide, and all to be 12 foot high in the clear. Its materials and workmanship were to correspond in goodness, in all respects, with those of the church.

(¹⁶) This estimate, however, was exceeded by upwards of £.1,000, Mr. Flitcroft's receipt being for £.8,436. 19 s. 6 d.

outside. A modern writer (1803) says, "The inside of St. Giles's is very chaste, and the contour is grand and finely proportioned. Six pedestals, on each side of the church, support four pilasters and two pillars of the Ionic order, with gilt capitals ; the arches from which (ornamented by bands) intersect those of the nave and side aisles, forming one of the best ceilings in London ; enriched with elegant square pannels, enclosing circles, and centre flowers, &c." And the same writer, speaking of the steeple, says, " The steeple is one of the handsomest in London (²⁷). " It should be observed, that since this was written the whole interior has been re-decorated, in a style highly tasteful and elegant.

Old church-
yard (1628.)

CHURCH YARD.—The church-yard, there is little doubt, was in ancient times the place of interment of the hospital, as well as the parish, and occupied, in part, its present site ; but what was its precise extent then does not appear (²⁸). The first mention of it in the parish books occurs in 1628, when it was agreed in vestry, " That whereas for many years, till of late time, there were standing upon the church-yard glebe certain cottages, to the number of three tenements, out of which there did issue a yearly rent due unto the parson, in the right of his rectory, to the value of six pounds ten shillings yearly : And the said parson having agreed, upon entreaty made to him, that the said three cottages should be demolished, as well because they were an annoyance to the church-yard, as an hindrance to the *burial ground*, of which latter the parish stood in great need ; said vestry should consider of a recompence answerable to such annual rent, as the said parson should lose by the said tenements being removed." A second vestry, called soon afterwards, agreed therefore, " That Dr. Manwayring, the rector, in consideration as abovesaid (and also of a constant supply of preaching in the forenoons and catechizing in the afternoons on Sundays,) should be allowed £.84 per annum, to be collected proportionably by a tythe book."

Old church-
yard, or hos-
pital wall.

The old hospital wall, much of which remained till the above period, and inclosed the north side of the church-yard, having from age in part fallen, and otherwise become dangerous, order was made in 1630, " That the workmen should view the ruins of the church-yard wall, *lately fallen down*, and consider whether the rest of the wall was not likely to fall ;" and they were to make

(²⁷) Malc. Lond. Rev. Vol. III. p. 491.

(²⁸) It will be seen among the interments, that parishioners were buried in the present church-yard, as early as the hospital times.

make an estimate of the expence of taking it down, “ and new building a *brick wall* round about the church-yard, with the building in and inclosure of the piece of ground intended to be given by Mr. Speckart.” Some years, however, appear to have elapsed before the new wall alluded to was finished, if we may judge from an entry in 1639, which directs “the paving against the church wall on the south side to be new paved,” and which probably took place in consequence of this improvement being then completed.

Enlarging of
old church-
yard, gift of
ground to-
wards, &c.

Mr. Speckart's ground had been previously taken into the church-yard, and walled; and himself was allowed the privilege, in return for his gift, of a private entrance from his back premises that way to church, which accommodation had also been granted to lady Dudley and two other particular benefactors before. That these entrances might not thereafter be claimed as matter of right, an order was made in vestry, in 1637, “ That the four private doors opening into the church-yard; one of which was that wherein lady Alice Dudley cometh into church, and another belonged to Mr. Speckart, should on the death or removal of either of the parties, be immediately stopped up.” A payment is afterwards entered in the churchwardens accounts, “ for amending the lady Dudlie's gate,” which seems to have been kept in repair at the parish expence.

The great and rapid increase of the parish soon after the Restoration, rendering the still further enlargement of the church-yard a matter of positive necessity, a petition was in 1664 ordered to be prepared and presented to the bishop of London, praying for a commission to make an assessment for taking from the then tenant “ a parcel of ground bounding upon the church, upon the south, for a burial ground.” And (1666) it was ordered, “ that the land lately inlosed as a church-yard, be purchased of Sir Richard Stiddolph, if he please; and that £.60 be proffered him for the inheritance.” But this sum being refused, Dudley Short, esq. and other members of the vestry, were appointed to treat for the same; and the sum of £.70 being finally offered and accepted, the said Sir Richard Stiddolph, by deed dated January 24 and 25, 1667, conveyed the same to the said Dudley Short, &c. by the description of, “ all that peece of ground, parcell of a certain garden plott, as the same was then fenced off from the rest of the same garden plott, and lying next adjoining the church-yard of the said parish” (*i. e.* of St. Giles,) “ containing by estimation a quarter of an acre or thereabouts, in trust to permitt the churchwardens to use and employ the said premises as they should think fitt, for

Further
enlarged.

Ground
bought of
Sir Richard
Stiddolph.

for the *sole benefit of the poor*, and not anyways for the benefit or advantage of the parson or his successors."

Part of
church-yard
enlarged
by it.

The ground here conveyed forms that part of the church-yard which is bounded by Compton-street in part, and Phoenix-street; and which had originally been part of the precinct or inclosure for St. Giles's hospital. The garden plot from which it is mentioned to be separated, was afterwards let to a gardiner of the name of *Brown*, and was from him called "*Brown's Gardens*." Some question respecting the right of disposal of this, and the rest of the church-yard, seems to have existed previously to the execution of the above deed, which might have occasioned the particular specification in the trust, of its being to be employed for the *sole benefit of the poor*. This appears by a resolution of vestry (March 24, 1666,) "That the ground of the church and church-yard (except the chancell,) was to be at the disposal of the churchwardens, for the opening of graves; and they were ordered to defend their right in behalf of the parish." And by a subsequent resolution (May 30, 1668,) it was ordered, "That the appointment of grave-making (except in the chancell,) should be at the sole direction of the churchwardens." (19.)

Church-yard
Gates.

CHURCH-YARD GATES.—Anno 1686, it was directed, "That a view be taken of the way by the church, in order for the more convenient standing of the coaches of gentlemen coming to church." To effect which, the next vestry made an order, "That a substantial gate, out of the wall of the church-yard near the round-house, should be made, and also a door answerable to it out of the church, at the foot of the stairs leading up to the north gallery."

The

(19) The following are miscellaneous entries as to the church-yard, of a subsequent date:

"1669. Paid Mr. Bayley, the bricklayer, for building the church-yard wall, &c. £. 54. 6 s."

"1670. The sexton having petitioned that the lights by him made into the church-yard (from his additional building to his dwelling-house) be allowed to remain, during pleasure only, it was agreed to, on condition that he do give as an acknowledgment to the rector and churchwardens yearly, on the Tuesday seven'night after Easter, *two good fat capons, ready dressed*."

"Ordered, that the doorway or passage, late Mr. Speckart's, be stopped up."

"1681. Agreed, at the request of the inhabitants of Cock and Pye Fields, that they, at their own charge, be allowed to make a door in the wall out of Cock and Pye Fields, to come that way to church, by or through an entry or passage there left. And that they, at their own cost, either gravel a causeway for people to pass that way across the church-yard, or pay the churchwardens two guineas towards doing the same."

The gate, built in pursuance of the above resolution, was completed the following year (1687,) and adorned with the curious and well known piece of sculpture of the Resurrection, still existing, and which ornaments the principal entrance to the church and church-yard, and has hence received the denomination of—

“ *The Resurrection Gate.*”

The erection of this gate, (³⁰) and the *et cæteras* connected with it, cost the parish £.185, and upwards; out of which, £.27 was paid for the carving work. The several other items of charge, which are rendered interesting by the celebrity this ornament has acquired, are as follows; viz.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
“ The new gate—				Mr. Sands (plumber)	16	—	—	Expence of Resurrection gate and tablet.
Mr. Hopgood’s bill - - -	11	10	—	Gravel for walk - - - -	2	5	—	
--- Wheatley’s bill - - -	67	—	—	Spreading ditto, and rubbish	19	6	—	
--- Woodman, the mason -	23	—	—	Love, the carver’s bill - -	27	—	—	
— Bailey, bricklayer - -	31	—	—					
— Townsend, painter - -	7	—	—					
				TOTAL - - -	£.185	14	6”	

The “New View of London” (1708,) speaking of this gate and wall, says, “The church-yard is fenced with a good brick wall; and under a large compass pediment over the gate near the west end is a prodigious number of carved figures, being an emblem of the Resurrection, done in *relievo*, very curiously, and erected in the year 1687.” This specimen of carving, has been recently cleaned and refixed, and is now in good preservation. The composition, which has been generally noticed and admired, is partly borrowed, but with various alterations and additions, from Michael Angelo’s Last Judgement (³¹). Description
of.

The gate being finished, it was ordered the following year, “To pave with flat stones the passage between the church gates, and to put up new posts; and also, that the pavement at the great west door of entrance, and the church wall, should be speedily raised.” And 1689, it was further ordered, “for care to be taken to have the *little west door* into the church-yard repaired Alterations
in church-
yard, gates,
&c.

(³⁰) *N. B.*—The original gate stood *eastward* of its present site.

(³¹) A grand piece of sculpture of a similar nature is said to exist over the gate of the church of St. Sepulchre in Paris.

Another piece like the present, is also placed over the church-yard gate of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, but very inferior in all respects.

ST. GILES'S PARISH ;

repaired and raised."—Anno 1693. A penthouse was ordered to be made over the gate leading out of the church-yard into "Brown's Gardens" (³²).

Anno 1765. The north wall of the church-yard was taken down from gate to gate, and in lieu thereof the present dwarf wall and iron pallsadoes were erected.

INTERMENTS. (³³)

Interments in
old church.

In the SECOND CHURCH, were monuments to the memory of the following persons:

John Byrch, Esquire, 1581.

Dame Catherine Cope - - - -	1646	Serj ^t (Tho ^s) Widdrington - - - -	1674
Francis Widdrington, esq. - - - -	1649	John Pearson, et Ux. - - - -	1682
Jane Whetstone - - - -	1653	Judith Bayley, &c. - - - -	1683
Elizabeth Conyers - - - -	1654	Pleydel Hale - - - -	1694
Phil. Lord Stanhope - - - -	1656	Margaret Beaw - - - -	—
Christ. Dudley, esq. - - - -	1660	Tho ^s Cornwallis - - - -	1703
Lady Frances Kniveton - - - -	1663	Sir Roger L'Estrange - - - -	1704
Susan Wynne - - - -	1664	William Thorold - - - -	—
Dame Frances Cotton - - - -	1667	Francis Bacon - - - -	—
John Lord Bellasyse - - - -	1670	William Styddulfe, esq. - - - -	—

These monuments were mostly of marble; and several of them of considerable magnitude

(³²) This was the gate now leading to Compton-street, on the south side of the church-yard. The gate on the opposite side, N. E. was beautified 1704.—New View of London.

(³³) In a MS. remaining in the hands of a gentleman of the parish, intituled, "Inscriptions taken from monumental stones in *Other interments in old church,* St. Giles's church; with the arms (*MS.*) belonging to each, as they stood in their respective places in and about the church in 1731; those of any value or note are preserved in a vault or repository under the church, since it was rebuilt." By Jos. Saunders,—are accounts of the following additional monuments, and which have not generally appeared in any printed authorities; viz.

1. Benjamin Bradburn, gent. 1676. ∇ small black marble monument in a corner at the east end of the south aisle. English inscription. Arms.

2. Arthur Newman, gent. and wife, &c. 1659. A monument next the above. Arms.

3. The hon. Mrs. Catherine Clifford, 1708. A marble tablet upon one of the pillars at the west end of the south aisle. English inscription. Arms.

4. Nathaniel Brakenbury, architect, and wife,

1665. A small black marble monument at the east end of the north aisle. Latin inscription. Arms.

5. Lady Anne Bellasyse, wife of John lord Bellasyse, 1662. A black marble slab under the communion table. English inscription. Arms, coronet, &c.

6. Dorothy Wankford, 1690. A white marble slab near the last. Inscription. Arms.

7. Ralph Bucknall, esq. and wife, 1710. A black marble slab in the middle aisle, a little west from the pulpit. Latin inscription. Arms.

8. Mr. John Herbert, aged 13 months; died 1718. A black slab near the last.

9. Mrs. Elizabeth Downing, 1713. A marble tablet on a pillar on the north side of the middle aisle. Inscription. Arms.

10. Judith Heneage, widow; died 1709, aged 80. A tablet opposite the last.

11. Dame Frances Anderton, 1709-10. A black marble slab in the middle aisle.

12. Alicia, wife of Alex. Sheppard, LL.D. 1631. A small black marble monument at the east end of the north isle. Latin inscription. Arms.

13. Thomas Lewis, 1652. A black marble near the last. English inscription.

14. James

tude and elegance. The following description will afford a general idea of their nature and situation:—

BODY OF THE CHURCH.

Interments in
body of old
church.

Johannes Byrch.	{ A grey marble flat grave-stone near the pulpit, plated with brass, with arms on a brass plate; viz. a chevron wavy between three eagles displayed: the inscription much obliterated.— N. B. This stone, from the date on it, must have been removed from the first church, where it probably, as here, formed part of the pavement. English inscription, verses.	Middle aisle.
Judith Bayley.	{ A pretty small white marble monument, on a south pillar, almost fronting the pulpit, adorned with urns, leaves, fruit, &c. English inscription, verses.	Ditto.
Jane Wheatley.	{ A small monument fixed on one of the south pillars of the church, with the face of the monument fronting the north aisle. No arms. English inscription, verses.	Ditto.
Elizabeth Conyers.	{ A handsome black and white marble monument, fixed in the south wall of the church Arms; azure a maunch, or, ornaments, &c. Latin inscription.	South aisle.
Susan Wynne.	{ A small monument fixed in the south wall towards the west. Arms; a chevron between three flower de lis, impaled with — a lion rampant. English inscription.	Ditto.

An

14. James Morgan. A stone near the last. Inscription imperfect.

15. Mrs. Anne Mannyngham, 1675. A slab at the west end of the north aisle.

16. Richard Scarth, 1709. A stone at the west end of the middle aisle. Inscription.

17. John Hawford, of Clements-inn, gent. &c. 1712. A neat polished white marble monument upon a pillar in the north aisle. Inscription. Arms.

18. Elizabeth Bacon, wife of Francis Bacon, of Gray's-inn, and several of their children, 1663. Small white marble tablet on one of the south pillars. Arms.

19. Peter Reggio, musician, 1685. A monument on the left-hand pillar of the porch of the south entrance. Long encomiastic Latin inscription.

20. George Dormer, esq. 1717. A monument under the north wall.

21. Lady Wortley and her 2 daughters, 1683-4. A small black marble monument on the north side of the altar. English inscription.

22. John Harley, 1721. A stone in the south aisle. English inscription. Verses.

23. Thomas Hercules, gent. 1697. A small white marble tablet in the south aisle-wall.

24. Edward lord Herbert of Chirbury, 1648. A plain stone before the altar rails on the south side of the choir. Latin inscription. Arms.

25. John Herbert, esq. 1707. A flat stone in the middle of the choir.

26. Maria, countess of Coventry, 1702. A flat stone on the south side of the altar rails. Arms, &c.

27. Anne, only daughter of dean Hayley, rector, 1721. A handsome white veined marble monument on the north side of the choir, above sir Tho. Widdrington's. Inscription. Arms.

28. Hester Barron, 1717. A white marble monument against a pillar of the middle aisle.

29. Rhoda Amcotts, 1659. A small black monument near the altar.

30. Ursula Hutton, 1649. A small white marble monument behind the choir door-case.

31. Dorothy Widdrington, 1649. A monument on the south side of the choir. Latin inscription.

ST. GILES'S PARISH;

Lady Frances Kniveton.	An extraordinary spacious monument, next to the last, mostly marble; adorned with cartouches, cornish, pediment mantling, festoons, &c. On the pediment is a death's head, having a laurel chaplet, and the word "Resurgamus," between two boys, supporting a large mantling, supposed to be let down and cover the whole monument. Arms; ruby a chevron verry, on a canton pearl, a sinister hand of the first, impaled with topas, a lion rampant diamond, three crescents topas in chief, two birds rising diam. Long English inscription, effigies, &c. (³⁴)	South aisle.
Jn ^o & Alice Pearson.	A small white marble monument, fixed on one of the south pillars fronting N. W. Arms; party per fess embattled, azure and gules, three suns proper. English inscription.	Ditto.
Francis Bacon, &c.	A very curious though small marble monument, fixed on the same pillar as above. Arms; gules on a chief argent, two mullets sable; quartered with sable on a bend cottized argent, three laurel leaves or, with a crescent for difference. English inscription.	Ditto.
Margaret Beaw.	A small neat marble monument in the south-east corner, adorned with cherub, urn, &c. and arms. Azure a lion rampant or impaled proper, impaled with ermine on a fess sable, three mullets or. The crest a dexter head holding a curtelax (or cutlass) proper. Long Latin inscription. Latin motto, &c.	
William Thorold.	A very neat marble monument by the north door-case. Arms; sable, three goats springant argent, impaled with gules on a chevron argent; three mullets, sable. English inscription.	North aisle.
William Styddulfe.	A spacious monument near the above, adorned with a half length upright effigy, holding in the right hand a book, and resting the left hand on a scull. Arms; four coats, quarterly. 1. Or, on a chief sable; two griffins heads erased argent. 2. Gules, two lions passant, or. 3. Argent, a chevron between three eagles displayed, sable. 4. Or, a brass argent, with a mullet for a difference; also these sable. A brass flory, or, between four escalop shells, argent. English inscription.	Ditto.
Pleydell Hale.	A very small polished white marble monument on one of the north pillars, towards the west end fronting S. E. Arms; three broad arrows pointing towards the base of the escutcheon. No colours. Latin inscription. Verses.	Ditto.

(³⁴) This monument is now fixed at the entrance of the north aisle of the present church, having been preserved after the demolition of the old church; but all the ornaments mentioned are gone, as well as the arms. The beautiful effigies of lady

Kniveton, in white marble, and the tablet and inscription above it, seem to be all that remains of the original monument. The other parts were probably supplied upon setting it up where it now stands.

Sir Roger L'Estrange.	{	A handsome white marble monument, adorned with car- touches, leaves, fruit, &c. on the next north pillar to the above. Arms; gules, two lions passant, argent. English inscription.	Ditto.
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WEST END OF THE CHURCH.

Interments
west end of
old church.

Dame Fr. Cotton.	{	A small stone monument. Arms; an eagle displayed with a crescent for a difference, impaled with three stirrups; and also higher four escutcheons crossways, each charged with as many annulets within a border bearing seven castles; on a cartons under a sinister hand, the word "largiter," and under a flaming heart, "sarsum."
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CHANCEL.

Interments
in chancel of
old church.

Francis Widdrington.	{	A spacious white marble monument on the south side of the altar rails. Arms; quarterly, a bend with a crescent for a difference, impaled with — three bars jettant; a lion ram- pant. Colours not painted. Long Latin inscription.	South Side.
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Thomas Widdrington.	{	A neat white marble monument on the north side of the altar, nearly opposite to the above. Arms; quarterly, sur- tout, a bend with a crescent for a difference. Long Latin inscription.	North Side.
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Phil. Lord Stanhope.	{	A large black and white marble monument on the south side, with pilasters and entablature of the composite order; enrichments of seraphims, coronets, cartouches, &c. Arms; 18 coats quarterly. The first, more particularly his lordship's. Quarterly, ermine and ruby. The rest various. English in- scription.	South Side.
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Dame Cath. Cope.	{	A plain black and white marble monument, near the last. Arms; her paternal coat. Argent a fess, three lozenges in chief, sable, impaled severally with those of her three husbands; viz. 1st. husband, gules, a bend between three martlets, or, for the name of Henry. 2d. D° gules, a chevron between three estoiles, or, by the name of Chetwin. 3d. D° argent, on a chevron between three roses slipt gules, as many flowers de lis, or, by the name of Cope. English inscription.	Ditto.
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Christopher Dudley.	{	A handsome white marble monument on the south side, adorned with cherubims, cornucopias, &c. and arms, or, a lion with a double rampant vest; impaled with argent, a fret gules. English inscription. Verses.	Ditto.
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A black

John Lord Bellasyse.	{ A black and white marble monument, with columns and entablature of the Ionic order, and arms. A chevron between three flowers de lis, with a crescent for a difference; impaled with three swords in pile; also there arms; a fess between three cross crosets. Very long English inscription (³⁵) }	North Side.
Thomas Cornwallis.	{ A neat blue veined marble monument on the south side; arms eight coats, quarterly; 1. sable gutte de l'eau, on a fess argent, three blackbirds; 2. sable, three bars gemells argent on a canton, or, a crescent gules; 3. a lion rampant gules; 4. gules to crescents 4, 3, 2, and 1; 5. sable, a cross flory, or; 6. argent, a chevron sable between three blackbirds, with a border engrailed gules, charged with entoir 11 besants, &c. Long English inscription (³⁶). }	South Side.

CHURCH-YARD.

Monuments
in old and
present
church-
yards.

Having stated various particulars as to the church-yard, and its enlargement at different periods, we shall close our account of it by noticing a few of the more remarkable funeral memorials, &c. which were there. The remainder will be found described in the various histories of London.

The oldest monument remaining in the church-yard in 1708, was dated anno 1611, and is thus described in the New View of London. "In the cemetary or church-yard, close to the wall on the south side, and near the west end, this inscription on a tombstone,

John Thorn-
ton, 1611.

"JOHANNES THORNTON, &c. In memory of his deare wife."

This lady is described in the English lines which follow as having died in childbirth. The husband was the builder of, and gave name to *Thornton's alley*, which was probably his estate. The family was originally from Yorkshire, and from the following lines "round the margent of the stone," had been parishioners as early as the hospital times :—

" Full south this stone four foot, doth lye
His father, *John*, and grandsire, *Henry*;
Thornton, of Thornton in Yorkshire bred,
Where lives the fame of Thornton's being dead."

GEORGE

(³⁵) This monument is still remaining, and is on the outside of the church, against the east wall of the chancel.

(³⁶) We forbear to insert the *inscriptions* on this and the other monuments described,

as they would take up much room, and are all printed, (exclusively of those from the MS. just mentioned) in the New View of London, 1708.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, poet, anno 16 . The inscription on this monument, in
antient roman characters, was as follows :—

George
Chapman,
poet, 16 .

“ Georgius Chapman, poeta, MDCXX. Ignatius Jones, architectas,
Regius, ob honorem bonarum literarum familiari
Sub. hoc mon. D. S. P. F. C.”

So given in the plate of this tomb in Smith's “ Antiquities of London,”
who has copied it from one of the Histories of London, but certainly erroneous,
if we may believe the MS. account of monuments, &c. in the old church, just
quoted, which contains a drawing of this tomb, and a fac-simile of the muti-
lated inscription as it then (1731) remained, with the following remarks ; “ It is
said this stone was taken out of a vault on the south of the church, where it
now stands above ground, against the wall ; but it seems impossible, the stone
being fixed in a manner to the wall of the church, and has stood so many
years. There has been a fair inscription on this stone, but it is so much
defaced, that the letters (most of them) are invisible. See the next page.”
—Here he, the writer, gives the following defaced inscription :—

“ D O
Georgivs Chapmannvs
Poeta ricvs Philosophvs
.
.
.
Ovin
.
.
.
Salv . .
OC MDCXXXIV
H S E
Ignatius Jones Architectvs
.
.
.
Bonarvm
.
.
.
P V C.”

From the above (the correctness of which there seems little reason to doubt)
it will be seen that Smith's print only gives a small part of the original
inscription ; and that the dates also differ. The monument (the writing on
which is now *totally* defaced) resembles a Roman altar ; and from its singular
shape, and being a work of Inigo Jones (rather than the celebrity of the poet
whom it commemorates,) has occasioned various drawings and engravings
to be made of it, and must excuse our saying so much about it. In the
accompanying plate we have copied it, inscription and all, from the MS.
alluded to (³⁷)

RICHARD

(³⁷) The great resemblance of this tomb mistaken for such ; but there seems no other
to a Roman altar, has occasioned it to be reason for this opinion than its form. It was
undoubtedly

ST. GILES'S PARISH;

Richard Pendrell, preserver of king Charles II, 1671.

RICHARD PENDRELL, died 1671. This monument stands a little south-east of the church, and has the following inscription on it:—

“ Here lies Richard Pendrell

Preserver and conductor to his sacred Majesty king Charles the second, of Great Britain, after his escape from Worcester fight, 1650, who died Feb. 8, 1671

Hold passenger, here's shrouded in this herse
Unparallel'd Pendrell thro' the universe !
Like when the eastern star from Heav'n gave light
To three lost kings,—so he in such dark night
To Britain's monarch lost by adverse war,
On earth appear'd a second eastern star ;
A pole, a stem, in her rebellion's main
A pilot to her royal sovereign came :
Now to triumph in Heaven's eternal sphere
He is advanc'd for his just stcerage here,
Whilst Albion's chronicles with matchless fame
Embalm the story of great Pendrell's name.”

It should be observed, that the tomb of Pendrell now seen is *modern* ; the late raising of the church-yard having so far buried the original one, as to render the erection of a new monument to preserve the memory of this singular character necessary. The black marble slab of the old tomb, at present, forms the base of the new one.

Pendrell family—
account of.

At the time of the king's escape the Pendrells resided in Staffordshire, but afterwards became parishioners of St. Giles's. It is probable that Richard Pendrell might have followed the king up to town at his restoration, and then settled in this parish as being near the court. Certain it is that Pendrell's descendants continued inhabitants here for years afterwards, as the name of William Pendrell occurs in 1702-3, as overseer of the poor. The great grand-daughter of Richard Pendrell is, or was lately living, in the neighbouring parish of Covent-garden, and is said to have enjoyed a small pension, part of the one granted to her ancestor.

Eleanor Stewart,
1725.

A stone in the church-yard against the east end of the north aisle of the church:

“ Near this place lyes the body of Eleanor Stewart, who dyed
The first day of May 1725, aged 123 years, and above 5 months.
She lived in this parish near 60 years, and received £. 150 by
A pension of 4 s. a week in the last 15 years of her life.”

EARL

undoubtedly the work of the classical architect whose name it bears, and who consecrating it to the memory of his friend, hit on that appropriate shape as most expressive of his design in erecting it. An account of Chapman may be found in GRANGER, but the date of his death agrees with neither of the preceding descriptions.

EARL OF DERWENTWATER, &c.—James Ratcliffe, third earl of Derwentwater, beheaded 24th January 1715-16, for being concerned in the rebellion of that year, had a temporary interment in St. Giles's church-yard in the fields; from whence his body was afterwards removed and deposited in the family burial place in the chapel of his mansion, at Dilston, in Northumberland. His son also, **CHARLES RATCLIFFE**, esq. for taking part in the succeeding rebellion of 1745, and who was beheaded 8th December 1746, was buried in the church-yard of St. Giles (³⁸).

Earl of Derwentwater,
1715-16.

The two following inscriptions, commemorating the munificence of the duchess Dudley, and Mr. Abraham Speckart, are noticed by Strype, as remaining in the church, and church-yard, in 1720.

Duchess DUDLEY.—A monument set up in St. Giles's church, inscribed

“ Alice duchess Dudley,

A lady of a vast charitable mind, and who did many good deeds to this parish. She died anno 1669, third daughter of sir Thomas Leigh of Stoneley, Warwickshire, knight and baronet. Her mother was Catherine, daughter of sir John Spencer of Wormleighton, knight, and great grandfather to earl Sunderland. The foresaid sir Thomas Leigh, had by the said Catherine, John Leigh, knight, who was the father of the lord Leigh, baron of Stoneley. There is her funeral sermon preached by Dr. Boreman, minister of St. Giles; and a narrative of her life and death, which was published after the sermon. She was the relict of sir Robert Duddleley, knight, son to Robert late earl of Leicester; and for his excellent merits created a duke by Ferdinand II, late emperor of Germany. She was by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, the 20th of May, 20 Car. I, advanced by him to the title of a duchess; being by the foresaid Robert, the mother of five daughters, Alice Douglas; Frances, wife of sir Gilbert Kniveton, knight; Anne, wife of sir Robert Holburne, late of Lincoln's-inn; all these deceased; and Katherine, the only surviving picture, in piety and goodness, of her lady mother, and widow of sir Richard Levison, knight of the bath. She was born in the town of Stonely. There is a catalogue of her charities, to the reparation and rebuilding of this church, and the ornaments of the altar. Besides her charities to Stonely, where her body lies entombed, and many other charities and augmentations of poor vicarages, she purchased a fair house and garden, near the church of St. Giles, for the incumbent there; and many other charities, which are all set down in an account of her good deeds in her life and at her death.”

Duchess
Dudley's mon-
ument in
old church,
1669.

Mr.

(³⁸) Gentleman's Magazine, Feb. 1749, pp. 110, 111.

Mr. Abraham
Speckart,
1630.

MR. ABRAHAM SPECKART.—An inscription set up in the middle of the south wall of the church-yard,

“*Laus Deo,*

In cujus, &c. Christianæ Sepulturæ, honorem, minis victi olim cæmeterij fines, novi hujus, 128 pedes longi, & 17 lati, donatione Abrahamus Speckart, arm. & Dorothea uxor ejus ampliarunt, anno dom. 1630.”

Pennant (Account of London, p. 157) speaks of a neglect formerly in the conduct of this church-yard, which has since been remedied. His words are strong.

Censure of
St. Giles's
church-yard.

“ I have in the church-yard (St. Giles's) observed with horror, a great square pit with many rows of coffins, piled one upon the other; all exposed to sight and smell. Some of the piles were incomplete, expecting the mortality of the night. I turned away disgusted at the view, and scandalized at the want of police, which so little regards the health of the living as to permit so many putrid corpses, tacked between some slight boards, dispersing their dangerous effluvia over the capital. Notwithstanding a compliment paid to me in one of the public papers, of my having occasioned the abolition of this horrible practice, it still remains uncorrected in this great parish. The reform ought to have begun in the place just stigmatized.” (³⁹)

Parsonage House.

Parsonage
House.

This building, which was called the White House, and stood on the site of the present Dudley-court, near the church, was with the garden attached to it, purchased by duchess Dudley in the year 1646; “who gave it,” says Dr. Boreman in her funeral sermon, “for a perpetual mansion for the incumbent after three lives, whereof two are expired.” And Mr. Cornish, the minister, having the same year taken proper legal steps for securing the same, there was ordered by a vestry minute “to be paid £.9. 15s. which he had disbursed for sueing the pardon of alienation, and clearing the title of the parsonage house.” [It is thus noticed in the duchess's will, Nov. 2, 1668:] “Whereas I have made a lease in trust to the most reverend father in God William lord archbishop of Canterbury, &c. the right reverend father in God Matthew lord bishop of Ely; Thomas Turner, D.D. and dean of Canterbury; George Johnson, of the Middle Temple, London, esq.; Henry Carte, of St. Giles-
in-

Its gift by
Duchess
Dudley,
1646.

Extract from
her will as
to.

(³⁹) In 1805, a new burial ground having been obtained and consecrated, the burial of the poor, as well as of other inhabitants, (except in particular cases) was discontinued in the church-yard.

in-the-Fields, upholsterer, and John Heywood, master of arts (⁴⁰), of a messuage or tenement called the White House, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, &c. to the use and benefit of and for a dwelling-house of the parson of the said church of St. Giles, and his successors, as by the said lease appeareth." And the will goes on to request "her heirs from time to time to make such lease, or any other conveyance of the inheritance of the said house, with the appurtenances, as at any time thereafter should be devised, advised or required, by the parson of the said church of St. Giles for the time being, for the use and benefit of the parson of the said church and his successors, for ever; and to such intents and purposes as are explained and declared in and by the said lease." And her intent and meaning is declared to be, "that the said house should be and remain as a dwelling-house for the parson of the said church of St. Giles, and his successors for ever, as a free gift from her."

The pardon of alienation above-mentioned, is enumerated among the church goods in 1690, by the description of "a pardon of alienation under the great seal of England, to the duchess Dudley, of a house commonly called the White House, near St. Giles's church, 1 Junij, anno 22^o Car. primo" (⁴¹).

Pardon of alienation.

The White House must, soon after this mention of it, have been taken down; for on the 16th March, 1722, a committee was appointed by the vestry to treat with Dr. Baker, the rector, for the purchase of Dudley-court (which was built on the ground it had before occupied) for a workhouse. It was, there is little doubt, as well as Dudley House which adjoined it, once part of the antient hospital. The rector of St. Giles's for the time being is still entitled to receive the rents, &c. of Dudley-court, where this residence stood.

Buildings for Confinement, Punishment, &c.

This parish seems to have been amply provided in former times with places for the correction and punishment of vice, even from its first to its ulterior stages. Some of these do not strictly come under the denomination of "*buildings*," but will be best noticed here. They consisted of the pound and cage, round-house, watch-house, stocks, whipping-post and gallows. The ducking-stool (which we find no where mentioned) would have made the list complete.

Places for punishment antiently in parish.

POUND

(⁴⁰) The lease above referred to was probably granted between 1643 and 1646. been unnecessary upon granting the lease above-mentioned.

(⁴¹) Pardon of alienation would have

Pound and
cage.

POUND AND CAGE.—These originally adjoined each other, and stood in the middle of the High-street, from whence they were removed in the year 1656, to make way for the almshouses which were afterwards built there. The pound, it is probable, existed from a very early period, as a necessary appendage to the parish, while a village and abounding in pasture lands, though it is unnoticed in the parish books, till lord Southampton's grant of the ground on which it stood for the almshouses, where it is described as occupying a space of 30 feet square, which was to be the dimensions of the *new* pound therein directed to be removed to the end of Tottenham-court-road (⁴²).

The cage appears to have been used as a prison, not merely of a temporary kind, and to judge from the following entries in the churchwarden's accounts, with no great lenity:

Persons anti-
ently con-
fined in cage.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1641. P ^d . to a poor woman that was brought to bed in the cage | 2s. 0d. |
| — For a shroud for a poor woman that dyed in the cage - | 2s. 6d. |
| 1648, (July 9.) To Ann Wyatt in the cage, to relieve her and }
buy her a truss of straw - - - - - } | 1s. 6d. |
| — (July 12.) Paid for a shroud for Ann Wyatt - - - | 2s. 6d. |

The death of this latter unfortunate creature three days after the relief stated to have been afforded her, leaves too much reason to fear that she died of want. The cause of the former's death is, to say the best of it, doubtful.

The exact site of the pound was the broad space where St. Giles High-street, Tottenham-court-road, and Oxford-street meet, where it stood till within memory. A spot, the vicinity of which was so notorious for the lowness and profligacy of its inhabitants, as to have been formerly proverbial; as is evidenced by a couplet of an old song, written in the true style of that region—

“ At Newgate steps *Jack Chance* was found,
And bred up near ST. GILES'S POUND.”

It was finally removed about the year 1765, since which great improvement has been made in the neighbourhood, particularly by the erection of the great
brewery

(⁴²) The charge of removing and re-erecting the pound and cage, including some repairs done to the almshouses on this occasion, amounted to £.118. 16s. 5d. as per entry:—
“ 1656. Paid for carpenter's work done to the almshouses, and for the removing of the pound and cage, £. 118. 16s. 5d.” In 1690, Mr. Tucker was ordered by vestry “to be

paid his bill for paving work done at the pound.” The spot appears previously to that period to have been unpaved. Ten years later; a second order occurs, “that the roads from the pound be paved, from the paving belonging to the corner house, the Crown, to the boundary posts.”

brewery of Messrs. Meux & Co. There is notice taken in the parish books of the demolition of the cage, which did not exist as a companion of the pound after the erection of the second watch-house.

The ROUND-HOUSE.—Whether this building was used as a watch-house or place of confinement, or both, does not appear. It seems, from the few entries that occur respecting it, to have been situated near the west end of the church against the church-yard; as in 1686, a *gate* is ordered “to be made out of the wall of the church-yard, near the round-house.” And the same year it is further ordered, “that care be taken to have a wall erected at the west part of the round-house for the security thereof, in regard the old buildings adjoining are taken away.” Round house.

It is extremely probable, that the “*old buildings*” here alluded to were remains of the hospital (for there were no other buildings of any age near the church,) or they might have formerly belonged to Dudley House. The precaution recommended as a security however, either seems to have been ineffectual, or it was, for some other reasons, judged more expedient to demolish the round-house altogether, as a vestry minute, dated 1690, advises, “to consider of the disposal of the round-house of this parish.” And subsequently an order occurs, “for Mr. Wiseman to be treated with about the round-house.” It was succeeded four years afterwards by the—

WATCH-HOUSE—which was built by Mr. Rathbone (from whom Rathbone-place is named) in 1694, as appears from an order of vestry, made that year, to pay him the sum of £.8, “due in part for building the watch-house.” Watch-house.

This first watch-house stood in the middle of Holborn, exactly opposite the end of Newton-street, and a little to the west of Southampton-street, leading to Bloomsbury-square. The ground on which it was situated was given to the parish for the purpose by the duke of Bedford. It should seem from the following vestry minute, that it was either rebuilt or enlarged a few years after its erection, viz. “1716—ordered, that the watch-house in Holborn be viewed, and an estimate made of the expence to make a watch-house, and other conveniences for the keeping of prisoners.”

From the latter part of this entry, “conveniences for the keeping of prisoners,” it may be inferred, as has been just hinted, that the *cage* was about this period removed from the pound to the watch-house, in which it has usually been customary since to erect it. The present situation of the watch-house with the round-house or cage, is in Smart’s-buildings, near Drury-lane.

STOCKS

Stocks and
whipping
post.

STOCKS AND WHIPPING-POST.—In what part of the parish these instruments of punishment stood does not appear, nor do we know the exact period of their being first set up; only two entries occur concerning them among the existing parish records. The first of these regards the erection of a new whipping-post; the second, the painting of that and the stocks, and are as follows:—

1683. Paid the workman's bills for the whipping-post - £.7. 17. 6.

1703. Paid Mr. Pollett for painting the stocks, whipping-
post and shed - - - - - } £.2. 0. 0.

It is probable, from their having stood under a shed or covering, that the situation of the whipping-post and stocks was somewhere in the broad part of the High-street, perhaps near the almshouses; or they might have adjoined the pound and cage. They were doubtless, as objects of terror, placed in as public a spot as possible; and most likely (as is still the case in country places) at the entrance of the parish or village either coming to, or going from, London.

On the gradual improvement of the parish by building, these offensive objects were destroyed or taken away to less conspicuous stations, and consequently no further mention made of them.

Gallows.

THE GALLOWS.—Some mention has been before made in the account of the hospital, of the place of execution in this parish, and the custom of the St. Giles's bowl. To this it may be added, that from Fox and other antient chroniclers, it appears that the gallows were new made previously to the execution of lord Cobham, in the reign of Henry V. Fox's words are—“Upon which record and processe it was adjudged that hee (lord Cobham) should be taken as a traitor to the king and the realme; that he should be carried to the Tower of London, and from thence drawen through London unto the *new gallows* in St. Giles, without the Temple Barre (bars of the Old Temple) and there be hanged and burned hanging”⁽⁴³⁾.

The expression of the “new gallows,” used here, does not mean that the place of execution was new, but that there was a new gibbet erected on this occasion; agreeably to what Bale, a still more antient writer, says in his account of this event:—

Executions
at.

“And upon the daye appoynted was he (sir Johan Oldcastle the lord Cobham) broughte out of the Tower with his armes bounde behynde him,
havyng

(⁴³) Acts and monuments, p. 591.

havyng a verye cheereful countenance. Than was he layd upon an hurdle, as though he had bene a most heynouse traytour to the crowne, and so drawne forth into Saynct Giles's Felde, where as they had set vp a *newe* payre of gallows. Then was he hanged up there by the myddle in cheanes of yron, and so consumed alyve in the fyre."

The last execution that took place here was that of Babington and his accomplices, in the reign of Elizabeth. But this seems to have been on account of the conspirators having met to organize their plot in St. Giles's Fields, and not in consequence of the common place of execution being then here, it having been removed several years before that event to Tyburn: (44).—See more in the next chapter.

Chapels and Places of Worship (45).

SOUTHAMPTON CHAPEL.—The private chapel attached to Southampton House is the first additional place of worship to the parish church, of which there is any account. It is mentioned in an entry in the churchwardens book. "1669—received of the r. honble the countesse of Southton, money given in her chapel at the holy communion, £. 8."

Southampton chapel.

The next was more properly a chapel of ease, and is so called.

BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL.—"1684, Joseph Read's meeting-house in Bloomsbury, taken as a *chapel of ease* to the parish; rent, £. 30 per annum."

Bloomsbury chapel.

This chapel was occupied upwards of twenty years, when it was by an order of vestry directed to be given up; viz. "1708, the chapel at Bloomsbury to be given up." Queen-street chapel, of which an account follows, was not considered a chapel of ease.

QUEEN-STREET CHAPEL.—Entries from the vestry minutes: "1692, the gentry in Lincoln's-inn fields to be enquired of, which of them will take pews in case a new chapel should be erected in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's-inn fields."—"1704, subscriptions to be solicited for a new chapel."—"1706, ordered

Queen-street chapel.

(44) "On the removal of the gallows from the elms in Smithfield, about the year 1413, they were erected at the north end of the garden wall belonging to the hospital of St. Giles, where since the pound is situate, between the end of St. Giles's High-street, and Hog-lane, and opposite to the Crown tavern. Here they continued until the place of execution was removed to Tyburn."
—Maitland.

(45) "Chapels of Ease, called *capella*, were built within the precincts of a parish, for the benefit of one or more families, who lived remote from the parish church, and were made subservient to the said mother church. Such a chapel was often granted in the court or mannour house of the patron, as a privilege to himself and family."
—Kennet.

ordered to advise about the new chapel in Queen-street, and treat about the purchase of the same."

The treaty here alluded to was afterwards broke off, and the chapel, according to Strype, got into private hands and became a subject of considerable dispute. His words are, "There is a chapel in Great Queen-street, lately erected by the means of one William Raguley (Baguley) pretending to be a minister of the church of England; wherein for some time he preached without licence or authority, consecrated the holy sacrament, and administered the same. Wherefore in this chapel the bishops of London and Peterborough caused two declarations, December 22, 1706, to be read." &c.

Further particulars of this, and the chapels above, will be found hereafter.

Bedford
chapel.

BEDFORD CHAPEL.—This chapel is a neat modern structure, which was first opened for divine worship in the year 1771, and is situate on the west side of Charlotte-street. It was erected by Mr. Samuel Meeke, bricklayer, on a piece of ground demised for the term of 101 years, from Lady-day, 1768, by the late John duke of Bedford; and is described, together with the site on which it stands, as "all that piece or parcel of ground, with a chapel thereon erected and built, called Bedford Chapel, situate on the west side of a new street called Charlotte-street, &c. containing in front from north to south, on Charlotte-street, about 65 feet in depth; on the north side from Charlotte-street to Dyot-street, about 97 feet in depth on the south side along the north side of Phoenix-street to Dyot-street, about 85 feet; and in breadth on the west side, along Dyot-street, about 65 feet 6 inches." The covenants of the lease specify, That the said chapel shall not be put to any use whatsoever other than a chapel to perform Divine service in, according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England; That no clergyman officiating therein shall pray by any sick person, or marry or christen, or church any woman or women, or do any parochial duty in the said chapel except preaching, reading prayers and psalms in the common prayer-book, and administering the sacrament; nor shall permit the said chapel, or any part of the said demised ground, to be consecrated. The salary of the clergyman officiating was by the covenants of the same lease fixed at £. 100 per annum; or if two ministers should perform the duty, the one officiating in the morning was to be allowed £. 60 a-year, and the other doing the afternoon's duty, £. 40 a-year. This chapel is well attended by the respectable part of the neighbourhood, and the service performed with much decency and decorum. The reverend Dr. John Trusler was its first clergyman, and a party in the lease above-mentioned.

BLOOMSBURY

BLOOMSBURY CHURCH.—The church of St. George, Bloomsbury, stands on the north side of Hart-street, and though a separate parish as to Ecclesiastical affairs, may be reckoned among the auxiliary places of worship. It is an edifice of a nearly coeval date with the present St. Giles's church, being one of the fifty new churches which were built in pursuance of the act of parliament of queen Anne. It is a substantial building of stone, capacious and handsomely fitted up, but as a piece of architecture is by no means to be admired. Horace Walpole styles its steeple, "a master-piece of absurdity." The portico, however, is in a better taste. This church is not built east and west according to the antient custom, but stands due north and south; a circumstance owing probably to the nature of the site upon which it is erected. The ground plot somewhat resembles a cross. It is in all respects inferior to the mother church.

Bloomsbury church.

The formation of the church and parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, constituting an important epoch in the history of St. Giles's, will be found further treated of under the head "BLOOMSBURY MANOR."

Charitable Establishments.

ALMSHOUSES.—"There is an almshouse," says Strype (⁴⁶), "in St. Giles, not far from the church, in the middle of the street, which hath this inscription, 'SAINT GILES ALMSHOUSE, ann. dom. 1656.' This ground was granted unto this parrish by the right honourable the earl of Southampton, for the term of 500 years, for the only and sole use of almshouses for aged widows, and for no other use; whereupon there was built these five almshouses, and enclosed within the bounds of the same ground, which fabrick was erected at y^e costs of y^e said parrish the year above written."

Almshouses.

These almshouses originally stood near the centre of the main street, facing the entrances to Monmouth-street, King-street, &c. and consisted of five small brick tenements, of two rooms each. They were removed in the year 1783, and are at present situated at the bottom of the Coal-yard, being augmented in number as well as considerably increased in revenue. The present buildings have nothing about them remarkable.

WORKHOUSE AND HOSPITAL.—The workhouse of this parish is a building of considerable extent, and encloses within its walls all the usual conveniences of similar establishments. It consists of a fore, and back front; the former situate in Vinegar-yard, and the latter in Short's-gardens, with a connecting or side wing towards the east, the whole nearly filling up three sides of a square;

Workhouse, &c.

(⁴⁶) Survey of London, ed. 1720

square; the area and west side, form the yard. The hospital (so called in the parochial records) is on the north side of Vinegar-yard, and is to be understood of the sick ward, or infirmary *here*, and not as any portion of the antient hospital of St. Giles.

Pest House. PEST HOUSE.—A structure denominated the Pest House, was erected in some part of the parish during the great plague of 1665, which was afterwards pulled down, and the materials sold. From the small sum they produced it was probably only a temporary building, and might have been of timber. A similar erection was fitted up during the infection of 1640.

Charity Schools. CHARITY SCHOOLS.—The parish has two of these buildings; the one situate next to the church, but which formerly stood in Parker's-lane, and thence called Parker's-lane School; and the other in Museum-street, which is properly the parish school. Further accounts of these, and of the other charitable establishments mentioned above, will be found under the head "POOR."

Places of Amusement.

Cockpit and Phœnix. COCKPIT AND PHŒNIX.—The celebrated "Cockpit Theatre" was one of the remarkable antient buildings in this parish, and is frequently mentioned from the year 1623 to 1660. It stood near the middle of Drury-lane, on the site of a small court, lately called "Cockpit-alley."

The precise date of the erection of this theatre is uncertain; but it is on record that it was destroyed by the mob in 1617 (for what offence we know not,) and all the dresses torn to pieces⁽⁴⁷⁾. It was again built, and in a flourishing state in 1623, as that year the company acting there liberally gave £.20 towards rebuilding the church, as we have shewn. This sum, (which seems to have been the gift of the *performers*.) not exempting the theatre itself from being assessed. We subsequently meet with an entry in the assessment book of the sum of £.8. 14s. 5d. received from the house, but which is there termed the "PHŒNIX," viz. "the *Phœnix* playhouse, viij^{li}. xiiij^s. v^d. rece^d by Mr. Speckart; and this contribution being probably thought too small, the house is immediately afterwards credited (in the handwriting of Dr. Maynwaring) for the further sum of £.10. 7s. in terms which seem to leave no doubt as to the Cockpit and Phœnix being one and the same theatre⁽⁴⁸⁾, viz. "Rec' more, by Dr. Mayn from y^e Cockpitt x^{li}. vij^s." the

The Players
subscription
in 1623
towards
rebuilding
church.

⁽⁴⁷⁾ "1617, March 4.—The playhouse lately erected in *Drury-lane*, was pulled down by the mob, and all the apparel torn to pieces."—Note in Davis's edit. of Downes's *Roscus Anglicanus*.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ The *Phœnix* is mentioned in Randolph's

the receipt of which sum is afterwards more regularly acknowledged as follows:—

“ Received from Mr. Biston, as from y^e Cockpitt, for and
towards y^e building of y^e church, y^e s^m of tenn pounds } £.10. 7s.”
& seaven shillings - - - - - }

So that the company and theatre contributed together on this occasion no less a sum than £.39. 1s. 5d.

The following are such further historical particulars of this theatre, as we have been able to collect:—

The Cockpit was one of the six theatres licenced by government in the reign of Charles I, and continued acting, with the others, until suppressed by ordinance of parliament in 1648. It seems, however, before that event, to have been partly disused as a playhouse, and to have been converted into a schoolhouse for the education of the parish children, from the following entry in the churchwardens accounts:—

“ 1646. P^d. and given to the teacher at the Cockpitt of the children, 6d.”

Supposed to have been used in 1647 as a school-room.

In 1658, sir William D'Avenant, who had then recently removed from Rutland House, Charter-house square (where he had been permitted to play operas by the then ruling powers,) opened the *Cockpit* theatre with an entertainment, entitled “The Cruelty of the Spaniards in Peru;” expressed, as the advertisement sets forth, “by vocal and instrumental musicke, and by art of perspective in scenes; represented daily at the *Cockpit* in Drury-lane, 1658.”

The following year, Rhodes, a bookseller and theatrical manager, who had been wardrobe keeper to king Charles I's company of comedians in the Black Friars, got a licence to fit up, for acting, “the house called the *Cockpit*, in Drury-lane,” where he first introduced to public notice his two apprentices, Kynaston and Betterton, afterwards so highly celebrated as actors. Sir William D'Avenant soon afterwards obtained a patent from Charles II, creating Rhodes's company the duke of York's servants, and engaged them for his new built playhouse near Clare-market. Killigrew had likewise, in 1663, a second patent for erecting a new theatre “on the site of the Cockpit,” then deserted by D'Avenant, “or elsewhere in the neighbourhood, as might be most convenient;”

Kynaston and Betterton.

dolph's Muses Looking Glasse, 1630, where one of the sanctified preachers of the day is made to wish that the “*Phoenix* was burnt to ashes.” He puns also on all the five

other licenced theatres, but omits the Cockpit, which he evidently therefore means under the denomination of the Phoenix.

convenient ;" who chose the spot where the present Drury-lane theatre stands, where he erected the first playhouse on that site, which soon became conspicuous for the superior excellence of its company, and which first brought before the public, as a performer, the well-known Nell Gwyn. At what period after this removal, the Cockpit was demolished, does not appear ; it was, however, probably pulled down on the building of Weld-street, which happened near the time, when its site was converted into the passage called Cockpit-alley.

The following are other entries which occur in the parish books, relative to the Cockpit theatre :—

Entries as to
Cockpit, &c.

" 1650. P^d. Edw^d Greene for keeping of a childe found on
the backside of the Cockpitt, from the first of Janry to oure } £.1 — 6"
Lady-day, 1651 - - - - - }

This back part of the Cockpit was then a common field or close. The next entry concerns the payment of fines, exacted after the shutting up of the playhouses, from persons acting, or being found as spectators there :—

" 1659. Rec^d of Isack Smith, which he received at the
Cockpitt playe-house, of sev'all offenders, by order of the } £.3 8 6"
justices - - - - - }

" Paid and spent about seeking money of Mr. Wadlowe, for } — 3 3"
the parish, in relation to the Cockpitt playhouse - - - }

The last notices respecting the Cockpit, in the parish books, acquaint us with the curious fact of this theatre being subject to the payment of a fine of two-pence a day to the parish poor, for each day there was acting there.

Daily pay-
ment for
playing at
Cockpit.

" 1660. Rec' from Mr. Roades, off the Cockpitt playehouse,
for playing, att the rate of 2d. a day for every day the' play'd, } £.4 6 —"
till the 28th of July 1660, and from that time it was pd"— }
(illegible) - - - - - }

" Paid in expences in receiving Westminster and Cockpit } — 1 3"
money - - - - - }

Of the form of the Cockpit theatre we have met with no memorial ; but there is every reason to suppose that it resembled the Globe and other playhouses of that period, of which there are various representations. Its entertainments are described, about the year 1642, as being of an inferior kind, and its audiences of a lower degree than some of the other theatres, its rivals.

Inns

Inns, and Houses of Entertainment.

CROCHE HOSE.—One of the earliest inns in the parish bore this sign, and is mentioned in the hospital grants, “Ann R. Edw¹ viginti 1^{mo},” by the description of “a messuage and appurtenances in the parish of the said hospital, called *Le Croche Hose*.” The spot where this inn stood is not particularized in the grant, but from information elsewhere obtained, it appears to have been situate near the north-east corner of the Marshland, or opposite the present entrance to Monmouth-street. This house belonged at the time above specified to Herbert de Redemere, the *hospital* cook, who gave it to that establishment. The time of its continuing an inn is no where hinted at in any of the parish records, but it had probably been destroyed, or ceased to be known as such before the reign of Henry VIII, as no mention of it is made in the exchange with Radcliff, although the Vine, Rose, and other inns in the parish are specially named; and in the old plans of Elizabeth’s time, no dwelling whatever is to be seen on this site (⁴⁹).

Croche Hose.

SWAN ON THE HOP.—This was another house of entertainment of very antient standing, but of which we know nothing more than the name and situation. In a demise of the master and brothers to John de Polton and wife (34 Edw. III,) this inn is described as “Lc Swan on le Hop,” then in the tenure of William le Garboner, and is said to stand south on land of the said hospital, and north on the king’s highway (Holborn,) and must from that, and subsequent mention, have been situate somewhat eastward from Drury-lane end, and on the south side of Holborn, but its exact site is only to be guessed at. Like the Croche Hose, this inn, it is probable, was either destroyed, or had changed its name prior to the reign of Henry VIII, as it is not noticed in the deeds of that date.

Swan on le Hop.

WHITE HART.—In the exchange with Henry VIII, this inn is described as “one messuage called the Whyte Hart, with eighteen acres of pasture to the same messuage belonging.” It stood on the north-east corner of Aldewych, or Holborn end of Drury-lane; and was occupied as an inn or public-house, until the commencement of the last century, being mentioned in the New View of London (1708,) and in the plan of St. Giles’s parish in Strype’s Stowe (1720,) under the name of the “White Hart Inn.”

White Hart.

In the plan of St. Giles’s, after Aggas (1560,) the site of the White Hart is

(⁴⁹) The Croche Hose, or Crossed Stockings, is still retained as a sign by the hosiers, and exhibits a *red* and *white* stocking crossed in the manner of a St. Andrew’s cross.

is marked by a cluster of buildings standing at the corner of Holborn and Drury-lane, surrounded on three sides by a wall. Attached to them is pasture land, which might be the eighteen acres described ; being bounded on the west by Drury-lane, on the east by the way now called Little Queen-street, and on the north by Holborn ; from which last it appears fenced by an embankment. The court called White Hart-yard, where the White Hart inn stood, has been but recently demolished (⁵⁰).

Rose inn.

The ROSE.—This, and the messuage next mentioned, the Vine, were other inns or houses of entertainment, enumerated amongst the hospital possessions in the exchange with Henry VIII, and are described to have then stood in the “village of St. Gyles.” The Rose is granted, but without name, in

(⁵⁰) By the act 47 Geo. III, c. 38, after alledging that there were within the limits of that act (*viz.* within the parishes of St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury,) certain courts, alleys, and places, which, without inconvenience to the public, “might be disused and stopped up; and which from their private and confined situation, and by being harbours or receptacles for filth and rubbish, were noisome and offensive;” two justices in special sessions (with the consent of the joint vestries of those parishes, and of the owners and occupiers of the tenements adjoining to four parts in five in length of such courts, &c.) are authorized by order under their hands, to discontinue and stop up all such courts, &c.

At the time of passing the above act, the west end of Holborn, and north end of Drury-lane, were very narrow and inconvenient, and White Hart inn or yard, had long been converted into a public thoroughfare, running parallel with Holborn, and was crowded with small tenements occupied in general by very poor people. The site of the inn, and the front of the south side of Holborn, down to the second house west of Smart's buildings, belonged to the Crown, whose leases were then just expiring.

On the 31st of December, 1807, in consequence of a previous understanding be-

tween the joint vestry and the Crown, an application was made to the vestry by Messrs. William and Edward Cleaver, alledging that they had agreed to take for a long term of years, the whole of the houses and buildings in White Hart yard, and on the south side of Holborn, from the corner of Drury-lane to the house occupied by George Coffee, (two houses west from Smart's buildings,) with the view of giving up to the public part of the ground whereon the same stood, so as to widen the west end of Holborn 15 feet, and to run off at a point at Coffee's house; and so as to widen the north end of Drury-lane seven feet, upon condition of the vestry's giving its consent, and procuring the thoroughfare of White Hart yard to be stopped up and discontinued, and upon being permitted to build upon the site thereof.

To this proposal the vestry readily agreed; the consent of the Crown, and other parties interested, was also obtained, and the thoroughfare was stopped up accordingly, and the site covered with large and commodious houses, which are set back according to Messrs. Cleaver's proposal. Thus, was accomplished without expence; one of the greatest improvements in the public accommodation, and in the respectability of the neighbourhood, that has taken place in these parishes for the last century.

in a deed of the time of Edward III, by the description of “a certain tenement situate in þoch sei Egidij;” but is identified by a note, in a later hand, in the margin of the book of grants, as follows:—“Cart. Thomæ Brāpton de ten’ vocat le Rose, xij^s. iiij^d.” Neither of these documents mention its situation; but this we learn by a deed of bargain and sale, dated 1667, wherein Edward Tooke conveys to Luke Miller, “all those two tenements, with the yards, gardens, or backsides thereto belonging, situate in Lewknor’s-lane in the parish of St. Giles, which said two tenements doe abutt on the tenement formerly known by the sign of the *Rose*, late in the tenure of Walter Gibbons.”

From this description, we may fix the situation of the *Rose Inn* on the south side of *Holborn*, not far eastward from the *White Hart*. It is only once mentioned afterwards, in a lease from the same Luke Miller in 1675. It had some pasture land adjoining, which with the site of the house itself, is now covered with dwellings.

THE VINE.—The *Vine* was, till September 1816, a house of public accommodation. It stood on the north side of *Holborn*, a little below the end of *Kingsgate-street*. It is only described as “a messuage or tenement called the *Vyne*;” and was originally a complete road-side house, having nothing at its back but fields and country. In some of the entries in the parish books it is called “the *Kingsgate Tavern*,” from the circumstance, probably, of its standing near the king’s gate, or turnpike, at the entrance of the adjoining road. In 1817 this house was taken down, and two others were erected on its site.

TOTEN, or TOTTEN HALL.—*Totten Hall*, or as it is sometimes written, *Tottenham*, “*Totnam Hall*,” and from which *Tottenham-court-road* took its name,—was once, in all probability (as noticed under the head “*BOUNDARIES*”) antiently included in this parish, as well as a considerable part of the prebend of *Totten Hall*.

It is mentioned, or at least its then supposed owner, William de *Tottenham*, as early as the reign of Henry III, at which time it seems to have been a mansion of eminence, probably the court-house of the manor of the same name. Its appropriation as an inn, or house of entertainment, took place many ages later, it not being noticed in that character in the parish books till 1645, when the following entry of a fine for drinking there, occurs:—

“1645. Ree^d of Mr. *Bringhurst*, constable, wh^{ch} he had of Mrs. Staeye’s maid and others, for drinking at *Tottenham court* on the Sabbath daie, xij^d a peece - - - - - } — 3 —”

At

At this period, and from thence to the Restoration, if a judgment may be formed from entries of similar fines, it was a place of much resort on Sundays for drinking, but we do not find any other particulars of it.

Part of this antient mansion is still occupied as a public-house, called "The Adam and Eve."

Maidenhead.

The MAIDENHEAD INN.—An inn of this name existed on the same spot (*Dyot-street*) at least as early as the reign of Elizabeth, when it formed part of the estate of lord Mountjoy, as will be seen in the account of St. Giles's manor. It is described in a deed of that time as "one large tenement called the Maidenhead, sithence divided into two tenements;" and if not then, was afterwards for many years, the house at which most of the parish meetings were held.

An inn of great respectability, temp. Car. II.

It seems most to have flourished in the reign of Charles II, when the parish books frequently notice those meetings. At the commencement of the last century, it had become distinguished, as we are informed, in a contemporary publication, "as a house of great resort for mealmen, and countrymen."

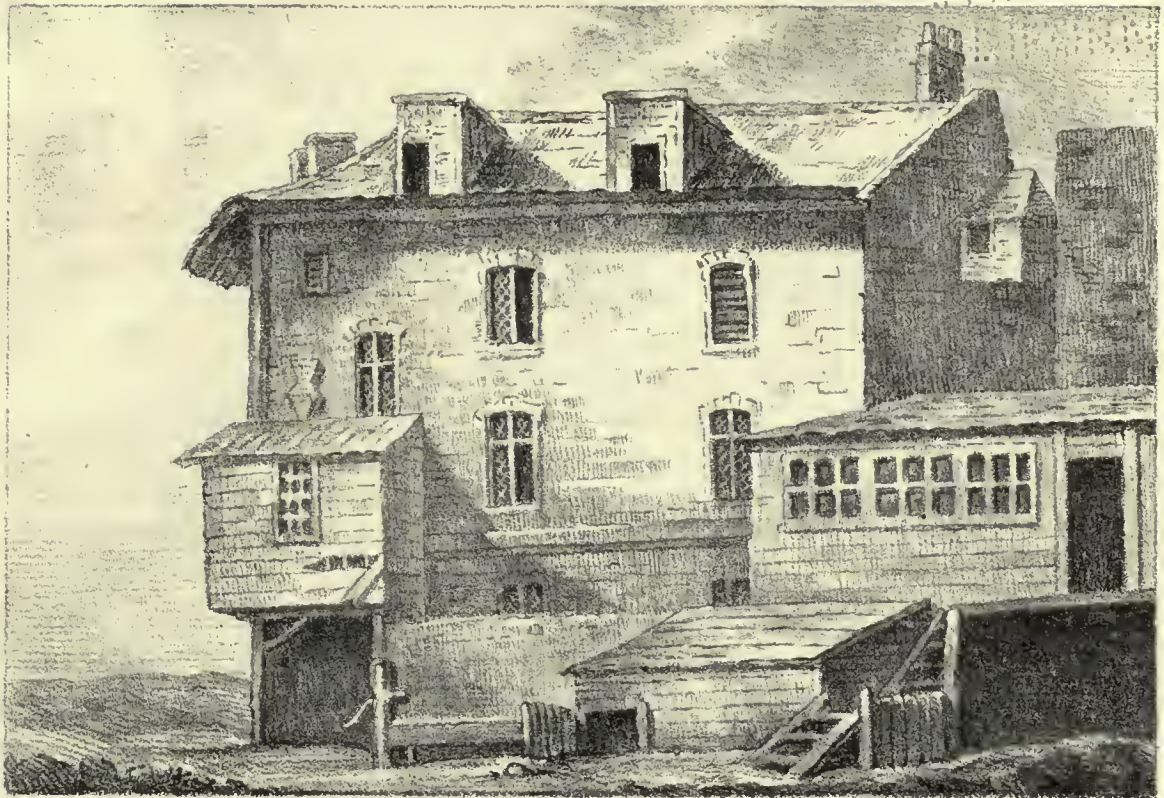
Infamous of late years for the resort of beggars, &c.

At what period afterwards, it lost its respectability, does not appear; but it has for considerably more than half a century been well known as a public-house and liquor-shop of the very lowest description, and the haunt of beggars, and desperate characters. The Maidenhead, though now in a rapid state of decay, bears evident marks of having been once a large handsome building, and country carts, &c. still continue to put up in the yard and stables at the back part of it, and remind one, notwithstanding the revolting filth and wretchedness of the place, of its better days. We have given two views of this house, in the annexed plate, as likewise one of the antient part of Tottenhall, subjects which time may hereafter render curious.

Turnstile Tavern.

TURNSTILE TAVERN.—This was a tavern of considerable celebrity for many years, but as well as the others which follow, was not of equal antiquity with those we have described. It was situate at the corner of the turnstile or footpath leading into Lincoln's-inn fields, and thence called Turnstile Tavern,

Anthony Bayley, a parishioner, by will dated 1640, gave an annuity of £. 4 to the poor of St. Giles's, issuing from this and an adjoining house, therein described as "his messuages or tenements situate at or near Turnstile in Holborn," which was to be paid to the churchwardens at Christmas and Midsummer, and which annuity is now appropriated towards the better support



Back View of the Maidenhead.



Drawn on Stone by C. Schrey

Maidenhead. Front View.



Tottenham 2.

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support of the almswomen. The premises (which are the same called Turnstile Tavern,) are now occupied by Mr. Smith, linen draper.

It seems, by the following entry, to have ceased being a tavern before 1693 :—

“ Received at the house *formerly* the Turnstile tavern, in } clear rent, taxes allowed - - - - - } £.3. 3s. 6d.”

The COCK AND PYE.—The Cock and Pie public-house stood, according to tradition, at the south-west corner of the Marshland, now the junction of Little St. Andrew-street, West-street, and Castle-street; and afterwards gave the name of Cock-and-Pie Fields to the spot since called the Seven Dials. Cock and Pye.

The original sign of this house seems to have been the *Cock* only, to which, we may suppose, was afterwards added the *Pye*, or *Magpie*. It is noticed in the survey made during the Interregnum, before mentioned in the account of Elm Close, &c. as, “ all that tenement called by the name of the *Cocke*, being the north-west corner house of the west range of buildings, in the occupation of Peter How, worth per annum 6*l*.”

On the crection of the Seven Dials, the house being deprived of its former rural attractions, appears to have sunk into obscurity, as no mention of it afterwards occurs. Its site is now occupied by the Two Angels and Crown, a respectable modern public-house.—See further under the head of Cock-and-Pie Fields.

The CROWN.—There were two taverns or public-houses of this sign formerly in the parish ;—one at the corner of Hog-lane, facing the Pound; and the other situate in Greyhound-court, nearly on the site of the present work-house. The first appears to have been originally called the Crooked Billet, or to have adjoined a house so called, judging from situation, as expressed in the following entry :— The Crown.

“ 1662. Paid for the ditch at the Town’s-end, by the Crooked Billet.”

This was the ditch at the north-west corner of the Marshland, afterwards called Cock-and-Pye Ditch, which then probably extended along part of Hog-lane.

In 1700, it is ordered by vestry, “ That the roads by the Pound be paved, from the paving belonging to the corner-house, the Crown, to the boundary-posts.” The Crown public-house still exists on this spot.

The second Crown public-house is described in the demise of ground and premises for building a new wing to the workhouse (1707,) as, “ all that

messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, &c. then or theretofore commonly called or known by the name or sign of the Crown; fronting northwards upon the street called the Old Town, and southwards upon Greyhound-court, and then or then late being in the tenure of Robert Dards (⁵²) (formerly of Thomas Mason,) to whom it was demised by Dudley Short, esq.

This house, with a number of adjacent buildings, was purchased and demolished to make additions to the workhouse. It gave name to Crown-court, which formerly stood on this spot (⁵³).

The Bowl.

The BOWL.—The name of this public-house is still commemorated by Bowl-yard, on the site of which it stood. It is described in a deed dated 1654, as, “a messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, called the signe of the Bowle, late in the tenure holding or occupation of John Merritt.

It appears to have given place to other buildings soon afterwards, as in another deed relating to the same premises, dated 1661, mention is made of Bowl-yard only, and none of the Bowl public-house itself. The spot on which it stood was, in 1623, called Canter's-alley.

Black Lamb
and Black
Jack.

BLACK LAMB, and BLACK JACK.—The Black Lamb was a public-house situate near the Bowl, and part of the same estate. It is described in the above-quoted deed (1654,) as, “a messuage known by the signe of the Black Lamb, late in the occupation of Thomas Gunston;” and is afterwards similarly noticed in a subsequent deed, dated 1680, as “all that messuage containing nine roomes, a yard or backside, and an house of office,” called as before, and then occupied by Judith Gunston, widow, “situate on the south side of the old town of St. Giles's in the Fields, leading towards the church;” and was leased to the said Judith Gunston for forty-one years, from 1672, at 8 l. per annum.

The Black Jack was a third public-house a little way from the former, and is described, in the same deeds, to have stood opposite a messuage called “the Alley-gate,” meaning the gate leading to Sharper's-alley.

BLACK

(⁵²) Mealman, whose *token*, see in the plate of coins, as also an account of.

(⁵³) The passage leading from Broad-street into Short's gardens, was in 1720 called Crown-alley; and that leading from it to Bowl-yard, Crown-court. The former was in 1808 discontinued as a thoroughfare,

and its site, with many deductions therefrom, is now added to the workhouse. The latter is called Vinegar-yard, from having been the vinegar manufactory of Richard Gregory, from whom part of the ground for the workhouse was purchased, a name which it still retains.

BLACK BEAR.—This was a house of considerable antiquity, and is several times noticed in entries in the parish books. It stood in Black Bear-yard, to which it probably gave name. The latter is one of the places assessed in 1623, when it is said to have contained twenty-nine householders.

In 1629, the churchwardens were ordered by vestry “to repair to the landlord of the Black Bear, in Black Bear-yard, and to deal with him concerning the opening and cleansing of a well in the street at the Black Bear-yard, according to an order from the Privy Council.”

It does not appear at what time this house ceased to be a public-house, but it was probably towards the end of Charles the Second's reign, as its name nowhere occurs in entries of a subsequent date.

Of the following houses of public resort, scarcely any thing more is mentioned than the name. A slight notice of them shall close this article.

HORSESHOE.—This is simply named, in the assessment of 1623, as standing on the north side of the town, or somewhere in Bloomsbury. The situation of the next is not described.

FORTUNE TAVERN.—This is mentioned among the houses fined for suffering tipling on Sundays, in the following entry:—

“1655. Rec^d of two men, for drinking at Mr. Walter Leigh's, at the Fortune Tavern, 10s.—And received of Mr. Leigh, for that offence, 5s.”

HAMPSHIRE HOG.—This stood where Hampshire Hog-yard is, opposite St. Giles's church. A sum of 3l. a-year, issuing from the ground-rent of this house, was, in 1677, given to the poor by Mr. William Wooden, a vestryman of the time, of which an account will be found under the head “Donations.”

MAID IN THE MOON.—A public-house, with this singular sign, stood near Prince's-street, Drury-lane, in 1708; but nothing more is mentioned of it than the name and situation.

Mansions of Nobility and Gentry.

DUDLEY HOUSE.—Dudley Houses stood to the west of St. Giles's church, and was for many years the residence of the duchess Dudley, who was buried from it in the year 1669, after having lived there with great splendor and hospitality more than half a century. It originally (See Chap. 1.) formed part of the hospital buildings, and was converted into a mansion by Dudley lord Lisle, on the

grant made to him at the Dissolution, and from whom it probably received the name of Dudley House. Lord Lisle appears to have resided there only till the year 1539, when he conveyed it, with the rest of the hospital site, to Wymond Carew, esquire. In the licence to convey, it is described as, "all that his (lord Lisle's) mansion place or capital house, late the house of the dissolved hospital of St. Giles in the Fields; with the houses, edifices, gardens, stables and orchards, pertaining to the said capital place or house of the said hospital."

Whether it was pulled down on the death of duchess Dudley, does not appear, but it should rather seem not, (⁵⁴) as the lords Wharton had a residence on the spot for many years afterwards. This, in a plan of the parish in 1720, is called "the lord Wharton's," and appears, with its grounds, to have occupied a space nearly resembling a triangle, the three sides of which were formed by Denmark-street, Hog-lane, and Lloyd's-court. As it stood on the precise site of Dudley House, it is not improbable but that Wharton House might have been that building, though perhaps altered or modernized (⁵⁵).

SOUTHAMP-
TON HOUSE,
&c.

SOUTHAMPTON HOUSE, &c. — Southampton House was originally the manor house of Bloomsbury, and stood on the site of the present Bedford-place, on the north side of Bloomsbury-square. It received its name from its founder, the earl of Southampton, lord of the manor in the reign of Henry VIII, and retained it until the marriage of the daughter and heiress of the last lord Southampton, (who died lord treasurer to Charles II,) with William lord Russell, by which means being conveyed unto the Bedford family, it came afterwards to be called Bedford House.

William Blemmund, the ancient lord of Blemundesbury, had, in the reigns of Henry III, and Edward I, his manorial residence nearly on this site, which
is

(⁵⁴) The spot where it stood is, in the assessment of 1623, called "Midle Rowe," and in the entries of contributions, besides the duchess (then lady Dudley,) is enumerated her daughter, lady Frances Dudley, and twelve domestics, which was probably not all her household, as those who subscribed are only named. On the duchess's death, her door into the church-yard was ordered to be stopped up; and the way by her house, in 1686, was directed "to be enlarged for the more convenient

standing of coaches, &c." which might occasion a curtailment of the buildings or grounds of Dudley House.

(⁵⁵) The title deeds for laying out and building Denmark-street in 1687, describe its south side to abut on the "lord Wharton's gardens." And an order of vestry is existing, of a subsequent date, allowing his lordship to board up one of the belfry windows, that he might not be annoyed by the ringing of the bells.

is described in the hospital grant, as, “the capital messuage of William Blemund.”—It was then separated from Holborn by the ditch called in later times Bloomsbury Ditch, but then Blemund’s Diche.

At the north end of Southampton House garden, there was remaining, when Maitland wrote, one of the Parliament’s forts, consisting of two batteries and a breast-work, which is engraved in the plan of London, as fortified by Parliament, in his History of London.

WARWICK HOUSE.—This noble mansion stood in Holborn, without the bounds of this parish, on the site of the present Warwick-court, and was the town residence of the Warwick family. The only memorial we know of it as a building, is in the scarce plan of London and Westminster by *Porter* (temp. Car. I,) which represents it as enclosing a court-yard, or square, and seemingly of considerable magnitude. An account of the lords Warwick, and of their connection with this parish, will be found in the biographical part of this work, and under the head of “St. Giles’s Manor.”

WARWICK
HOUSE.

DRURY HOUSE.—This seat has been mentioned in the account of *Drury-lane*, and, strictly speaking, has no right to a place here, having been as there noticed, out of the parish; but we insert a passing notice of it, merely to accompany the annexed view. The authority from which it is taken will be seen in the *plate*, as well as of the other houses which accompany it, and which have just been described.

DRURY
HOUSE.

MONTAGU HOUSE.—Mr. Evelyn, in his Diary (1683,) thus describes the original state of this magnificent residence:—

MONTAGUE
HOUSE.

“I went to see Montague House, a palace lately built by that gentleman, who had married the most beautiful countess of Northumberland. Within it is a stately and ample palace. Sig^r Verrio’s fresco paintings, especially the Funeral Pile of Dido, on the staircase; the Labours of Hercules; Fight with the Centaurs; Effeminacy with Dejanira, and Apotheosis, or Reception amongst the Gods, on the walls and roof of the grand room above, I think exceed any thing he has yet done; both for design, colouring, and exuberance of invention, comparable with the greatest of the old masters, or what they so celebrate at Rome. In the rest of the chambers are some excellent paintings of Holbein, and other masters. The garden is large, and in good air, but the fronts of the house not answerable to the inside. The court at entry and wings for offices, seem too near the street; and that so very narrow and meanly built, that the corridore is not in proportion to the rest, to hide the

the court from being overlooked by neighbours; all which might have been prevented, had they placed the house further into the ground, of which there was enough to spare. But, on the whole, it is a fine palace. It is built after the French pavilion way, by Mr. Hook, the curator of the Royal Society."

The same author, in another part of his Diary, thus relates the unfortunate catastrophe of this fine building, in these words:—

Burnt 1686. "19 Jan. 1686.—This night, was burnt to the ground my lord Montague's palace in Bloomsbury, than which, for painting and furniture, there was nothing more glorious in England. This happened by the negligence of a servant, airing, as they call it, some of the goods by the fire, in a moist season. Indeed, so wet and mild a season had scarce been seen in man's memory."

Re-edified. The present Montague House (well known as the British Museum,) was built, like the former, on the French plan, and by the same nobleman, (then duke of Montaguë, who had been ambassador in France.) Of a building so well known, a description would be needless. There is much of magnificence within, particularly in the grand staircase, which has been generally admired; and many of the rooms are truly noble apartments. It is extremely well adapted, with the recent additions which have been made to it, to its present use. The gardens have been greatly altered from what they are represented in Kip's Views.

The second duke and duchess of Montague lived in one of the wings only of Montague House, till their house at Whitehall was finished ('56).

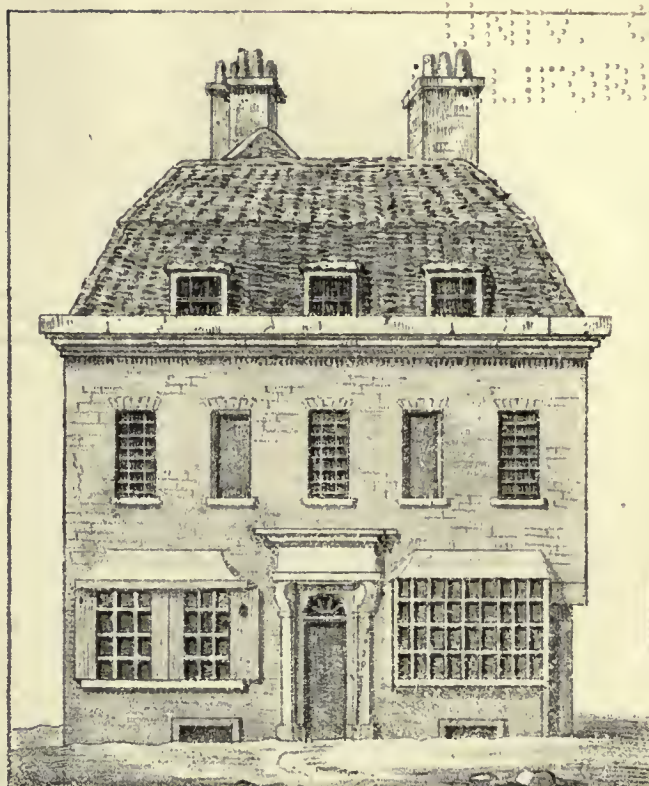
THANET
HOUSE.

THANET HOUSE. — This house was contemporary with the one just described, and was, in the seventeenth century, the town residence of the Thanet family, who will be found noticed in the biographical part of this work. It is a large brick building, in the taste of that age, and is now divided into two houses; part of it was inhabited, until his decease, by the late alderman Combe. It stands on the north side of Great Russell-street.

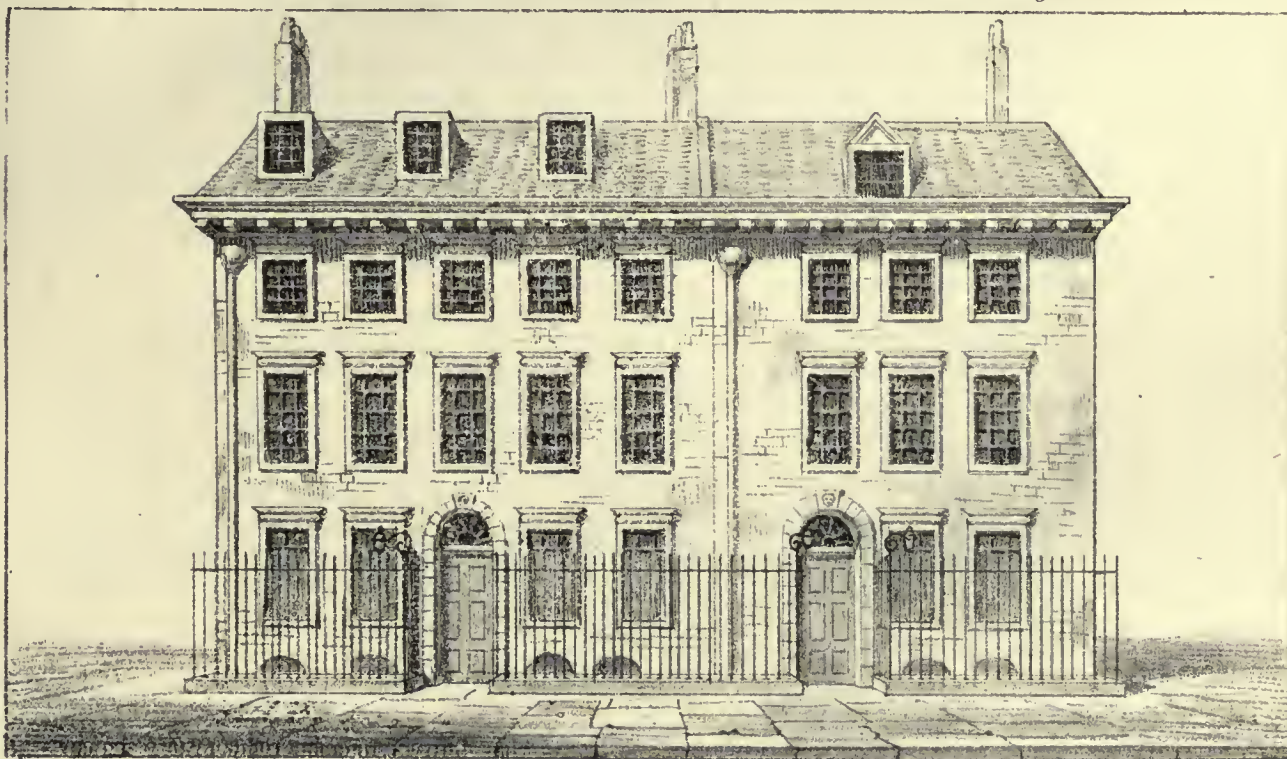
BROWNLOW

(56) The second wife of the founder (the first duke of Montague,) says Mr. Pennant, *Mad duchess of Albemarle.* "was the mad duchess of Albemarle, widow to Christopher, second duke of that title. She married her second husband, as emperor of China; which gave occasion to a scene in the play of Cib-

ber's 'Sick Lady Cured.'—She was kept in the ground apartment during his grace's life, and was served on the knee to the day of her death, which happened in 1734, at Newcastle House, Clerkenwell, at the age of 96."



Part of Brownlow House now Brownlow St. Hosp.^l Dyot House. Dyot Street.



Thanet House. Great Russel Street.

G. Scharf. Lithog.

TO VNU
AIRPORT

BROWNLOW HOUSE.—This house has been noticed in the account of Brownlow-street, and Gardens: we merely mention it again in this place, from having given a view of its remains among the buildings in the accompanying *plate*. The part, now Brownlow-street Hospital, seems to have been only the centre of a larger edifice, which, no doubt, had wings, if not offices, attached; express mention being made in the parish books (and from which we have given extracts) of parts of it being pulled down, to make way for improvements when the site was built on.

DYOT HOUSE.—Like the above, Dyot House has been already noticed in the account of the street wherein it stands. It is doubtful, whether the antiquity of this residence is as remote as the time of *Richard Dyot*; but it certainly was inhabited for many years by his son, the late *Philip Dyot*, esq. This house (*see plate*) is only a moderate sized building, and possesses no curiosity but what it derives from its former owners. It is at present converted into a chandler's shop, and is environed by dwellings and neighbours of a very different character to what we may suppose it was when first built.

WELD HOUSE.—This house stood on the east side, about the middle of the present Weld-street, or Wild-street, to which it gave name; and was so called from its owner, *Humphrey Weld*, esq. before mentioned, a parishioner, and ancestor of the Welds of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire. It was built in the early part of the reign of Charles I, on the spot then called Oldwick Close, by sir Edward Stradling, and was sold to Mr. Weld, in 1651 (⁵⁷).

It is described in deeds of a coeval date with its erection, as “a fair large mansion-house, with stables and outhouses.” And in the year 1639, in a deed of conveyance then made, as, “a capital mansion-house, with barns, stables, coach-houses, and other buildings;” and must, from the hints afforded in the extracts from legal documents, which we are about to quote (⁵⁸), have been a building

(⁵⁷) See an account of this mansion, and as to the early state of the site on which it stood, under the head “Oldwick Close.”—The *Weld* family appear to have been inhabitants of the parish previously to *Humphrey Weld*'s purchase, and to have dwelt hereabouts; as Mr. *Edward Weld* is mentioned in the assessment of 1623, and then resided in Drury-lane.

(⁵⁸) Stradling House, afterwards Weld

House, and part of its grounds, were first sold by sir Edward Stradling to one *George Gage*, in 1632; who the following year disposed of the same to lady *Alice Dudley* for 1,050*l.* subject to redemption on payment to her of a life-annuity of 150*l.* The remainder of the land, *not before sold to Gage*, was leased by sir Edward Stradling to Dr. *Gifford* in 1638, at a pepper-corn rent. *Gage* dying that year, devised his interest

a building of considerable magnitude ; having, besides a centre or body, two wings or projecting ends, sufficiently capacious to become, in after times, separate residences for tenants of the first eminence.

Inhabited by
Portuguese
ambas-
sador;

In 1665, one of these wings was inhabited by the Portuguese ambassador, and the other by a Mr. Pickering, the middle or centre building being formed into a distinct mansion ; and are enumerated as Weld House ; the Ambassador's House, and Saunders's House or Wing. The three dwellings are afterwards described as "all that capital mansion called Weld House, situate in Weld-street ; and also all that other messuage, with its stables, coach-houses, and buildings, situate in Weld-street aforesaid, then in the possession of the Portugal ambassador, and of Augustin Carosel, merchant ; and all that other messuage adjoining to Weld House, on the side next Queen-street, and then in the tenure of Edmund Pickering, gentleman.

In 1673, mention is made of the two wings, by the description of "the wing of the said great house, late in Mary Saunders's possession ; and another house in the possession of the widow Reeve, being the other wing house."

Countess of
Exeter, and

In 1688, the south wing (which had before been inhabited by the Portuguese ambassador) was occupied by the Spanish ambassador ; the part thereof once belonging to Mary Saunders, and afterwards to Augustin Corosal, being taken in to enlarge it. The north wing was shortly before, the residence of the countess of Exeter. The buildings of Weld House are described at this time as "all that capital messuage called Weld House, lying in or adjoining to Weld-street ; the said messuage, late in the possession of the Portugal ambassador, and then of his excellency Don Pedro Ronquillo, the Spanish ambassador ;

Spanish am-
bassador.

adjoining

interest in the part sold to lady Dudley, for payment of his debts ; and it was subsequently sold to dame Frances Weld, in trust for her son Humphrey Weld, esq. and conveyed to him in 1651. In 1665 Humphrey Weld leased the premises, redeemable to trustees, to secure to his wife (one of the daughters of the lady Ann Arndell) the repayment of 2,300*l.* And in 1669 he mortgaged them for 3,000*l.* as also in 1673, certain parts for 700*l.* And in 1679, in consideration of a marriage between his daughter Clara and Nicholas earl of Carlingford, he assigned to Martin Folkes, esq.

and another, trustees, to hold in trust for the said Clara Weld, "all the said premises called Weld House," &c.

In 1680, sir Edward Atkins, baron of the Exchequer, bought for 6,000*l.*, together with certain tenements in Dorsetshire, the mansion called Weld House (that is to say, the centre building.) And the same year the wings were again mortgaged to Edward Capel, gent. for 1,000*l.* They afterwards passed through various hands, as mentioned above, until the house came to be finally demolished, and the site of it and the gardens completely built on.

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G. Schuchert Lithy

Newcastle House, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

B. Howell fecit

adjoining to and being part of the said Weld House, on or towards the south side thereof; the house formerly in the occupation of Mary Saunders, adjoining north on Weld House, and then laid into, and used with the said house in the possession of the Spanish ambassador. All which houses adjoin to each other in or near Weld-street."

In 1695, was demised to Ralph Lister, plaisterer, "all that part of the said mansion-house called Weld House, with its gardens and appurtenances, containing, from east to west, on the north and south parts, 360 feet; and on the middle part thereof, from north to south, 75 feet; and at the back or east part thereof, from north to south, 44 feet." This admeasurement makes the centre of Weld House 75 feet broad; and, taking the two wings at the same breadth ($37\frac{1}{2}$ feet each,) which is probably under the mark, the street front of the whole fabric must have been 150 feet wide; and the depth of it, with the garden behind, 360 feet.

The lessee, Lister, soon demolished Weld House, and built on its site; as we find that the next possessor of the estate, Isaac Foxcroft, in 1698, gives to his son, by will, "all his lands, tenements, rents, &c. whether freehold or leasehold, being *formerly* Weld House, and the gardens and grounds to the same belonging."

Site of Weld
House built
on.

Seven years later (1702,) mention is made of "all that part of the capital messuage called Weld House, as it was then built upon; and subsequently, viz. in 1713, was leased to Hugh Jones, of St. Martin's in the Fields, "all that parcel of ground, part of the garden then late belonging to Weld House, being the second piece of ground, eastwards, and all timber, buildings and materials thereon erected."—And the same year, the final exit of Weld House is recorded by a demise of "all those parcels of ground whereon Weld House formerly stood, and the fourteen houses thereon built," &c.—And,

In 1717, was leased, "all that messuage formerly used as the ambassador's chapel, and the vestry thereto adjoining."

NEWCASTLE HOUSE.—Newcastle House is a well-known building. It was erected in 1686, by the then marquis of Powis, from whom it received the name of Powis House; but being afterwards sold to the duke of Newcastle, the well-known minister of George II, it was called Newcastle House. It stands at the north-west corner of Lincoln's-inn fields, part of it also forming the south side of Great Queen-street.

NEWCASTLE
HOUSE.

K K

It

It is a lofty and noble building of brick, with stone quoins and dressings; ascended to by a grand double flight of stone steps, and its centre rising in the form of a pointed pediment. Want of room, as is evident from the expedient of supporting its north side on arches, has occasioned a curtailment of breadth in front, by no means favourable to its appearance. It has of late years been divided and occupied as a double house. The architect is said to have been a captain William Wynde.

Government, we are told, had once an intention to have bought and settled Newcastle House officially on the Great Seal. At this time it was occupied by the lord keeper, sir Nathan Wright.

ANCASTER
HOUSE.

ANCASTER, or LINDSEY HOUSE (once the seat of the earls of Lindsey, and of their descendants the dukes of Ancaster,) is situated a little way from Newcastle House, and on the west side of Lincoln's-inn square. It is chiefly remarkable from having been the work of Inigo Jones; and is an elegant stone building, now divided and occupied as two private houses.

PAULET
HOUSE, &c.

PAULET HOUSE, &c.—“Queen-street,” observes Mr. Pennant, (*Account of London*, p. 149,) “was, in the sixteenth century, the residence of many of our people of rank. Amongst others was Paulet House, belonging to the marquis of Winchester; Conway House, the residence of the noble family of that name;—and the house in which lord Herbert, of Chirbury, finished his romantic life. The fronts of certain houses, probably these, or others of the nobility, are distinguished by brick pilasters and rich capitals.”

BRISTOL
HOUSE.

The earls of Bristol had also a house in this street, of which Mr. Evelyn thus speaks, in his *Diary*:—

“When the Board of Trade and Plantations was first established in 1671, the earl of Bristol's house, in Queen-street, was taken for their use. It had seven rooms on a floor; a long gallery, gardens, &c. and was furnished with rich hangings of the kings.”

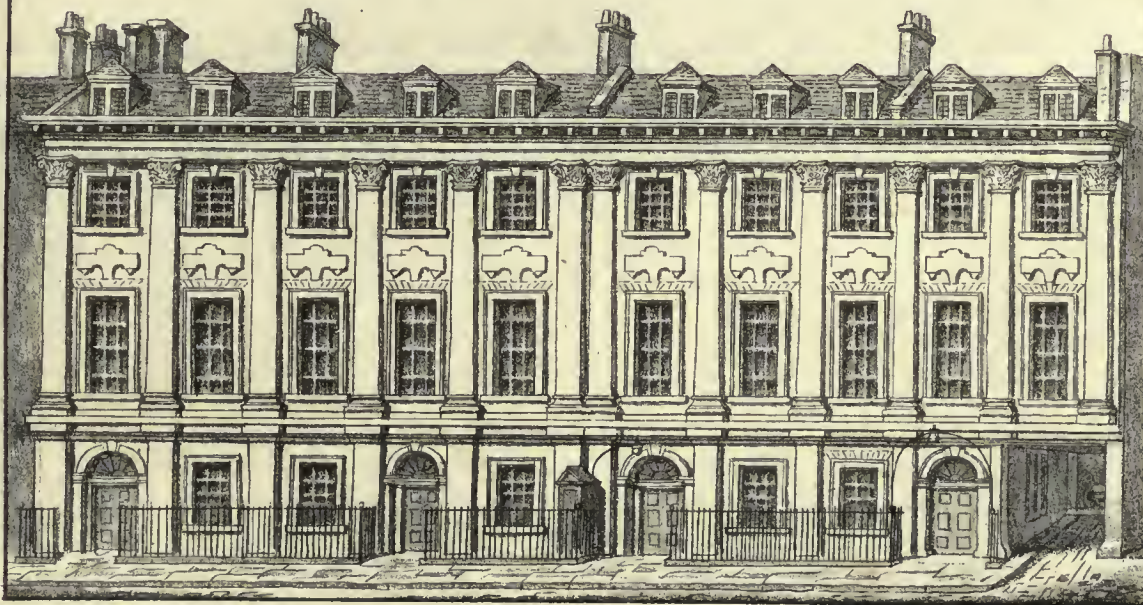
The annexed plate represents some of the houses here mentioned. The appropriation of each to its respective inhabitant, is however a matter of uncertainty; no clue whatever being to be found among the parish records, or indeed any mention made of them to guide our inquiries. It is certain, notwithstanding, that the noble persons said to have lived here were parishioners, as the names of the marquisses of Winchester and Worcester, lord Herbert, and other noblemen, are mentioned as the occupants of



Entrance to Queen's Chapel.



House formerly of Sir Robert Strange.



B. Howlet scit 1817.

House's Great Queen Street.

G. Scharf Lithog.

70 VINI
ALBODOLIO

of pews in the church, or as donors to the poor, in various parts of the parish books.

OTHER HOUSES.—There are several other houses of eminent persons noticed in the parish books ; as Louch House, Chesterfield House, and the houses of Dudley Short, esq. and sir Richard Stiddolph ; but we know nothing of them as buildings. Otherhouses.

C H A P. V.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir John Oldcastle and the Lollards.—Babington's Plot.—Burning of the King's Stables at Bloomsbury.—Of Montagu House (1685-6).—Execution of Lord William Russell.—Account of the Plague at different periods.—Dr. Heywood (Rector).—Parish Concerns, viz. Names of Places, Fines, Sacrilege, Robbery.—Political Events.—Vestry, an Account of.—Parish Officers.—The Church and Burial Grounds.—Extra Chapels.—Perambulations and Boundaries.—Highways, Paving, Lighting, &c.—Poor, different Sorts of—Estates given to them, and by whom—Establishments for their relief, viz. Workhouse, Almshouses, Free Schools, Shelton's School, Parish School.—Manors of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, Account of, and of the formation, &c. of Bloomsbury Church and Parish.

Sir John
Oldcastle.

THE first known historical occurrence of importance, in which the name of this parish is conspicuous, is the pretended conspiracy of the *Lollards*, and cruel execution of their leader, *Sir John Oldcastle*, which latter event took place in *St. Giles's Fields* in the year 1418. An account of this transaction is to be found in the *Martyrology* of Fox, and the annals of various contemporary writers; a slight account therefore, and that chiefly with respect to local particulars, will be necessary in this place.

Wickliffe.

The tenets of *Wickliffe*, first propagated in the reign of Edw. III, his exposition of the vices and ignorance of the clergy, and his discovery of a purer theology, had promoted a spirit of inquiry, highly inimical to the then religious establishment. The proselytes to the new system, who were denominated by their adversaries, *Lollards*, continued to increase in the succeeding reigns, and had become so formidable, in point of numbers, about the time of the accession of Henry V, that the church took a serious alarm, and determined to crush the growing schism, by some examples of severity. *Sir John Oldcastle*, Lord Cobham, a man of rank and family, and a great favourer of the sect, had rendered himself particularly obnoxious by his boldness and zeal, and was, on that account, thought the fittest to begin with; but as he ranked high in his sovereign's

sovereign's estimation, the matter required some address; a simple charge of difference of opinion, it was considered, might not be judged sufficiently weighty to procure the prince's consent to his destruction; something must be added. The Lollards, it appears, to avoid persecution, were in the habit of holding their religious meetings in fields and bye places; and those in and near London, with Sir John Oldcastle at their head, selected Saint Giles's Fields (then all country) to assemble in. An occurrence so favourable to the views of their enemies, was not lost sight of; the king was made to believe in the existence of a treasonable plot; the secrecy of their proceedings, the number of persons met together, and the vicinity of the spot to the court, seemed to justify the accusation. Preparations were made for immediately suppressing the supposed rebellion; and though on the Lollards being surprized, but few in comparison of what had been said, were found, and those unarmed and peaceable; no less than thirty-six innocent persons, chiefly gentlemen, and therefore adjudged to be ringleaders, with Sir Roger Acton, Sir John Beverley, Sir John Oldcastle, &c. were condemned and suffered cruel deaths, on this misrepresented and melancholy occasion.

Such is the brief outline of one of the earliest events which distinguished St. Giles's Fields; the more minute particulars we will give in the words of some of the old chroniclers. *Walden*, a Carmelite monk, and king Henry's confessor, says (according to the information of Bale,) that an actual crusade was made against these poor devotionists, headed, such are the prejudices of superstition, by the king himself in person:—

Walden,
King Henry's
confessor.

“ The complaynt was made unto the Kyng of them, that they ” (the Lollards) “ had made a great assemblye in Saynct Gyles Felde, at London, purposynge the destruccyon of the lande, and the subversyon of the common welthe. As the Kyng was thus informed, he erected a banner, sayth Walden, with a crosse thereupon (as the Pope doth commonlye by his legates, when he pretendeth to warre agaynst the Turke,) and with a great numbere of menne entred the same felde, whereas he founde no soche companye: yet was the complaynt judged true, bycause the Bysshoppes had spoken yl at the infourmation of their prestes. All this hath Thomas Walden, in dyverse of his workes, whych was at the sametyme a Whyght or Carmelyte fryre, and the Kynges confessour; and partlye it is touched both by Robert Fabyane and by Polydorus Vergiluis, in theyre Englyshe Chronycles, but not in all poyntes ryghtlye. In the meane season, Syr Johan Oldcastele, the Lorde Cobham,
escaped

escaped out of the Towre of London in the nyght, and so fledde into Walys, where as he continued more than four years after."

The play of
Sir John
Oldcastle.

Ficket's
Field.

The play of "Sir John Oldcastle," falsely ascribed to Shakespeare, but certainly written about his time, has adopted the ill-founded calumny fastened on the Lollards by their enemies, of treasonable practices, and not religion, being the object of their meeting in St. Giles's Fields; a charge disproved by the best historians, and evidently only propagated at first to bring them into disgrace. This drama (whatever might be the motives of its author for taking the side he has done) has a number of passages, which not only describe in lively colours the progress of the pretended plot of this sect, and the part taken in it by their leaders, but afford much local information as to St. Giles's itself, which its antiquity renders valuable. The place of rendezvous for Sir John and his followers, is there stated to be "Ficket's Field," and to lay "*behind St. Giles's, near Holborn.*" As Ficket's Field, or *Fikattesfeld* (according to old deeds) was the name properly, of that part of the parish now called Lincoln's-inn fields, only; which does not lay *behind*, but on the *side* of St. Giles's (*i. e.* of the Church or Hospital;) it is probable that Ficket's Field was a denomination applied then generally to the whole district, and that the meeting took place somewhere to the south of the hospital, the fields of which joined those of Westminster, the immediate seat of royalty. This justifies an expression put into the King's mouth, on Ficket's Field being named to him as the halting place of the rebels, of;—"What, so *near* our presence?"—This, however, is only matter of conjecture. Some extracts from the play alluded to follow:—

Passages
from the
play.

PASSAGES FROM THE PLAY OF SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE.

Acton. — There are of us, our friends and followers,
Three thousand and three hundred at the least;
Of northern lads four thousand, beside horse;
From Kent there comes with Sir John Oldcastle
Seven thousand: then from London issue out,
Of masters, servants, strangers, 'prentices,
Forty odd thousand, unto *Ficket Field*.

Murley.—Where's that *Ficket Field*, Sir Roger?

Acton. — Behind *St. Giles in the Field*, near Holborn.

Murley.—Newgate—up Holborn—St. Giles in the Field, and to Tyburn;—an old say—
Friday next and *Ficket Field*!—I have half a score jades y^t draw my beer
casts—and every jade shall bear a knave—and every knave shall wear a jack—
and every jack shall have a scull—and every scull shall shew a spear—and every
spear shall kill a foe at *Ficket Field*—at *Ficket Field*—all my knaves shall fight
like men at *Ficket Field* on Friday next.

SCENE

SCENE—*Ficket Field*.—*Enter Butler*.

Butler.—It's break of day.—

And, as I scouted near to Islington,
The grey-ey'd morning gave me glimmering
Of armed men coming down Heygate Hill,
Who, by their course are coasting thitherward.

SCENE—*Heygate*.—*Enter Acton, &c.*

Murley.—Where's our army, Sir?—

Acton. — Dispers'd in sundry villages about
—— But our chief strength must be the Londoners;
Which, ere the sun to-morrow shine,
Will be near fifty thousand in the field.
—— This night we few in Heygate will repose;
With the first cock we'll rise and arm ourselves,
To be in *Ficket Field* by break of day,
And there expect our general.

The state of the parish, or that part of it here denominated *Ficket Field*, well agree with the nature of the spot in Elizabeth's reign, near which time this play was written. The armed men are descried by the morning light from *Ficket Field*, coming down Heygate Hill. This would have been possible, looking from the fields on the South side of St. Giles's, when Bloomsbury was unbuilt. The number of Londoners expected to join the rebel standard, would demand no small space to assemble in; Lincoln's-inn fields (the antient *Fikattesfeld*) must have been too confined;—nor could room be found in any other part of the parish, except behind the hospital, which communicating with the fields of Westminster, and an extensive tract of country, would, in all respects, be convenient. It may be safely inferred therefore, that the meeting of the Lollards took place there. The manner of Sir John Oldcastle's death has been noticed, in speaking of the new gallows set up on that occasion at the common place of execution, opposite the hospital garden.

Remarks on
the play.

The conspiracy against queen Elizabeth, known by the name of "BABINGTON'S PLOT," is the next public occurrence in which we find St. Giles's mentioned. The particulars of it will be found in Carlton's *Thankfull Remembrance of God's Mercies*. This event took place in the year 1586; and was one of the numerous attempts made by the Catholics of the time to dethrone
and

Babington's
plot.

and murder that princess. The head conspirator being named Babington, occasioned the plot to be called after him. "They conferred," says the bishop, "in *St. Giles's Fields*, in Paul's church, and in taverns, in which they had their daily feasts; and so infatuated were they, that those who should strike the queen they had pourtrayed in lively pictures, and in the midst of them Babington, with this verse, '*Hi mihi sunt comites, quos ipsa pericula ducunt.*' These pictures were brought to the queen."

This formidable treason was discovered partly through the confession of one of the conspirators. Babington, and two or three others, for a time escaped; during which they hid themselves "in *St. John's Wood*, neare to the citie. Here they cut off Babington's hayre, and defaced his native beauty, with rubbing his face over with the greene huskes of walnuts. And being forced by hunger, they got neere to Harrow on the Hill; where, after being hid in barnes, and fed, and clothed in rustical apparell, they were in about ten dayes found and brought to London."

"The 13th of September, seven of the conspirators being brought to judgment, confessed themselves guilty, and were condemned of treason. Other seven came the next day, who denied that they were guiltie, and committed themselves to God and the country; yet were they condemned by their former confessions."

"The 20th of that month, the first seven were hanged and quartered in *St. Giles's Fields*, where they used to meet. Ballard, the contriver of all the mischief, asked at the place of execution pardon of God, and the queen, conditionally, if hee had sinned against her. Babington (who without fear beheld Ballard's death, while the rest were upon their knees in prayer) freely confessed his sinnes; and after he was taken downe from the gallows, cried out in Latin, *Parce mihi Jesu.* The rest in their order likewise were hanged and quartered."

The events which follow are chiefly of a domestic nature, but relate more strictly to the parish than the preceding. They are mostly extracted from the parish books, and concern a variety of subjects. The first occurrence we notice merely to correct a mistatement. It is related by Stowe.

Fire at the
King's
stables at
Bloomsbury.

"Of later time K. Henry VIII, having faire stabling there for horses," (that is to say, at the mews, Charing Cross, of which the author has been speaking,) "in the year 1534, the 28th of his reign, it was burned with many great horses,

horses, and much hay therein; but was again re-edified in the reign of king Edward VI, and '9 Mary."—Thus I restore it, says Strype, according to Stowe's first edition, but altered in the second in these words:—

"In the year of Christ 1534, 28 Hen. VIII, the king having faire stabling at Lomsbury, (a mannour in the farthest west part of Holbourne,) the same was fired and burnt, wth many great horses, and good store of hay. After which time the forenamed house, called the *Mewes*, was new builded, and prepared for stabling for the king's horses, in the reign of Edward VI, and Mary; and so remaineth to that use."

This second statement, which is palpably an error as to place, has been followed by Maitland, Pennant, and other writers ('). The next fire *did* really happen at Bloomsbury. The account of it is from Lady Rachel Russell's letters:—

"Southampton House, 22d January 1685-6.

"If you have heard of the dismal accident in this neighbourhood, you will easily believe Tuesday night was not a quiet one with us. About one o'clock in the night, I heard a great noise in the square, so little ordinary, I called up a servant, and sent her down to learn the occasion. She brought up a very sad one, that Montague House was on fire; and it was so indeed; it burnt with so great violence, the whole house was consumed by five o'clock. The wind blew very strong this way, so that we lay under fire a great part of the time, the sparks and flame continually covering the house, and filling the court. My boy awaked, and said he was almost stifled with smoke, but being told the reason, would see it, and so was satisfied without fear. Took a strange bedfellow very willingly, Lady Devonshire's youngest boy, whom his nurse had

Burning of
Montague
House.

(') The variation in this second statement originates in an error of Stowe's transcriber, Anthony Munday. There is no evidence whatever of the royal stables, or mews, being at any time situated at Bloomsbury. The manor in which the accident happened was St. James's manor, which was situated at the farthest west part of *London*, instead of Holborn. This agrees with the fact, and also with Stowe's account in his annals. Hall and Grafton also describe this accident to have

happened at the Mews, Charing Cross. The former says:—

"The xiiij day of August," (1534.) "was a great fyer at Temple Barre, and divers houses brent: and the xvi daye of the same moneth, was burned the Kynge's stable at Charyng Crosse, otherwise called the Meuze; wherein was brent many great horses, and great store of haye."—And Grafton (Chron. ed. 1569, fol. 1225,) relates the circumstance in almost the same words, and with a very slight variation of orthography only.

L L.

had brought wrapt up in a blanket. Lady Devonshire came towards morning and lay here. Thus we see what a day brings forth, and how momentary the things we set our hearts upon."

Execution of
Lord William
Russel.

The execution of Lord William Russell, who was a parishioner, and owner of Bloomsbury manor, took place in Lincoln's-inn fields, July 21, 1683. The subject is variously noticed by different writers. Pennant's account will suffice:—

"Here," says he, speaking of Lincoln's-inn fields and its theatre, "on another stage of a different nature, was performed the sad tragedy of the death of the virtuous Lord Russell; who lost his head in the middle of the square, July 21, 1683. Party writers assert, that he was brought here in preference to any other spot, in order to mortify the citizens with the sight. In fact, it was the nearest open space to Newgate, the place of his lordship's confinement: otherwise dragging him to Tower Hill, the usual concluding scene on these dreadful occasions, would have given his enemies full opportunity of indulging the imputed malice."

"The Duke of York descended so low in his revenge, as to desire that this innocent lord might be executed before his *own door* in Bloomsbury-square: an insult the king himself would not consent to. An order was signed for his execution in Lincoln's-inn fields; and a respite of only two days being at last asked, was refused."—Oldmixon (*).

Plagues here
at different
periods.

The PLAGUE, which formerly committed great ravages in St. Giles's, is the subject of numerous entries in the parish books:—They afford an interesting picture of the nature and effects of this dreadful calamity.

In an interval of less than eighty years, there were, it appears from the bills of mortality, five great mortalities or plagues in London. The first began in 1592; the last in 1665. The intermediate plague years were, 1603, when there died more than 30,000 persons in London; 1625, when there was a still greater number of deaths; and 1636 and 1640, in which last years, although less, the mortalities were still very dreadful. St. Giles's parish

is

(*) In March 1688-9, an act for reversing the attainder of the late Lord Russell, received the royal assent. In the preamble to the bill, (which was the second King William passed,) his execution is called a *murder*.—(Ralph.)—and

2d November 1689, the house of commons appointed a committee to examine who were the advisers and promoters of the *murder* of Lord Russell.—(*Ibid.*)

is only twice mentioned by name in these bills, viz. in the years 1592 and 1625; when there died as follows :

1592.—Of the plague, 596.—Total number of burials in the parish this year, from all disorders (the plague inclusive,) 894.

1625.—Of the plague, 947.—Total number of burials in the parish this year (plague as above inclusive,) 1,333.

The plague of 1665, is very entertainingly described by De Foe, in his journal of the plague year; which, however, is mixed with some fiction. Dr. Mead, Dr. Brown, Hodges, and others, have also written on this subject; Dr. Mead says, that it was generally thought that this contagion came with *cotton* imported from Turkey. Other opinions differ as to its origin: all, however, acknowledge its malignity to have been unparalleled, it having swept away, in London and its suburbs alone, in ten months time, 97,306 persons. ⁽¹⁾

Writers on
the plague.

The effects of this, and some of the preceding visitations on St. Giles's parish, will be seen by the following extracts:—

“1627. Ordered by vestry, that Jane Brackley, widow of Joseph Brackley, be paid £.10, disbursed by, and left unpaid, to her late husband when in office, he having expended that sum for the poor, during the visitation.” And Mr. Biggs was also ordered to be paid £.8.3s. “the balance of money disbursed by him at the same time.”

The visitation here mentioned, was that of 1625; the debt due to Mrs. Brackley, was for money paid by her husband that year while churchwarden, over and above the collections of which he had the disposal; and which were assessed on the parishioners by act of parliament, 1603, for supporting such poor as might be shut up with the infection. Mr. Biggs's arrears were for money expended in a similar manner.

Plague of
1625.

There is no other mention of this plague in the books. The next are entries

(¹) The regulations in this, and preceding plagues, may be seen in the Tracts of the Day, and are very curious. Examiners, searchers, watchmen, keepers and bearers, were appointed for the persons and places infected. In 1665, every house *visited* was to be marked with a *red cross*, in the middle of the door, with the words, “The Lord have mercy upon us,” above. The constables were to see every visited house shut up, and attended with watchmen to keep the inhabitants in, and administer necessities to them, at their own or the parish charge, as might be needful. The keepers, buriers, and medical attendants, were to carry red rods in their hands, in the streets. The burial of the dead was to take place before sunrising, or after sunsetting only, and to be unaccompanied by friends or relations. All public meetings were prohibited, &c.

Plague of
1636.

entries as to the pestilence of 1636, when, by an order of vestry, "a treasurer was appointed for the visited poor, for one year." And subsequently (the beginning of the year 1637) it was

"Ordered,—That Mr. Speckart, and eleven more gentlemen, vestrymen, with the collectors for the visited poor, and three constables, should meet in the vestry thenceforward at six o'clock in the morning, to give their assistance in collecting such monies as were in arrears, for the visited poor. And if £.20 was not gathered within four days from their first meeting, Mr. Nurse was to disburse the same to Mr. Baseley, and to stay proceedings against Mess^r Hope and Gardner" (churchwardens in 1635,) "at the suit of Bartholomew Piggot, out of the monies remaining in his, Mr. Nurse's hands, for the use of the visited poor."

There is no information why the suit alluded to was commenced against the then late churchwardens. The next year, 1638, the plague having, for a while, ceased;

"Auditors were ordered to be appointed to audit the accounts of the visited poor."

Pest House.

During the preceding infections, this parish, as well as others, made use of a general hospital, called "THE LONDON PEST HOUSE," (*) stated to have stood "forth of *Mr. Higgons's house at Bloomsbury.*" This Pest House, on the approach of the next partial plague in 1640, seems to have been engaged by this parish on its own separate account.

"1639. Ordered,—That the landlord of the Pest House, be contracted with for a lease of the ground, for as long time as it can be gotten. And that the said Pest House afterwards be viewed, and an estimate made by the advice of workmen, what the charge will be to make it fit for poor people to dwell in.

This treaty seems to have been successful, as we may infer from the next mention of the Pest House (which is the following year,) when a sum of £.2. 10s. is debited in the churchwardens accounts, as "the rent of the Pest House for one whole year;" which sum, from its smallness, doubtless means the *ground* rent. An entry of relief sent "to the poor at the Pest House,"

occurs

(*) This Pest House in the general bill of mortality for 1625, is called, "The Pest House for the nine out parishes adjoining London;" and among which parishes was

St. Giles in the Fields. It probably was the same building occupied afterwards as a general workhouse, of which see more under that head. It stood near Coldbath-fields.

occurs the same year. And also a disbursement of £.1 to Oulde Powell, for looking to the Pest House a whole year.

It should be noticed, that this plague of 1640, for which the Pest House was now fitted-up, was less destructive than those which had preceded, only 1,450 persons being stated in the bills to have perished of it in the city and suburbs. It revived however afterwards, and continued to prevail more or less till 1648, during which time 13,581 persons in all, died of it. This continuance of the malady, is evinced by the following entries, which occur at different dates between those two years.

On the first appearance of the disease, and while the Pest House was making ready, the vestry appears to have taken every prudent precaution to confine and eradicate it, as well as to provide for the necessitous poor who might be afflicted. Most of the wealthy parishioners having fled into the country, to avoid the contagion, it was found useless to make an assessment which could not be collected. The churchwardens therefore were obliged to borrow money for the immediate use of the sufferers. The vestry also appointed, agreeably to the act, two *examiners* to inspect the visited houses, as they had done in former plagues; and also a treasurer. The choice of the above officers is thus noticed in the minutes:—

“ 1640 (August) Mr. William Pritchard was chosen treasurer for the visited poor during the sickness time; and Messrs. Lamb and Bishop were chosen examiners of visited houses for one month ensuing.”

The calamitous effects of the disorder near this time (the middle of summer,) are strikingly marked in various of the disbursements; among which are—

“ For a shroude for a poor Irishman that died at the brickils } 2s. 6d.
(brick kilns) - - - - - }

“ — a shroude for one that died in Longsfield - - - 2s. 6d.

“ — 10 shroudes for persons dying in the fields - - - 2s. 6d.”

Having partly subsided by the approach of winter, we find an order of vestry dated in the December following; for—

“ Mr. Pritchard, the treasurer, with three of the constables, to demand and receive of the landlords, whose tenants had been visited and chargeable to the parish, the money disbursed to such tenants during their visitation, this present year 1640.”

An order was also made to repay the money borrowed by Mr. Pratt, the churchwarden, as before noticed, in the following words:—

“ Whereas in the year 1640, it pleased Almighty God to visit divers of the poore

Plague in
1640, &c.

Calamitous
effects of
this infection.

poore people of this parish, with the infec'ion of the plague; and because divers of the gentry and p'sons of estate were then out of towne, there could not be an assessment made, and money collected amongst the p'shioners for the p'sent reliefe of the said infected—wherefore Mr. William Pratt, &c. borrowed of Theodore Colley, Esq. £.50. Which sum appearing to have been faithfully disbursed to the said visited poore, it is ordered that the same be repaid."

The revival, or rather continuance of the disorder, for it appears only to have slept during the winter months, is proved by various disbursements to infected persons, among which are the following:—

" 1641. To John Parker, in Parker's-lane, visited - - - 3s.

— To Tindall, the carpenter, for mending the Pest House - 18s."

Plague of
1642.

In 1642, the entries indicate an increase in the virulence of the disease, as the dormant practice of shutting up the infected houses, was then first resorted to. The deaths likewise had become so numerous, that the bodies could no longer be buried in the usual way, but were obliged to be collected in carts, and thrown into pits or graves of large dimensions, by torch light.

" 1642. P^d for two padlocks and hasps, for visited houses - 2s. 6d."

These were to fasten in the infected, and to prevent any one entering into, or coming out of the house, without the consent of the warder, or watchman, stationed at the door, who kept the key, and under a severe penalty was to admit the medical attendants only.

" — P^d to Mr. Hyde, for candles for the bearers - - - 10s.

— To the same for the *night cart* and cover, the summe of £.7. 9s.

— To Mr. Mann, for links and candles for the night bearers 10s."

The candles mentioned were for the bearers, who were accustomed to search such infected houses, as did not return an answer to the cry of "Bring out your dead!" Where it was not unusual to find the whole household had perished. In these cases, or otherwise, such bodies as they collected were thrown into the covered cart which attended them, and taken to the different churchyards; and when they were full, to fields and other places, where pits were dug for the purpose. The persons doing this duty (which was always performed at mid-night) carrying links to light them, and generally smoking to prevent infection.

Plague of
1643.

In 1643, we find there further entries as to the plague of that year.

" To the bearers for carryeing oute of Crown-yard, a woman that dyed of the } s. d.
plague - - - - - } 4. 6.

" Sent to a poore man shut up in Crown-yard, of the plague - - - 1. 6.

" P^d for a book, and two orders concerning the visited houses - - - 1. 6.

" P^d

	s.	d.
" P ^d Mr. Hyde, for padlocks and staples for a house - - - - -	1.	2.
" P ^d the sexton for making 10 graves, and for links as, per bill - - - - -	5.	6.
" P ^d & geven Mr. Lyn, the bedle, for a piece of good service for the pisshe, in conveying away of a visited household out of y ^e pisshe to Lond ^r Pest House, } forth of Mr. Higgons's house at Bloomsbury - - - - - }	1.	6.
" Rec ^d of Mr. Hearle, Dr. Temple's gift to be given unto Mrs. Hockey, a mini- ster's widow, shut up in the cracheyard, of the plague - - - - - }	10.	0.

At the commencement of the plague in the year 1646. It was ordered by vestry— Plague of 1646.

" That an assessment be made for the visited poore. To be y^e 4th part of the poor's book for one month; and the money collected to be paid to Mr. Gerrard, the treasurer, for the visited poor. And the said treasurer to distribute it to the constables, and others to be named, to give it away as necessity may be and require.

" Rec^d of Mr. Cornish, for the reliefe of the visited poor - - - £.10."

And the following year (1648,) in Mr. Brighthurst, the treasurer's account of money received and disbursed for the visited poor, it is stated that he had received £.140. 6s. 11d.; and disbursed to searchers, bearers, and wardens, £.108. 5s.; and in addition that he had paid for "building the pest-house."

The plague of 1665, as it was the last calamity of the kind known in England, so it was by far the severest. The opinions as to its origin were various; but Dr. Mead's assertion, before noticed, that it came in *cotton* from Turkey, was most generally credited. All writers concur in giving a most frightful picture of its ravages; (') Maitland, speaking of it at its height, says, " All

Great plague of 1665.

(') " London might well be said to be all in tears; the mourners did not go about the streets indeed, for nobody put on black, or made a formal dress of mourning for their nearest friends; but the voice of mourning was truly heard in the streets; the shrieks of women and children, at the doors and windows of their houses, where their dearest relations were dying, or perhaps dead, were enough to pierce the stoutest heart. At the west end of the town, it was a surprizing thing to see those streets which were usually thronged, now grown desolate; so that I have sometimes gone the length of a whole street,

Dr. Hodgson's account of the dreadful effects of.

I mean bye-streets, and have seen nobody to direct me but *watchmen*, set at the doors of such houses as were shut up.—And one day I particularly observed, that even in *Holborn*, the people walked in the middle of the street, and not at the sides, not to mingle, as I supposed, with any body that came out of infected houses, or meet with smells and scents from them."—(Journal of the Plague Year.)

" In the streets might be seen persons seized with the sickness, staggering like drunken men: here lay some dozing, and almost half dead; there others were met fatigued with excessive vomiting, as if they had drank poison: in the midst of the market

"All the houses were shut up, the streets deserted, and scarcely any thing to be seen therein, but grass growing, innumerable fires for purifying the infected air, coffins, pest carts, red crosses upon doors, with the inscription '*Lord have mercy upon us!*' and poor women in tears with dismal aspect, and woeful lamentations, carrying their infants to the grave, and scarcely any other sounds to be heard than those incessantly emitted from the windows, of '*Pray for us!*' and the direful call of '*Bring out your dead!*' with the piteous groans of departing souls, and melancholy knells for bodies ready for the grave."

First began in
St. Giles's.

St. Giles's parish has the melancholy distinction of being the place at which this dreadful plague begun. ⁽⁶⁾ De Foe (the truth of whose statement, as to this point, is corroborated by other writers) tells us, that the first deaths from this disorder happened at the upper end of Drury-lane. "This," says he, "turned peoples eyes pretty much to that quarter, and the weekly bills, shewing an increase of burials in St. Giles's parish, it began to be suspected, that the plague was among the people at that end of the town." He proceeds to state, that the ordinary number of burials in that parish, were from 10 or 12 a week to 15 or 16; but that after the plague had commenced, the weekly bills shewed an evident increase; the number that died amounting at the end of the first six or seven weeks, to 24, and in some weeks afterwards to 30, so that by the middle of May, the disease had spread beyond all power to conceal it. "In the parish of St. Giles," says he, "it had gotten into several streets, and several families lay sick altogether; and accordingly in the next weekly bill, the thing began to shew itself; there was indeed but 14 set down of the plague, but this was all knavery and collusion, for in St. Giles's parish they buried 40 in all; whereof it was certain most of them died of the plague, though not so set down. And in the next bill, from May 23 to May 30, the burials in St. Giles's were 53, a frightful number! of whom they set down but 9 of the plague; but on a strict investigation it was found there were 20 more,

Its gradual
progress
there.

who

market persons in full health fell suddenly down, as if the contagion was there exposed to sale.—It was not uncommon to see an inheritance pass to three heirs within the space of four days. The bearers were not sufficient to inter the dead," &c.—(Dr. Hodges on the Plague.)

⁽⁶⁾ Dr. Hodges's account of it makes it begin at *Westminster*; in the fields of which part of St. Giles's parish then lay. Sir Rich.

Manningham says, "It was most generally reported to have begun in *St. Giles's*, by flax."—(Discourse concerning the Plague.)

"This plague (which the eminent Dr. Sydenham calls in his practice of cures by the name of a mortal fever) discovered at first its malignity among the poorer sort of people in *St. Giles* in the Fields, towards the latter end of the year 1664."—(Practical method for the cure of the Plague, 1665.)

who were really dead of the plague in that parish, but had been set down of the spotted fever, or other distempers, besides others concealed. The second week in June, the parish of St. Giles's (where still the weight of the infection lay) buried 120, whereof, though the bills said but 68 of the plague, every body said there had been 100 at least, calculating it from the usual number of funerals in that parish, as above."

After describing the consternation and effects produced from the rapid progress of the calamity, he adds the following particulars, as to its further increase and consequences in this parish.

"It was now mid July, and the plague which had chiefly raged in the parishes of St. Giles and St. Andrew, Holborn, began to come eastward. Yet though there died that week 1,268, of all distempers, whereof it might be supposed above 900 died of the plague, yet there was but 28 in the city, within the walls, and but 19 in Southwark, Lambeth parish included, whereas in the parishes of St. Giles's and St. Martin's in the Fields, alone, there died 421."

He continues (after some extraneous description)—

"And now the justices of peace for Middlesex, by direction of the secretary of state, had begun to shut up houses in the parishes of St. Giles's, &c. and it was with good success; for in several streets where the plague broke out, upon strict guarding the houses that were infected, and taking care to bury those that died, immediately after they were known to be dead, the plague ceased in those streets. It was also observed, that the plague decreased sooner in those parishes, after they had been visited to the full, than it did in others, till at last it nearly disappeared in them altogether, as may be seen from the bills of mortality for the weeks towards the close of autumn; taking St. Giles's parish for instance, where the numbers were;—from 12th September to 19th, 140;—from 19th September to 26th, 119;—from September 26th to October 3d, 95; while in the eastern parishes they proportionably increased." (7)

The houses
shut up.

The entries in the parish books commence on the visited houses being ordered to be shut up.

"1665, (August.)—Ordered, that an additional rate be levied for the use of the visited poor, to the amount of £.600; and that the inhabitants of the parish be rated accordingly."

Parish raises
money.

And

(7) In "Reflections on the Bills of Mortality," 1665, the deaths in St. Giles's parish during the plague year, are stated as follow :

—"1665. There died in *St. Giles's* parish in this year, in all, 4,457; whereof, of the plague, 3,216."

M M

And it was, at the same time, further directed by vestry—

“That the constables and overseers do take an account what pensioners and parish children have deceased (of the plague) since Lady-day last, until the present time.”

In addition to the £.600 raised by the rate, various sums were subscribed by eminent persons, not parishioners, which are entered in the churchwardens accounts, as under:—

		£.	s.	d.
Gifts towards relief of visited poor.	“ Rec’ of Mr. Williams, from the Earl of Clare, (gift-money) - - -	10.	0.	0.
	“ Rec’ of Mr. Justice Godfrey (Sir Edmonbury,) from the Lord Treasurer	50.	0.	0.
	“ Earle Craven towards the visited poore - - - - -	40.	0.	0.
	“ Rec’ from Earle Craven and the rest of the justices, towards the visited } poore (at various times) - - - - - }	449.	16.	11.”

Regulations. During the height of the disorder, the same measures appear to have been resorted to as in former plagues, as well to relieve the afflicted, as to prevent the spreading of the infection; but the cases being nearly similar to those already given, it would be useless to repeat them. The appointment of searchers, shutting up of infected houses, &c. are noticed in the following entries:—

“ 1665.—Aug ^t . Paid the searchers for viewing the corpse of goodwife } Phillips, who dyed of the plague - - - - - }	£.	s.	d.
“ ——— Laid out more for goodman Phillips and his children, being shut } upp and visited - - - - - }	0.	5.	0.
(Same date.)—“ Laid out for Lylla Lewis, in Three Crane-court, being shut } upp of the plague; and laid out for her, and for the nurse and burial - }	0.	18.	0.”

The disappearance of the disease is indicated by various entries in the churchwardens accounts, relative to the expense of building the pest house; rent of ground on which it stood; amount received for the sale of its materials, &c. for instance:

Watching of visited houses.	“ 1666.—P ^d the warders for warding at those houses which were visited in } the year 1665; and to Egabond’s wife for looking to the Pest-house - }	£.	s.	d.
	“ ——— Paid for oates and beanes for the horse at the Pest-house - -	2.	19.	6.
		7.	9.	6.”

The horse here mentioned was probably used to draw the parish “dead cart.” The next entry shews the complete extinction of the plague in the parish, and the precautions which were taken to prevent its recurrence.

“ 1666, (July).—Ordered, That the constables, &c. do take an especial account of all inmates, coming from other parishes; and to take security that they be not burdensome. And also to take care to prevent the spreading of the

the infection for the future, by a timely provision for them that are, or hereafter may happen to be visited."

Dr. Heywood.

The following are extracts from a scarce tract, printed in 1641, intituled, "The Petition and Articles exhibited against doctor Heywood, by the Parishioners of St. Giles in the Fields." The petitioners (who were merely a party in the parish) state:—

Dr. Heywood.

"That they live under the pastoral charge of one William Heywood, doctor of divinity, who had lately published in sundry sermons, by him preached in his parish church, most damnable and erroneous doctrines, full of grosse popish tenets, and whilst he was house chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury, did licence a book, intituled, 'An Introduction to a devout Life,' containing the like popish doctrines, and tending to the upholding and advancing of the popish religion; whose practice in church discipline is superstitious and idolatrous; manifested by strange and anticke jestures of cringings and bowings. In whose parish church are set up crucifixes, and divers images of saints; and likewise organs, with other confused musicke, hindering devotion, are maintained to the great and needless charge of the parish."

Accused by the Puritans.

And they, in conclusion, pray for his removal, and

Pray for his removal.

"They may thereafter enjoy a faithful pastor, who may dispence unto them God's word and sacraments in their parish, without the superstitious mixture of human inventions." (^s)

At

(^s) The articles which follow, contain various extracts from the doctor's book, *Dr. Heywood's* which certainly was an injudicious publication for those times. The description of his "superstitious and idolatrous manner of administration of the sacrament of the Lord's supper in the parish church of St. Giles aforesaid," is rather ludicrous.—"In the exterior acts of administering the sacrament; for a preparation to this duty, the said doctor, and three subdeacons, doe all goe from the body of the said church unto the west end, being there cloathed, according to their order, some in scarlet, silke, and fine linnen. They then bend their course towards the east, every one at their first entrance saluting the church dore with low congies."—Then they "all

move to the middle of the church, where they all ducke down towards the east; then they all advance to the beautiful gate," (the altar screen described in the account of the church,) "where they stand; then every one bowing to the ground three severall times as they goe, they enter into the *sanctum sanctorum*," (within the altar-rails,) in which place they reade their second service; and it is divided into three parts, which is acted by them all three, with change of place and many duckings before the altar, with divers tones in their voyces, high and low, and many strange actions by their hands, now up, then down. This being ended, the doctor takes the cups from the altar, and delivers them to one of the subdeacons,

His way of celebrating Divine Worship.

At the hearing of the business relative to these and other charges against the doctor, before a committee appointed for that purpose, it is added,—
 “ Many other things, as bad as these, could have been proved ; but what was then heard, appeared sufficient cause for his removal ; which, the petitioners trust, that honourable assembly, (the House of Commons,) will cause to be done—

Reasons.

“ Especially, when those other weighty affaires of more general concernment are settled ; and particularly in regard, he (Dr. Heywood) doth still persist in his old manner, not reforming any considerable thing :—his altar stands deck't continually, week dayes and all, and mewed up within the screene and rayles as before ; some of the parishioners desiring to receive the sacrament in their pewes, were denied it, and sent away without it ; and hee forceth all to come up to the rayles still as before. In divers of his sermons, since the hearing of this businesse, hee hath, with much bitterness, inveighed against the petitioners, and at those that goe from their owne parish church, although hee hath so weake a voice, that hee cannot be heard by the one halfe of those that come to church.”—“ All which premises, well knowne and seriously considered, there can no reason be given by any well affected protestant, to desire his continuance.”

Lady Dudley's screen.

It is worth while, before proceeding to notice the consequences which followed this complaint, to observe with what ingenuity the petitioners have contrived to pervert and misrepresent facts. The beautiful screen, given by Lady Dudley, being carved with figures of the apostles, is said to have contained “ crucifixes, and divers images of saints ;” and the organ, which had been sanctioned by immemorial usage, to be “ confused musicke, hindering devotion.”

deacons, who placeth them upon a side table ; then the doctor kneeleth to the altar, but what he doth we know not, nor what he meaneth by it. This dumbe devotion being ended, and the altar more holy, the cups are returned to him in the same manner as he gave them, which the doctor receives kneeling, &c. The bread being set upon a plate, and some of the wine poured into a bowle, all are covered with a fine linnen cloth, which cloth hath the corners laid in the figure of “ a crosse.” This being ended, he continues in his dumbe devotion on his knees towards the east, his backe being to-

wards the people. He then taketh money out of his pocket, and laieth it on the ground for a time, and then he taketh it up and offereth it, being on his knees, with a very great bending of his body towards the altar, which gift is reserved in a bason onely for that use. In these dumb devotions of his, the organ plays in a doleful low tune. When this is finished, the doctor begins the consecration ; which being ended, the number of beckings, bowings and bendings, by him and the sub-deacons, before the altar, are impious, ungodly, and abominable to behold.”

devotion." But their infuriate zeal against the doctor is most remarkable in the conclusion of the petition, in which he is censured for inveighing in his sermons against them, although it is added, with a laughable earnestness, to finish the climax of offence, "hee hath so weake a voice, that he cannot be heard by the one halfe of those that come to church."

Parish Concerns.

The following are some of the most curious items, selected from a great mass of matter, as to occurrences of a domestic and local nature in the parish. We shall arrange them under different heads. Entries from parish books as to various matters.

	£.	s.	d.
1644.—(Dec ^r .) P ^d to the coroner for sitting upon the bodye of William Belt	o.	3.	o.
— To the man that digged his grave in the highway, and who carried him thither	o.	2.	6.
1647.—P ^d the bearers for making a hole, and burying Geo. Chilsay, who hanged himself	o.	2.	o.

Names of Places.

The following entries of premature death, preserve the early names of several places in the parish :—

1648.—P ^d Thomas Brooks, deputy coroner, for vewing the corpse of Elizabeth Otley, and one Grace, who were killed by the fall of the chimney in Partridge-alley	£.	s.	d.	Partridge-alley.
— P ^d the coroner his fee, for viewing one Farmer's child in the Cole-yard, drowned in a tub of water	o.	6.	8.	Cole-yard.
1650.—P ^d the coroner his fee, and other charges, for vewing the corpse of goodwife Deane, that was stabbed	o.	11.	o.	
— P ^d unto the coroner for sitting upon a dead man, being thrust in the eye by a footman	o.	6.	6.	
1652.—P ^d Mr. Guy, the coroner, for viewing the bodie of one Goddid White, that drowned herself	o.	6.	8.	
— P ^d the same, for sitting on a soldier, that was killed in the watch one night	o.	6.	8.	
1657.—P ^d Mr. Guy, the coroner, for viewing the bodie of a girle in Hogg-lane, that hanged herself	o.	6.	8.	Hogg-lane.
— P ^d and geven to Ann Kinnaston, on whome the howse fell, and killed one of her children, for several weekes until she was well	4.	2.	o.	
1660.—P ^d in charge, in inquiring about the deathe of a childe that p'te of the limbes were bitt off by a dog or cat, at my Lord of Souhampton's house, in Long-fielde	o.	2.	2.	Long-fielde.
1661.—P ^d Guy, coroner, for viewing the bodye of a male childe murdered, and layed at the backside of the King's Head inne	o.	6.	4.	King's Head.

N. B.—This inn was situated in Princcs-street.

White Hart.	1663.—P ^d Evans, the coroner, for viewing the body which died in the stable } at the <i>White Hart</i> - - - - - }	£. s. d. o. 6. 8
The Beare.	— P ^d White, the coroner, for viewing the body of a man, which received } his death's wound att y ^e <i>Beare</i> door, in Drury-lane - - - }	o. 6. 8.
	1695.—P ^d for return of the coroner's inquest, and for bill of indictment against } Priscilla Owen, for biting her husband's finger, which occasioned his death }	—
Maslyn's Pond.	1644.—Paid to the coroner, for viewing of a body found drowned in <i>Maslyn's-</i> } <i>pond</i> - - - - - }	o. 4. o.

1695.—Mary Maycock is mentioned to have been drowned this year in *Smith's Pond*. An entry also occurs of payment to the coroner, “for viewing the body of a child found drowned in *Capper's Pond*.”

Smith's and
Capper's
Ponds.

The three ponds here mentioned, were no doubt part of the premises of the respective persons whose names they bear; but their situation is not to be exactly ascertained. Maslyn's Pond stood in a place called *Maslyn's Fields*, as appears by an entry of the year 1656. Of Smith's Pond, we know nothing but the name. Capper's Pond was probably situated where part of Bedford-square now stands, as a vestry minute in 1708, directs, “posts, with spars, to be set up, to range with the posts at Russell-street end, and the post at the gate between Mr. Capper's, and Mr. Hartles.” Mr. Capper, who had a meeting-house in the parish (which has been noticed,) must, according to this entry, have lived in Tottenham-court road, between Caroline and Bedford-streets. A number of these ponds or pieces of water, seems to have existed here formerly. *Mrs. Doulman's Pond*, is mentioned in an entry in the churchwarden's accounts in the year 1648.

Various
ponds in the
parish for-
merly.

Fines; Offences.

	1640.—(Oct ^r) P ^d the coroner for his fee for the escape of a murtherer, the jury } finding the partie to be slayne in our p ^r ish - - - - - }	£. s. d. o. 13. 4.
The Catt.	1641.—Rec' of the vintner at the <i>Catt</i> in Queene-street, for p ^r mitting of tipling } on the Lord's day - - - - - }	1. 10. o.
	1644.—Rec' of three poore men, for drinking on the Sabbath daie at Totten- } ham-court - - - - - }	o. 4. o.
	— Rec' of Mr. Hooper that he had of defaulters in a suspected bawdie } house, on the fast day - - - - - }	o. 12. o.
	— Rec' of Mr. Richard Bigg, for a fault done by his servant John Roberts } 1645.—Rec' of John Seagood, constable, which he had of a Frenchman, for } swearing three oathes - - - - - }	o. 1. o. o. 3. o.
	— Rec' of Mrs. Thunder, by the hands of Francis Potter, for her being } drunke, and swearing seaven oathes - - - - - }	o. 12. o.

1645.

1645.—P ^d to Lewis Dixon, surgeon, for searching a childe founde murdered	£. s. d.	
in the street - - - - -	o. 3. 4.	
1646.—Rec' of Mr. Hooker, for brewing on a fast day - - - - -	o. 2. 6.	
— Rec' of four men, travelling on the fast day - - - - -	o. 1. 0.	
— Rec' of Mr. Wetherill, headboro,' which he had of one for an oath - - - - -	o. 3. 4.	
1648.—Rec' from the citty marshal, sent by the lord mayor, for one that		The Forts.
was drunke at the <i>Forts</i> in our parish - - - - -	o. 5. o.	
1652.—Rec' of Mr. Huxley, and Mr. Morris, who were riding out of town in		
sermon time on a fast day - - - - -	o. 11. o.	
1654.—Received of William Glover, in Queen-street; and of Isaac Thomas,		
a barber, in Holborn, for trimming of bearde on the Lorde's day - - - - -	—	
1655.—Rec' of a mayd taken in Mrs. Jackson's alehouse on the Sabbath day	o. 5. o.	
— Rec' of a Scotchman drinking at Robert Owen's on the Sabbath - - - - -	o. 2. o.	
1648.—Rec' from Isabel Johnson, at y ^e <i>Cole-yard</i> , for drinking on the Sab-		
bath day - - - - -	o. 4. o.	
1656.—Rec' of Hen. Colewist in <i>Maslyn Fields</i> , for breach of y ^e Sabbath - - - - -	o. 7. o.	Maslyn Fields.
1658.—Rec ^d of Joseph Piers, for refusing to open his doores to have his house		
searched on the Lorde's daie - - - - -	o. 10. o.	
1659. Entry of "one Brooke's goods sold for breach of the Sabbath." (The		
sum not set down) - - - - -	—	

These entries afford no ill specimen of the sort of liberty enjoyed during the reign of puritanism. To drink, ride, or almost walk, seem to have been reckoned criminal, not only on the Lord's-day, but on the fast days appointed by the then ruling powers; though the latter were mere political regulations, and mostly set apart for invoking Heaven against the Royal cause.

Puritanical
liberty during
the Intereg-
num.

The following entry does not come strictly under the above head, but may be admitted for its quaint and ludicrous character:—

1648.—"P ^d the 17th of Oct' to Justice Killaway's clarke, for the depositions	£. s. d.
of Mrs. Greene, midwife, and fower other women, about the Earle of Mon-	
mouth's cooke, for a bastard childe begotten on the body of a scullery	—
wench."	

Sacrilege; Robbery.

1648. Paid to two men, to carry the piece of the pipe of lead, which was	£. s. d.
stolen off the vestry back to church. It was found in Mrs. Doulman's pond	o. 1. o.
— Disburst about the theeves that stole the lead off the church porch - - - - -	4. 4. o.

This robbery appears to have been trifling to the one noticed below, and which happened about thirty years afterwards (°):—

1677.

(°) From the London Gazette, from Jan. 6 to Jan. 10, 1675—"Stolen Jan. 4, out of	neat silver flaggons embossed, double gilt;
Description of. the vestry of the parish church	two silver plain cups and covers, likewise
of St. Giles's in the Fields, four	gilt; one silver Norway cup embossed, with-
	out a cover, likewise gilt; one bread chalice
	of

Robbery of church plate.	1677.—Laid out at the Old Bayley when the men were tried w ^{ch} stole the church plate, £. 1. 13. 7. P ^d several expences when Thomas Pitts was taken, which bought the church plate, £. 2. 10. 8. And p ^d at the Old Bayley when the aforesaid Thomas Pitts took his trial, £.	£. s. d.
	— Given Elizabeth Meare, by order of vestry, being the party which made discovery of the fellows which stole the plate - - - - -	1. 1. 0.

The next are entries as to robberies, in which the parish prosecuted, or was otherwise concerned :—

Transportation of a boy to Barbadoes.	1657.—Paid to Mr. Robert Panton the elder, for transporting of one William Connewag, a boye, to the Barbadoes; and for charges about him -	£. s. d.
	1667.—P ^d John Cromwell, being so much rated upon the parish for a robbery committed in this county - - - - -	1. 5. 0.
Robbery in the hundred of Ossulton.	1690.—P ^d on the account of this parish, which it had to raise and pay as its share, assessed on it in satisfaction of £. 1,000 and upwards, a certain person was robbed of in the hundred of Ossulton - - - - -	0. 17. 4.
		59. 10. 0.

Political Events, &c.

The Covenant.	1642.—Paid for four books of <i>New Orders</i> , made by the Convocation House -	£. s. d.
	— Paid for coppeing and ingrossinge 3 books of the names of the convicted recusants within the parish, and o ^r charges incident - - -	0. 2. 8.
	— P ^d for copying and ingrossing the names of those that tooke the late protestation - - - - -	0. 10. 3.
	1645.—Paid for the COVENANT, and a frame to put itt in, to hang up in the church - - - - -	0. 4. 0.
	1647.—Paid for a board to hang on a declaration; also for a frame for the penal statutes for the church - - - - -	0. 4. 3.
	1642.—P ^d to the ringers when his Ma ^{tie} came from Scotland - - - - -	0. 3. 0.
		0. 6. 8.

The next two entries regard political events which followed :—

Poll Money.	1642.—P ^d for writing several books of the poll money, for statute books, proclamations, and orders concerning of the same, &c. - - - - -	£. s. d.
	1645.—Paid to John Powell, for writing our division of the assessment for Sir Thomas Fairfax - - - - -	0. 4. 0.
		0. 2. 0.

Assessment for general Fairfax to raise troops against the king.

This assessment was raised towards supporting the army under Fairfax, sent out to oppose the King's Irish troops, chiefly composed of Roman Catholics, and who were completely routed, with great slaughter. The battle of Naseby, which followed soon after, destroyed the last remains of the Royal authority.

1646.

of silver, likewise gilt.—If any person can make discovery of the aforesaid plate, and give speedy notice thereof to Mr. Henry Rogers, or Mr. William Matthews, church-

wardens of the aforesaid parish of St. Giles in the Fields, they shall have forty pounds for their reward."—*N. B.* The church plate was again stolen, May 3, 1804.

1646.—P^d at Westminster for drawing a petition to the army to have the dividend for taxes abated - - - - - } £. s. d. Petition to the army.
0. 2. 0.

This application, and the receipt noticed in the next entry, were made during the interval that the army usurped the powers of government, and ordered the city to be fortified :—

16— Rec^d of Richard Bigg, Esq. (formerly paid by Mr. John Hyde, then churchwarden) for taking off and setting up againe the chaines and locks from the *poust* (*post*,) for the fortification, by order of the committy of militia, the some of - - - - - } £. s. d.
1. 5. 0.

The fortification, here mentioned, stood at the west end of St. Giles's High-street. The Restoration is thus noticed in a subsequent entry :—

1659.—P^d for ringing on the day that the excluded members returned to the house - - - - - } £. s. d.
—

Eminent Preachers.

From Mr. *Evelyn's Diary*, 1672, Oct. 27.]—" I went to hear that famous preacher, Dr. Frampton, at St. Giles's. This divine had been twice at Jerusalem; and was not only a pious and holy man, but excellent in the pulpit." Mr. Evelyn.
Dr. Frampton.

Dr. Frampton, here mentioned, was afterwards Dean of Gloucester, and subsequently its bishop. As chaplain to the Earl of Elgin, he preached the funeral sermon of that nobleman's sister, the Countess Dowager of Devon, widow of William, the third Earl.

1675.—Ordered, by a session of the peace for the county of Middlesex, grounded on a petition of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Winchester, and many of the gentry and others, inhabitants of the parish of St. Giles's, that a survey be taken of the yearly value of houses in that parish.

1698.—Vestry ordered certain damages to be repaired at Bloomsbury chapel, occasioned by a violent storm of wind this year.

1704.—Ordered, that Dr. Gibson (afterwards Bishop of London,) with other candidates, should preach for the lectureship of this parish. Dr. Gibson.

1702.—A committee appointed to wait on Dr. Lambert, and to return him the thanks of the inhabitants of this parish, for his sermon preached on the last thanksgiving-day in our church; and to desire him to print it.

1726.—A complaint was made this year, of the clerk of the market of the King's household, for extortion, in receiving extravagant sums of money, under the pretence of examining weights and measures.

Church bell
at 5 o'clock
in the morn-
ing.

1670.—Ordered, that the sexton, for the future, do cause a *bell* to be rung }
exactly at the hour of 5 o'clock in the morning, and 9 at night, and to have }
20s. quarterly for such duty - - - - - }

Vestry.

Antiquity
and nature
of vestry.

The management of this parish is intrusted to a vestry, which is select by prescription; and consists of the rector, churchwardens, and thirty-six other persons, being resident householders therein.

Its existence and powers are confirmed by episcopal mandate, 27 April 1628, which contains the various regulations as to their constitution, qualifications, and government, and by which they were empowered “to doe and exercise all thinges belonging to vestriemen, for the good and benefit of their church, and parish.” The nature of the parish business they had to direct, their mode of managing it, and other particulars, are subsequently set forth in an answer to the Bishop’s mandate, dated 1635. Vacancies, in case of death or removal, are filled up by the surviving or continuing members.

1637.—Messrs. Hopes, the churchwardens, being requested to “consult of and propound to vestry, certain orders for the better governing of the vestry busyness and meetings;”—a set of directions were drawn up and agreed on, as well for their own internal regulation, as for the conduct of the parish officers in general. The following are entries as to the rules &c. to be observed by the vestry itself: those as to the different officers, will be seen when we come to treat of them.

1630.—Vestrymen, not attending on notice left by the clerk, or sending lawful excuse, to forfeit 6s. 8d.

Regulations
as to.

1637.—Any vestryman blaspheming the holy name of God, cursing, swearing, or otherwise indecently behaving himself, to have, for the second fact, the penalty of the lawes imposed upon him.

1664.—Every vestryman to subscribe ten shillings towards buying a velvet pall for the use of the poor; which pall themselves and their families should be intitled to have the use of at their deaths; and such as refused to subscribe, to be denied the benefit of the same.

1665.—Rec’ of Mr. Drurye, for the use of the pall - - - 10s.

1713.—The minutes of a former vestry not having been signed at the time, were confirmed at this vestry.

Protest of
a vestryman.

1760.—A protest of three vestrymen not permitted to be entered on the minutes.

1783.—A protest of Dr. Smythe, rector, not permitted to be entered on the minutes.

1785.—Mr. Charles Harris having ceased to be a householder, another was this year elected vestryman in his stead.

1806.—Opinion of vestry: That in future no gentleman become a vestryman of this parish, during the time of his serving the office of churchwarden thereof.

The following are the names of some distinguished inhabitants, and the dates when they were appointed vestrymen:—

Appointment
of vestrymen.

[*Names of Vestrymen.*]

1618. (Sept. 9.)—Sir *Lewis Lewknor*. See *Lewknor's-lane*.

—— Sir *William Segar*, Garter King at Arms, &c.

—— *Hamond Claxton*, Esq. the donor of one of the fine painted windows to the church.

1622. (Aug. 29.) — *Lawrence Whitaker*, a liberal contributor towards building the second church.

1623 (July 22.)—*Abraham Speckart*, Esq. a liberal benefactor to the parish, to which he gave ground to enlarge the church-yard. For further particulars of the above, see account of rebuilding the church, &c.

1661 (May 16.)—*John Fotherley*, Esq. the proprietor of the garden afterwards converted into King-street, Drury-lane.

1669 (Dec. 23.)—*Henry Holford*, son of the donor of the Princes-street estate.

1669. *Humphry Weld*, Esq. See Art. “*Weld House*.”

166—*William Shelton*, Esq. the deviser of the Parker-lane estate, and founder of the free-school there called after his name.

1682.—Sir *William Geery*, and Sir *Clement Armiger*, Knts.; many years magistrates for the county of Middlesex.

1692.—The Earl of *Thanet*, of *Thanet-house*, Great Russell-street.—*N. B.* Chosen instead of Sir Thomas Kensey.

1699.—*Richard Dyot*, Esq. proprietor of the estate on the site of *Dyot-street*; to which latter he gave name.

1731. (May 3.)—Messrs. *Benbrig* and *Buckridge*; gave name to *Bainbrig* and *Buckridge-streets*, of which they were owners.

Sequestra-
tion of ves-
trymen.

1627.—*John Larchen* sequestred from the vestry until such time as he should be there called again. The cause is not stated.

1691. (April 22.)—Sir *Clement Armiger*, a member of this vestry, being superannuated, and having lost his sight, and being incapable of attending the vestry ;—

Thomas Owen, gent. was elected a vestryman in his stead.

1691. (Nov. 12.)—The last election was mentioned, and Sir *Clement Armiger* thinking himself prejudiced thereby, had desired the same might be annulled, which was done. (10)

Historical
account of
vestry.

During the Usurpation, it does not appear that any appointment of vestrymen took place. This is not extraordinary, when it is considered that the then vestry were by the puritans honoured with the title of the rector's (Dr. Heywood) *creatures*, who had no doubt sufficient difficulty in protecting their parochial rights against the violence of those reformers ; but which they appear to have done, except as to the spoliation of their church ornaments, and filling up vacancies in their own body. Upon the Restoration, their first care was to fill up and perfect their numbers, and to re-elect a *sexton*, who, a few years before, had, as they conceived, been irregularly elected by the influence of their obtrusive rector, Thomas Case.

Dec. 21, 1681.—By the following entry in the minutes, it appears that some of the inhabitants at this time, were not quite satisfied with the number and constitution of the vestry :—

“Whereas Mr. John Morris, and Mr. Nathaniel Chandler, in behalf of themselves, and divers other inhabitants, have requested of the vestry, that some addition or alteration may be made to the present vestry ; the vestry upon debate thereof, doe order,—That the said John Morris and Nathaniel Chandler, and the rest, do give in writing their desires touching the premises at the next vestry, to be considered of. And it is further ordered, that there be a summons for timely notice to Mr. Dean Sharpe, and likewise to all vestrymen, to desire them to meet at a time certain at the vestry house ; and that intimation be given in the summons, of the occasion of that meeting.”

Whether

(10) *N. B.*—There not being any precedent in the minute-books of the vestry dismissing any member, but in case of removal, the said election of Thomas Owen was revoked and vacated, and Sir Clement was reinstated as a vestryman.

Whether these advocates for innovation afterwards discovered that the vestry, which had, as shewn, been time out of mind by custom and established usage invested with extensive authorities for the government of the parish, could neither increase their original number of *thirty-six*, nor with safety make any other alteration, does not appear. But some such reason did, in all probability occur, for they did not afterwards make any further application to vestry on the subject.

The commissioners for building fifty new churches, caused one to be erected near Bloomsbury-market; and on the 8th of March a select vestry was appointed for the new parish, consisting of an equal number of members with that of St. Giles. From this period the powers of the vestry of the old parish were narrowed; but how far was a subject of doubt for many years afterwards. The provisions contained in the several acts of Parliament, and other instruments giving authority to the vestry of the new parish, as also the proceedings of its vestry, will be noticed hereafter.

Separation of vestry on building Bloomsbury church.

1733. (April 27.)—A committee was appointed to treat with a committee of the vestry of the new parish, on any matters that might occur relative to the two parishes. The matters then referred to were productive of repeated discussion, and which, in the year 1739, assumed a hostile shape. For, on the 23d of April that year, an application was made by the vestry of the new parish, to the vestry of the old one, for a formal meeting of the two vestries, in order to ascertain the monies and rates to be assessed within the limits of the old parish, pursuant to a clause in the act 10 Anne. But the vestry of the old parish declined such meeting; being of opinion, that the officers and vestry of that parish were not obliged to meet; for that the clause alluded to in such act, seems only to give them power, *if they should think fit to use it*. And directions were given for appointing the officers, and making the rates (over both parishes) as usual.

Proceedings as to.

The vestry of St. George Bloomsbury having resolved to resist the scavenger's rate, made by the vestry and officers of St. Giles's, and to try by a feigned issue the point in debate between the parishes; the vestry of the latter parish, under the advice of Serjeant Wynne, declined such trial, and ordered that all officers of that parish who should assist in collecting and levying the scavenger's rates in St. George Bloomsbury, should be indemnified at the charge of the parish of St. Giles. And a rate for that purpose was accordingly made

Bloomsbury vestry.

on

on the inhabitants of St. Giles, including that part of the parish then called Bloomsbury.

On the 13th Dec. 1739, a committee was appointed to treat with a committee of the vestry of St. George Bloomsbury, and to settle about the scavenger's rates, and also as to considerable demands made on behalf of the latter parish on the joint stock;—when, after long discussion, all matters in difference were (for that time) amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of both vestries; and the scavengers, and other rates, were agreed to extend over both parishes, as usual.

The construction of the several acts of Parliament, by virtue whereof the parish of St. George Bloomsbury was created;—the powers of each vestry, whilst acting in its own separate capacity;—and the separate interest of each parish (or rather portion of the old district,) were for nearly forty years the subjects of frequent discussion, which was not always carried on in the most amicable manner; the object of the mother parish appearing to be, to keep the daughter in leading strings, whilst the latter, like other young ladies, sighed for emancipation.

3d Dec. (1771.)—A proposal was received from the vestry of St. George Bloomsbury, for a partial separation of the two parishes, relative to the nightly watch, which was referred to the joint vestry.

17th Dec. (same year.)—Upon a proposition of St. George Bloomsbury's vestry, in their separate capacity, it was resolved, by St. Giles's vestry, unanimously;—

“That any meeting of the vestries in separate capacities, for the purpose of considering of any application to Parliament for powers to rate the inhabitants of their parishes to any parochial rate, is contrary to the customs and usages of these parishes, and to the intent and meaning of the statutes for establishing their united interests.”

1772. (Jan. 3.)—The vestry of Bloomsbury having resolved to proceed in an application to Parliament, to obtain an act for establishing a nightly watch within that parish, it was by the vestry of St. Giles resolved,—“That any attempt of a select vestry to separate two parishes united by law, is dishonourable and unjustifiable.” Other resolutions of a like import, couched in strong terms, were passed; and a committee was appointed to oppose the intended application.

17th of July, same year, the committee reported, "That upon an investigation into the customs and usages of the two parishes, by a committee of the House of Commons, it was resolved, that in levying the watch-rate, the two parishes should be considered as one parish, in like manner as they are in collecting the the poor and church-rates. And that the bill had been altered accordingly."

Further proceedings.

The several acts for the support and management of the poor, and for paving, cleansing, watching and lighting the two parishes, having removed all doubts as to the powers of the separate vestries, and the probability of their interests being separated, and it appearing to vestry, that the estate in Parker's-lane, with other estates and donations, were given to, or in trust for, this parish, long before the passing of certain acts of Parliament, made in the 9th and 10th years of the reign of Queen Anne, by virtue whereof the parish of St. George Bloomsbury was, (so far as relates to spiritual purposes only,) taken out of and separated from the rest of this parish, it was resolved, "That at the
" times of such devises and donations being made, and at this time, the parish
" of St. Giles-in-the-fields, and that of St. George Bloomsbury, were and are
" one parish or district, for all temporal purposes; and that the said devises
" and donations were intended to be for the benefit of the whole district,
" which before the passing of the said acts, did form the parish of St. Giles-
" in-the-fields." This vestry is therefore of opinion, and do hereby
" declare,—

" That all devises, donations and bequests whatsoever, made to or in trust for the poor, or for any other parochial purposes of the parish of St. Giles-in-the fields, previously to the passing of the said acts, were so made, and are for the benefit and advantage of this parish, and that of St. George Bloomsbury, in such and the like manner as if the said acts had not been passed :—And

Regulations as to vestries of St. Giles and Bloomsbury.

" *Resolved*, That the said several estates, funds and donations, with the rents, interest, dividends and produce thereof, be in future under the management of the said joint vestry; due caution being observed to prevent reversions and forfeitures." (11)

(11) The following are miscellaneous entries, as to the vestry.—The first, which is for a vestry dinner, in 1650, is curious, as shewing the then comparative cheapness of provisions :—

" 1650.—Paid to John Hewine,	} £. s. d.
for dressing of meate, and for	
bread beer and rost beafe for	
the vestry - - - -	

The

*Parish Officers.*Church-
wardens.

CHURCHWARDENS.—Their duties, &c. are set forth in a visitation made 1498, which enjoins them to be “wel chosen every yere, aftyr the maner of the chirche,” and to make “every yere a ful and playne accompte of the receptys and paymentys by them during their wardenship; and also to render compte at the tyme of chesyne other wardeynes of the landys, tenementys, juellys and money longyng to holy chirche.” For this purpose “a ful and clyere inventory of the goodys and landys” entrusted to their care, was to be furnished by them to their successors, on their quitting office, that it might be seen “that the chyrch goodys were wel kept, and that ne londys nor tenementys were let to certayne persones, frendys or kennesfolke, for lesse somme than they be worth yerly,” &c. They were also to see that “good provysyon was made for the prestyres and clarkys that ben retayned for the chyrche, that none of them attended in foul and unclenly surplesys,” and generally they were to look to “the due mayntenyng of Goddy’s service.”

Among the additional duties and charge which have devolved on these officers in more modern times, as mentioned in the regulations for this parish, are the following:—

1638.—The upper warden to disburse to the monthly officers all monies ordered to be disbursed for parish prosecutions. Same year, their consent, with that of vestry, declared necessary before the overseer can enter the names of any new pensioners on the pension book; and all gift money ordered to be paid over by the overseers to them, and they to account to parish for same.

1697.—It was ordered, that “no work should be done about the church by direction of the churchwardens, amounting to above 40s. without notice given to at least three members of vestry.”

1724.

The next entries are of a similar nature:—

“1662.—Paid Mr. Bray for bread and drinke, and other accommo-
dation for the vestrymen, at
the times they have been rating
the parish books, for the whole
year - - - - -”

£. s. d.
— 9 4

“1662.—Paid and expended at Mr. Glover’s, for breade and drinke and wine, and other accommo-
dations for the vestrymen, when
the three months tax was sealed
“1663.—Paid at a dinner, when
they went to Hickeshall about
the house in the Bowling-green — 12 —”

1724.—It was declared, “that no churchwarden should be capable of being a vestryman till after his accounts be examined and approved by vestry.”

N.B.—Mr. Marriot (master of the workhouse here,) in 1729, left a sum of money to buy *gowns* for the use of the churchwardens, if they would wear them, which we do not find, however, that they ever did.

SIDESMEN.—1638.—The two sidesmen (elsewhere called swornemen and synodmen) are directed “to attend with the churchwardens at the communion, to carry up the wine, that the bearers and other mean persons be not employed in so high an office.” They were also, with the churchwardens (the parson consenting thereto,) to collect the duties for burials, and to pay the parson and clerk their dues out of the same; also “to go along with the clarke, each in his turn, to assist him in taking the names, for the purpose of collecting the Easter offerings.”

1717.—It was ordered, that no person should be chosen sidesman without the approbation of vestry. They are, in fact, chosen by the past warden from their own body.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.—These are first directed to be so called by the act 43 Eliz; though in this parish they are not named as overseers till after 1620. A vestry minute of that year notices the appointment of them under the denomination of “four collectors of the poor,” and who were to be renewed annually. In 1631 they are termed “overseers.”

1638.—Agreeably to regulations made by vestry for their government, it was ordered, “that the overseers of the poor, should receive only such monye of the inhabitants of the parish, as they are rated at in a book confirmed by his Ma^{ty} justices of the peace, and should pay the pensions of the poor according to such book;” and other monies they were to pay over to the churchwardens according to a former order; and if they refused to perform such order, “the disposing of such monies should not be allowed upon their accounts.”⁽¹²⁾

1649.—The whole receipts of the overseers, for this now great parish, were only £. 176. 5s. 9d. out of which they disbursed £. 173. 3s. 4d. in various items, agreeably to their office. The amazing increase in the receipt and expenditure for the present day may be easily imagined.

In

⁽¹²⁾ And in 1689, £. 3. 12s. 6d. was accordingly disallowed in an account presented by them to vestry; “so much having been paid by the overseers without the knowledge of the churchwardens.”

In 1673, *six* overseers were appointed; in 1678, *seven* ditto; in 1680, *eight* overseers were appointed; and in 1682 their number was increased to *nine*; they were still further increased to *eleven* in 1690; reduced to *nine* again in 1691; and in 1693 were once more raised to *eleven*. Their number at present is, for the two parishes, twelve.

1692.—It was ordered, that the overseers should make a return of persons chosen to serve such office for the next year, that only those properly qualified might be elected. And, 1709, it was forbidden to chuse any tradesman to serve the office of overseer, who had not previously passed through those of surveyor of the highways, scavenger, or headborough.

Head-
boroughs and
Constables.

HEADBOROUGHS AND CONSTABLES.—The number of constables for this parish, in the year 1630, seems to have been only *three*; it being ordered by vestry, on account of the entertainment to be given to bishop Laud, at the consecration of the new church, that “the *three* constables, with their headboroughs, be appointed, and to bring with them, every one, eight substantial wardens, with bills and halberds, to keep the church gates and fences from the presse of people.”

1706.—The foreman of the leet jury is desired to move the court, that another constable and two headboroughs be added, for the first and second divisions of the parish; and the vestrymen of those divisions to set out those divisions in three parts. In 1708, the “New View of London” states the number of headboroughs for this parish to be *eight*.

The following are some of the names of some of the persons holding the office of high constable, with the dates of their appointment:—

1645.—Mr. Bringhurst, (the first mentioned in the books); 1660, Robert Bessy; 1662, Mr. Nelson, on the resignation of Bessy; he was also in office in 1685 and 1687; 1688, Mr. Harris; 1692, Mr. Lynne; and 1695 and 1700, Mr. Nathaniel Chandler.

Watchmen.

WATCHMEN.—These appear to have been formerly armed with *halberds*, instead of staves, and rattles, as per the following entry:—

“1646.—P^d and given to Lyn, and two watchmen, in consideration } £. s. d.
of their paines, and the breaking of ij halberts, in taking the two } 1. 4. 0.”
drunkards and swearers y^t p^d - - - - - }

1673.—Divers regulations were made this year about the number and pay of watchmen, and about accounting to the parish for any overplus. The same

same year fifteen walking, and five standing watchmen, were ordered for the the division of the old town only.

1684.—The standing watchmen ordered to attend, and assist with the engine, at all fires ; and to convey the engine home again ; “ they being most proper, as always ready.”—See more under head “ Watching.”

BEADLES.—The principal object of the beadles attention in this parish in former times was, to notice and report the introduction of the numerous strange poor, who flocked from Ireland and other countries hither. This will appear from the following entries :—

1637.—Ordered, that the beadles do present every Sunday fortnight, the names of all new comers, undersitters, inmates, divided tenements, persons that have families in cellars, and other abuses.—To be dismissed for neglect.

1638.—To bring into vestry every month, the names of such persons as have watched every night the month before ; and also of such as have made default. And to bring in the names of the sev’rall p’sons they receive monies from quarterly, that due warding may be kept.

But more as to the duties and office of beadle, and also as to the appointment of an assistant beadle, will be seen in the account of the poor.

1749.—It was ordered, that no more than 3*l.* 15*s.* should be allowed yearly for the beadle’s hat, coat and stockings.

SEXTON.—The first mention of the sexton, by name, in the existing parish records, is during the plague year, 1643 ; but it was of all offices one of the most antient, and no doubt existed immemorially in the parish.

1670.—The following curious agreement was made, as to the sexton’s residence next the churchyard, this year ; viz. “ The sexton having petitioned that the lights made by him into the churchyard from his additional building to his dwelling house, be allowed to remain (during pleasure only ;) it is agreed to, on condition that he give, as an acknowledgement to the rector and churchwardens, yearly, on the Tuesday se’nnight after Easter, *two good fat capons, ready dress’d.*”

1683.—A particular account was ordered to be made of the profits of the sexton’s place, and they were estimated at £.135. 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Several payments were in consequence ordered out of his money, to the amount of 55*l.* per annum ; and four additional pew openers to be kept from it.

Parish Clerk. PARISH CLERK, (¹³).—1623.—James Robinson, parish clerk, was this year chosen clerk of the works in building the new church. His duties as such are specified in the vestry minute, 1638.—Among other regulations, clerk was not to take bond of any pson or psons for discharge of the parish, without acquainting the churchwardens therewith; nor to collect his wages in vestry, but to go to the sev^l houses of the pishshioners to receive same, unless they please to pay it him.

Vestry Clerk. VESTRY CLERK.—The time of the first appointment of a vestry clerk for this parish seems uncertain. An order in vestry, in 1630, directs the vestrymen to be fined for non-attendance, if duly summoned by “the clerk;” but it is not said, whether the parish or vestry clerk is meant. Perhaps there was not then any regular appointment.

Anno 1640.—The sum of 3s. 6d. is entered as paid to “Mr. Smyth, the scrivener, for writing some parish business.” And as will be seen by what follows, it is probable payments were only made at first for business done.

1657.—No vestry clerk appointed.—Mr. Robinson, the parish clerk, is mentioned this year as being paid for copying of bonds and indentures. Entries for writing parish business also occur afterwards.

1659.—Mr. Chomley is mentioned as being paid for copying schedules for the parish, writing a copy of the poor’s book, and other parish business this year.

1666.—Mr. Stanislaus Bowes. He is first mentioned as being paid for writing the parish business, but afterwards signs himself “vestry clerk.”

N.B.—There have succeeded to this situation eight gentlemen, from the death of Mr. Bowes to the present time.

Surveyors of Highways. SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.—1654.—Nine persons were chosen as “surveyors for the highways of Gyles-in-the-Fields, according to the direcon of an ordinance made by his highness the Lord Protector, and his councill.”

Scavengers. SCAVENGERS, &c.—1671.—Ordered, that a committee, with a scavenger of each division of the parish, do attend the right honourable William earl of Craven,

(¹³) *Clericus Sacerdotis*.—This office is very antient. By the old constitutions a parish clerk was to take an oath to the parish priest; and was sometimes maintained as a menial servant to the vicar. They were formerly to

be men of letters, and to teach school in the parish; and were sometimes elected by the parishioners, on whose contributions they were to live.—Kennet.

Craven, and the rest of the commissioners, concerning the scavengership of the parish.

1679.—Windsor Sands was agreed with for the scavengership, for eleven years at £.700 a-year. Nothing said of taking away house dirt, dust, &c.; and Cock and Pye Fields not then built.

1687.—Sir Thomas Rowe, and others, were agreed with to clean the streets, having the whole rate after the poor were struck out.

1690.—Another agreement was made with Mr. Burrard for £.740 a-year; and

1699.—A second agreement with the same, and one Scaife, for £.900 a-year.—See more under head "*Cleansing*."

Of the other parish officers here, which include the *organist, medical attendants, bearers, door-keepers, belfry-keepers*, &c. we find nothing sufficiently curious for insertion, except the following entries as to the apothecary :

1728.—John Ball, chosen apothecary, but to give bond to hold three years. Organist, &c.
Doctor.

1729.—" Ball turned out, for cutting off and carrying away the arms and breast-bone of a poor woman, who dyed in the workhouse, to one who finishes skeletons:—And it was declared by vestry, that all such offenders, without leave first obtained, should be immediately discharged, and a reward of £.40 paid to the informer."

The Church, &c.

1678.—William Wheatly, carpenter, ordered to survey the church. Portals to be made to its three doors, to keep out the wind and rain. The windows to be cleaned, church whitewashed, &c. Church, &c.

1680.—£.200 ordered to be raised by an Easter book, towards repairs.

1687.—A case was directed to be drawn up, for the opinion of Mr. Attorney General, whether a rate could be made for raising the steeple higher, as well for conveniency as ornament?

1711.—The first representation made to the commissioners of churches, as to the decayed state of St. Giles's church. And 12 April 1715, a statement of the reparations wanting to be done, was drawn up, preparatory to an application to Parliament, for assistance towards such needful reparation, or to rebuild it.

The further particulars as to the building of the present church, have been already

already given.—*N. B.* It was last repaired and furnished in 1820, at an expence of £.1,640.

Pews, Vaults,
&c.

PEWS, VAULTS, &c.—1673 and 1676.—Vestry made two orders of these dates, as to the providing of a minister to supply the place constantly, (*query*, the lectureship?) in order to induce the gentry, who absented themselves from church, to return to their pews: and also, to the enlarging and improving of the galleries, for their better accommodation. Various entries occur after this period, of payments for pews let to great people.

Rector's
Pews.

As to the *rector's pews*, it was ordered, 1675, “That the benefit of the pews in the middle isle of the church, from the step or rise of the pulpit to the chancel, and of the burials within or under the same, should be given to Dr. Sharpe, as long as he should continue rector.” This order was in 1691, repeated in favour of his successor, Dr. Scott; and 1694, vestry ordered, that the clerk and sexton should account to Dr. Scott's widow, for the pews and funerals given to the rector; apparently recording the profits thereof as a gift emanating from them, and continuable only during pleasure. This custom gave rise to a dispute afterwards, in the case of Dr. Baker, when five vestrymen protested against it, for the following reasons: 1st, Because of right they don't belong to the rector; 2d, Because vestry, being select, had no right to give them away; and, 3d, Because those revenues were applicable to church purposes only, and could not by order of vestry be diverted to any other use.—We may presume, however, that this protest had no effect, from an order of vestry made the following year—

“That on rebuilding St. Giles's church, Dr. Baker should have the same pews and privileges as in the old church; and also the like in Bloomsbury church, until the old one be rebuilt; and also to be satisfied by the parish out of the pews or otherwise, in Bloomsbury church, for his loss of burials in the chancel, whilst the old church is rebuilding.” And 1734, on the new church being built, it was further ordered, “That on account of part of the ground which did belong to the rector, in the old church, and of same being left out in the new one, that part of the vaults next the east end, and extending to the outside of the second pillar westward, should be apportioned off, at the cost of the rector, for the property of him and his successors.”

Church Plate
given by
Lady Dudley.

CHURCH GOODS.—1622.—Upon request of the lady Dudley, that special care should be had from time to time by the vestry, of the church goods given for
holy

holy uses, and most part whereof were the said lady's gift, so that they might be preserved to future ages, it was ordered, "that the churchwardens should thenceforward be bound to two of the vestry, in a sufficient sum, with a condition to the said bond annexed, for the safe and decent keeping of the church goods, not putting them to any common use; and for their re-delivery without wilful waste, spoyle or loss, into the vestry of the church, upon reasonable request to them for that purpose."

1640.—P^d for a new *coffin* (*i. e.* chest,) for the church, 10*s.*

1663.—P^d to George Durant, for *gilding* the hour glasse and branch, 18*s.*

Church
goods.

The use of the hour glass in the pulpit, was continued later than this period, as an entry occurs in 1670, of a charge for "one houre glass for the pulpitt, and an iron frame for the same to stand on." The circumstance of gilding the hour glass is curious.

1670.—In the inventory of church goods this year, is mentioned, "Two instruments of parchment concerning the duties of the church; the one dated 1527, the other dated 24th August 1627."

It is to be regretted that both these documents are lost, as they would, more particularly the earliest dated one, have acquainted us with many things concerning the original hospital church.

1676.—A new pulpit ordered to be built this year with all possible expedition.

1729.—A new *clock* was set up on the church steeple, the expence of which, with fixing, was £.102. 5*s.* The former church clock had been set up in 1686.

1698.—The sum of £.166. 14*s.* 1*d.* was collected towards repairing the *organ*; and the celebrated *Smith*, who had built it, offering completely to set it to rights for £.200, was employed, and finished the same this year.—*N. B.* This is the present organ.

CHURCH WORSHIP.—1698.—Messrs. Tate and Brady's new version of the Psalms, recommended to the use of the parish, by the rector and vestry.

Church
Worship.

1709.—A perpetual fund agreed to be settled for reading daily prayers at church; and the curates to be paid £.20 per annum for that service.

1663.—Order of vestry as to the care and disposal of the sacrament money.

1670.—Ordered, that for the future *Tent* be provided for the sacrament.

1707.—Order as to lending the church sacramental plate to Bloomsbury and Queen-street chapels.

CHURCHYARD.

Old Church-
yard—Level-
ling of, &c. CHURCHYARD.—1640.—P^d for digging and levelling the church-
yard, cutting grass, &c. } £. s. d.
2. 17. 6.

1654.—For a lock to the “*blew gate*” of the churchyard - - 0. 6. 10.

1664.—A committee of the vestry desired “to treat with the present tenant for a pcell of ground bounding vpon y^e churchyard of St. Giles’s, upon the south, for a burial ground.”

1665.—P^d for fensing the new churchyard, the sume of - - 1. 5. 0.
—— Mr. Hicks, the bricklayer, for worke done aboughte } 1. 3. 0.
the new churchyard - - - - - }

1666.—Paid for mowing the churchyard - - - - - 0. 2. 0.

1667.—To sir Richard Stiddolph, for the freehold of the } 70. 0. 0.
ground called the new churchyard - - - - - }

1669.—P^d Mr. Bayley, bricklayer, for building the churchyard } 54. 6. 0.
wall - - - - - }

1669.—P^d Mr. Brown, the gardiner, for spoyle of his goods when } 1. 1. 0.
the wall was built - - - - - }

1670.—Ordered, that the drawing up of an order, between sir Richard Stiddolph and the parishioners, concerning the new churchyard wall, be referred to the consideration of a part of the vestry.

New Church-
yard. The new churchyard here mentioned, was the slip of ground purchased, as described, from sir Richard Stiddolph, and of which notice has been before taken.

1775. Mr. Henry Broadhead, vestryman, (and owner of the estate in Brown’s gardens,) having formerly made several encroachments on the churchyard wall, by striking out lights, &c. being waited on for an acknowledgement, proposed to give the parish a little piece of ground adjoining the churchyard, the latter being too small.

1777. (Febry.)—In a report relative to encroachments on the wall of the churchyard, the committee was of opinion, that if a line was drawn from the N. W. corner of the angular wall upon the east side of the churchyard, wherein some workshops had been erected, to a projected point of the wall on the west side, at the back or south part of the vestry-room, the ground granted by sir Richard Stiddolph, would form that part of the churchyard southwards of the said line, towards what was *Browne’s Gardens*, then New Compton-street.

N.B.—The gate made in 1681 into Cock and Pye Fields, was then called “Brown’s Gardens Gate.”

1785.—Directions given for enclosing the west boundary of the churchyard with a wall.

1800.—The *Resurrection Gate* ordered to be removed, and a new entrance and gate to be erected at the north-west corner of the churchyard.

1717.—A treaty ordered to be made for the purchase of a piece of ground in St. Pancras parish, near St. Giles's, for the use of this parish as a burial ground. Also a piece of ground in Crabtree-fields, for other parochial purposes. Additional
Burial
Ground.

Of the necessity of this new cemetery, we are informed by an observation in the New View of London, (1708,) which speaking of the enlargement of St. Giles's churchyard by sir Richard Stiddolph's ground, observes—"And yet it appears to me to be not half big enough for this very spacious parish, where they have often eight burials, and upwards, in an evening."

WORKHOUSE BURIAL GROUND.—This burial ground is distinct from the former. It adjoins the workhouse, and is appropriated only to such as die there. It was purchased and consecrated in 1722, having before been called Vinegar-yard. Barracks have been removed therefrom 40 years. Workhouse
Burial
Ground.

By an order in 1729, it was directed, "that no person be buried in the new burial ground (of the poor house) but such as die in the workhouse."

NEW BURIAL GROUND.—This cemetery adjoins the Adam and Eve tea-gardens, by Pancras church; and was purchased and fitted up in 1802, in consequence of the preceding burial grounds being found insufficient, from the increase in its population, for the use of the parish. It has a handsome chapel and vaults, as an appendage to it, and cost altogether the sum of £.10,000. Second
New Burial
Ground.

FUNERALS.—1658.—A black cloth, given by Mrs. Foot, for the poor and pensioners, ordered to be kept strictly for their use. In 1661, a velvet pall, was bought at an expense of £.29. 2s. 6d. for a parish pall; and which in 1665, was ordered "to be the only pall used at all burials within the parish. And Richard Robinson, the parish clerk, was to be warned by the churchwardens, not to presume as formerly, to use his pall." And 1666, it was further ordered, "that no other pall or herse-cloth, but those of the parish, should be used for interring corpses, on any pretence whatsoever." 1667.—£.10 was paid by Mr. Glover, for the pall for the use of the poor. Funerals.

1635.—In the tables of burial fees for this and some following years, a distinction is made for burying persons *coffined*, and *uncoffined*. Persons *coffined*

were allowed to be buried in the church; but those *uncoffined* could only be interred in the churchyard.

1666.—Put to the question, and carried in the affirmative, that the ground of the church and churchyard, is at the disposal of the churchwardens for graves. And 1668, the graves-making ordered to be solely under their direction, reserving to the doctor his fees and rights, together with the time of burials.

1703.—No tombstone to be set up in the churchyard, but by order of vestry.

Extra Chapels.

1698 (Febry.)—Ordered, that the churchwardens do repair what damage was done to the chapel on Tuesday last by the violent wind, and a stack of chimneys which fell upon the same.

The intention of building a new chapel of ease for the parish, is first mentioned in 1693, but the scite of it, as will be seen by the entries which follow, was not fixed on for some years.

1693.—Ordered, to inquire of the gentry in Lincoln's-inn fields, which of them will take pews, in case a chappell should be erected in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's-inn fields, and report to be made to the next vestry.

1705.—Persons to be appointed to go from house to house, to take subscriptions for a new chapel and schoolhouse, to be built on ground near Hart-street, given by lady Russell.

1706.—Whereas it is agreed by vestry, that the ground now belonging to Mr. Fletcher, in Parker's-lane, and to Mr. Cooper, on the north side of his houses in Great Queen-street, is a very convenient place for erecting and building a new chapel for the use of the parish; It is ordered, that a committee be appointed to treat, contract and agree, for purchasing the freehold of the said ground for the use aforesaid; and also, that the said committee have power to treat with such other persons as they shall think convenient, for erecting or taking a chappell in any *other* convenient place;—the parish to ratify any contracts, &c.

The treaty for this ground was broken off, in consequence of the rector (dean Haley) refusing his consent; but he agreed to admit such person as vestry should chuse, to be morning preacher at Bloomsbury chapel; and one of two candidates proposed by vestry, was accordingly admitted by him to that situation.

1728.—A complaint was made this year of 14 s. 6 d. sacrament money, collected at Mr. Capper's meeting, being detained from the poor; and resolutions to prevent the like in future were entered into by vestry.

1731.—Mention is made of taking the "French chapel in West-street, as a *tabernacle*, for celebrating divine worship in for the parishioners, during the rebuilding of the church.

It appears that there was an intention several years previously to rebuilding St. Giles's church in 1731, to erect a new church in Queen-street; as in 1712, the answer of the churchwardens to the commissioners under the act of Anne, recommends—

"That a proper place for the site of a new parish church, and a house for a minister, would be at the *great house* in Great Queen-street, commonly called by the name of the *Land Bank*."

1681.—Joseph Read, having commenced several suits on the parish account, "against *conventicles* and unlawful assemblys, pursuant to sev'all orders of sessions," &c. is ordered to be paid his reasonable expences.

The following extracts contain various acts and orders of vestry, as to numerous objects of parochial management. We shall arrange them under their respective heads. The first respects the annual

Perambulations, Boundaries, &c.

1642.—Spent on the perambulation day, for bread and cheese and beere, for the meaner sort, the boyes and poore. Also for poynts for the boyes, and laying open the passages; and afterwards a collation for the auncient inhabitants that went in the procession - - - - - £.2. 18. 9. Perambulation, &c.

1650.—P^d at the *Maidenhead* in charges for the curatt, clerk, and } Parish treat
other auncients of the parish that went in the perambulation - - } at the
Maidenhead.

The money expended on these perambulations, which was apparently at first very moderate, continued to increase afterwards so much, that vestry found it necessary to limit the expence. Accordingly an order was made in

1678.—"That the churchwardens do spend no more than 10*l*. on a perambulation." And it was further, in the year 1705, ordered, "That the provision for the boyes be as usuall; but the dinner, after the boyes are served, to be left off."

Some of the occasional disputes, which happened formerly respecting the parish boundaries, are noticed in the following entries:—

South East
Boundary.

The boundary line between St. Giles's and St. Clement Danes parishes, which extended from the extremity of Oldwick Close, or back of Princes-street, behind Portugal-street, and finished with the new buildings at Lincoln's Inn, commonly called Lincoln's Inn New Square; appears to have been a subject of contention for several years. The entries respecting it are not of an earlier date than the time when building generally commenced on the site; which seems to infer, as indeed is most probable, that that circumstance in a great measure gave rise to the disagreement.

1693.—Aug. 15.—Ordered by vestry, that boundary stones be fixed in all proper places, particularly in Lincoln's-Inn fields, against St. Clements parish: And that a committee be appointed to meet the churchwardens of that parish, about placing boundary stones at Portugal-street end, adjoining the new buildings in Lincoln's-Inn fields.

This meeting did not end satisfactorily, and a contest, which appears to have lasted ten years, was the consequence. During this interval a trial took place between the two parishes, in which we may presume St. Giles's lost, from a subsequent vestry order to the following effect:—

1703—January 1—Ordered that a motion be made for a new trial between St. Giles and St. Clements, about the houses at the east end of Portugal row.

Preparatory to this second trial, Capt. Rathbone was directed to make a plan of the ground and houses in Portugal row, "from the west end to Lincoln's-Inne:" and Mr. Hicks, the parish surveyor, "to measure Mr. Griffiths's ground" (called Griffith Field), "and to draw maps of the same; and Mr. Crossfield to pay him 7s. 6d. for so doing." And a committee was further appointed to view the said houses. We are not acquainted with the result of their proceedings.

North
Boundary.

1703.—Ordered, that a committee be appointed to view the boundary stone, lately set up by St. Pancras, and also the houses at the upper end of Kingsgate-street.

This seems to have been merely a precautionary measure, and not followed by any dispute between the parishes.

*The Highways—Paving—Cleansing—Watching—Lighting of—
Fire Engine, &c.*

The antient acts for paving the main street of St. Giles's have been slightly mentioned. The following are additional notices on the subject:—

As

As late as the reign of James I, (notwithstanding the act of Henry VIII, and the other acts of a prior date,) great part of the parish appears to have remained unpaved, or had been so neglected as to have become nearly impassable. This applied particularly to the whole of the High-street, Drury-lane, and Tottenham-court road, as well as the Old-street, or Hog-lane. In the 3d year of that king, an act passed for paving “the Towne of St. Giles in the Fields, and that part thereof which leadeth to Holborne; and the lane called Drury-lane, leading from St. Giles in the Fields towards the Strand and New Inne,” which are therein described to have become of late years “by reason of the continual rode there, deepe foul and dangerous to all who pass those ways.”

Paving of the
High-street,
Drury-lane,
&c.

The paving of other streets in the parish followed the above, but they seem to have been, for more than a century afterwards, so much neglected as to have been the cause of several indictments. The first on record was in 1640, when there occurs this entry in the churchwardens accounts:

1640.—Spent that day that our parish and St. Martin’s met } 0. 5s. 4d.
about the indictments - - - - - }

A subsequent entry in the vestry minutes directs Mr. Whitcombe “to look after the business depending in the Exchequer about y^e pavement,” and orders Mr. Hastings to be retained as the solicitor. On this indictment judgement was obtained against St. Giles, which endeavoured to get discharged from the fine, as appears by an entry the next year.

1641.—July.—P^d to the clerks of the Crowne Office, and to the officers of the court of Exchequer, and to counsel for motions to discharge this pish of £.46, for which judgement and execon was obtained agst the inhabitants thereof, upon sevr^u presentments concerning their defective highways, in the Crowne Office, as per bill - - - - - } £.6. 7s. 6d.

Action for
defective
Highways.

These motions, &c. it would appear were not successful, £.50 being obliged to be raised to pay this £.46, and expences, as per the following entry of a somewhat later date:—

Spent at Paul’s, about the parish business, when the £.50 was taken up, 4s.

In 1639 the pavement on the south side of the High-street, against the churchyard wall, was ordered to be new paved at the parish expence; and Mr. James Hooker was afterwards contracted with to repair “such highwayes, as the

the parish was liable to be indicted for not keeping up;" but notwithstanding we find the following notice a few years afterwards:—

<p>1647.—P^d. and geven to Mr. Snape, a counsellor, to make a motion and to plead at the King's Bench, to quash 4 indictments agst the pish for not repairing the highwayes £. 1; also paid Mr. Southwell for taking off the issues of £. 6, and a mark, estreated in the Checquer agst the pish; and for a general warrant under baron Atkins his hand for discharge of the court; £. 3, in all.</p>	}	£. 4. 0. 0.
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And in 1651 a rate was ordered to be made for raising "a sum for the taking off of sevr^l issues charged upon the *upper bench*, for default of not mending the public highwayes leading to the city of London."

Places in the
Parish first
paved.

The following places in the parish were paved at the periods mentioned under:—

1681.—*Hog-lane*.—The parish was indicted the preceding year, "for not repairing a certain lane, called Hog-lane, which never was repaired by the parish," and defended the action, but appears to have been afterwards obliged to pave it. The inhabitants of Cock and Pye Fields were allowed the same year, to "gravel, at their own expence, a causeway to come to church," which proves that place to have been then unpaved; in which state it probably remained until the Seven Dials were built.

1698.—Mr. Tucker was ordered to be paid his bill, "for paving work done at the end of Denmark-street;" and the next year a contract was made to keep other adjoining streets in repair, at £. 30 per annum.

1700.—The broad space before the entrances to Tottenham-court road and Oxford-road were first ordered to be paved this year, by the description of "the road by the Pound, from the paving belonging to the corner house, the Crowne, to the two boundary posts." An agreement was also entered into at the same time, between St. Giles and St. Pancras, as to the future repair of Tottenham-court road; such agreement, "if any of the said way should come thereafter to be *paved*, to be void." And

1704.—A committee was appointed, to inquire the price of stone and other materials, for the *paving of Tottenham-court road*, as also to agree with workmen, &c. And

1705.—The same was began by Messrs. Tucker and Leonard, who were to be allowed 8s. per ton for the paving stones, 2s. per load for gravel, 3d. per

per yard for paving, 9*d.* per load for carrying away the dirt and dung from the Pound, and £.14 for levelling the ground and digging the sewer. (¹⁴)

In 1744, Thomas Leaper made a proposal to the parish, which was accepted, to pave the parish for 21 years at £.22 per annum. The places to be paved and kept in repair are named as follows: "In Tottenham-court road, and at the Pound; before St. Giles's church, and the round house; before the almshouses; before the watchhouse in Holborn; and before the two sides of the church in Bloomsbury."

N. B.—The first appointment of commissioners for paving was in 1771.

CLEANSING.—Scavengers are spoken of as part of the parish establishment as early as 1638, but no act of Parliament for regularly cleansing it appears to have been obtained until after the Restoration, when we find the following entry relative to it in the churchwardens accounts:—

1661.—P ^d to the messengers in the House of Lords, when	} £. 1. 8 <i>s.</i>
we petitioned Parliament for an act for cleansing the streets,	
and for printing the petition	

The partial cleanings, or removal of nuisances from particular parts of the parish, which took place before, seem from an entry before quoted to have been directed by special orders from government; the landlord of the Black Beare in Black Beare-yard being required in 1639 to open and cleanse a well in the street at the Black Bear-yard," according to an order from the *Privy Council*."

Agreements and regulations as to cleansing other places occur as follows, viz. the Old Town division in 1671—"All the streets, lanes, alleys, &c. within the parish, now built and finished, or hereafter to be built and finished," in 1679; and again the agreement already noticed to the like purport with sir Thomas Roe in 1687; and in

1689—It is ordered, that John Reynolds, vestry clerk, do get a petition preferred to Parliament, on behalf of the parish, to revive that part of the statute, made in the 13 and 14 Car. II, which relates to the cleansing of the streets; and that he follow up said petition.—*See* under head "SCAVENGERS."

WATCHING.—The "city watch" is mentioned as an antient establishment, but the watch for the suburbs seems to have taken place much later, and perhaps

(¹⁴) In 1710, the answer of the rector, churchwardens, &c. to the commissioners for building the fifty new churches, states, as to this street, "That the parish is obliged

to maintain a *paved highway* from St. Giles's Pound towards Hampstead, which costs at least £.80 per annum."

haps is not to be traced, as a regular thing, further back than the reign of Elizabeth, in whose 28th year (1586) it was resolved, "That for the better taking up of all masterless and suspicious persons, strong watches should be set in every town and place about London, in the city and liberties of Westminster, and in the HUNDRED OF OSSULTON." The persons watching were to be "able men, well armed, and furnished with sufficient armour and weapons." Of the nature of their costume at this time, and afterwards, some hints have been given under the head "WATCHMEN." And it further appears, by an act of common council, 4 Anne (1706,) that the use of the *halbert* instead of the *staff*, was continued till that late period, it being then directed, "That a sufficient watch should be kept in the city and liberties, with men of strong and able bodies, provided with candles and lanthorns, and sufficiently armed with *halberts*."

The following are additional particulars to those before given, as to the appointment of watchmen in this parish :—

1637.—Ordered by vestry, "That due warding (watching) be kept throughout the parish, by one or more sufficient person or persons, in the nature of a provost marshall, according to the order of the lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy council."

1672.—An order of vestry of this year directs *fifteen* watchmen to be hired to watch every night in the year; and the following year it is further ordered, "for that whereas of late many howses have been in the night time broken open and robbed, by neglect of due watches kept."—"That the constables and headboroughs do bring a just account of all persons who pay for watching; and likewise the names of persons fitting to watch, to prevent such mischief in future." And in pursuance of this order, towards the close of the same year, the following heads of an agreement, as to this subject, between the high constable and vestry, appear among the minutes, viz.

"Thomas Harris, high constable of the Old Town division, agrees with Thomas Forth, a member of vestry, with vestry's consent, to provide and hire *fifteen* men to watch every night for one year; to be set and stand at such places, within the said division, as should be appointed, and to pay to them their respective salaries of £. 10 a year a piece, and 10s. a piece in lieu of candles; and to pay to the beadles of the same division the salary of £. 60, for one year, in such proportion to each as shall be agreed on; and to appoint *five* other men, every night for one year, to be a guard to watch, to walk with
the

In a subsequent entry, dated 1709, it is ordered ;—

“ That £. 40 a year be applied for *lamps*.”

Fire Engines. FIRE ENGINES, &c.—An order for the churchwardens to provide an engine, buckets and hooks, “to help the inhabitants of this parish when any danger should happen by fire,” first occurs in the year 1639.

In 1671.—An allowance of 10*s*. a year is made to John Pollard, one of the beadles for looking after the engine ; and—

In 1681.—The standing watchmen of the parish are ordered to attend with the same at fires, and to give assistance, &c. ; and—

1697.—“ The old engine (the same having been damaged at the fire at Whitehall) is ordered to be sold to the best advantage, and a new engine to be provided in lieu thereof, for the use of the parish.”

In 1708.—Fire pluggs are ordered to be put up in the parish, “agreeably to the late act of parliament ;” and—

In 1731.—It is recommended to Mr. Princcock, “to place fire cocks in the room of fire plugs, in such places in the great streets as should be thought proper.”

Poor.

Beggars—
Their sup-
posed first in-
troduction.

In the remote times of its hospital, St. Giles's parish contained no greater a proportion of paupers than other parishes of a similar extent and population. The introduction of Irish, mendicants, and other poor of that description, for which it afterwards became so noted, is not to be traced farther back than the reign of Elizabeth, in whose time, says Strype, (Ed. Stowe's Survey, 1720,) “when London began to increase in populousness, there was observed to be a confluence here out of the countries, of such persons as were of the poorer sorts of trades and occupations ; who, because they could not exercise them within the jurisdiction of the city, followed them within the *suburbs*, therefore the queen, as well as forbidding the further erection of new buildings, ordered all persons within three miles of any of the gates of the city, to forbear from letting or setting, or suffering any more than one family only to be placed in any one house.”

This is further set forth by proclamation, dated 1585, which states the reason of

lanthorns before churches, was in existence however long prior to the above date. In the churchwardens accounts of St. Michael, in Cornhill, under the year 1557, is an entry

of 2*od*. stated to be paid for two new lanthorns to hang over St. Michael's ally-gate, and in the cloister.

of the prohibition to be “That thereby great multitudes of people were brought to inhabit in small rooms; whereof a great part were seen very poor, yea, such as must live by begging or worse means; and they heaped up together in one house or small tenement; wherefore, for offences of this sort, namely of increase of many indwellers, or as they be commonly called inmates or undersitters, which had been suffered within the last seven years, the proper officers were to see the same redrest.”

To this description of persons resorting from the country to town, a second proclamation issued soon afterwards, and calculated expressly for the suburbs, adds;—

“That it was found in and about the city of London, and in parts in and about her majesty’s court, that there did haunt and repair a great multitude of wandering persons, many of whom were men from *Ireland*, with whom were also many others like vagrants and persons of that nation; many of whom haunted about the court under pretence of suits, &c. and who, mixed with disbanded soldiers from the Low Countries, and others imposters, did infest the city by day as common beggars, or did commit at night robberies and outrages;”—which were ordered as before to be suppressed.

When the language of these proclamations is compared with extracts from the parish books, which we shall quote; and when it is considered that St. Giles’s stood in the immediate vicinity of the court, being then separated from it merely by a few fields, it will easily be seen that it must have been in a particular manner annoyed by the sort of persons described. The fact however is put beyond doubt by what is afterwards stated in the same author;—

Proclamations as to.

“By the care of Fleetwood, the recorder, and other the magistrates, acting under these proclamations, there were few or no rogues in gaol; and Westminster and the Dutchy, ST. GILES’S, *High Holborn*, St. John-street, and Islington, *great harbours for such misdeameaned persons*, were never so well or quiet, for rogue nor masterless man dared now once appear in those parts.”⁽¹⁷⁾

These

⁽¹⁷⁾ The terms *rogue* and *beggar*, appear at this time to have been considered synonymous, how justly will be seen by the following anecdote:—“Upon occasion of a great parcel of rogues encompassing the queen,” (Elizabeth,) “while riding out one

evening towards Islington, to take the air, (which seemed to put her to into some disturbance,) notice was given to Fleetwood, the recorder, who did that night send out warrants into those quarters, and into Westminster and the Dutchy; and in the morn-

These measures appear, from subsequent orders, to have only stopped the evil for a time, as it is elsewhere added ;—

“ But such flocking there was nevertheless, and such numbers of people, and they for the most part idle vagrant persons, harbouring themselves and filling the houses with inmates, that James I was obliged, in the 1st of his reign, to issue his proclamation also against inmates, and multitudes of dwellers in straight rooms and places in and about the city of London; as well as for raising and pulling down certain newly erected dwellings,” &c.

We see here the origin of the settlement of a numerous poor in St. Giles's, and the cause; viz. its vicinity to the court, which made it a convenient residence for persons pretending to have suits there; and which was also of itself the great magnet of attraction with strangers. We find likewise the description of poor to have been exactly such as has infested the parish ever since, viz. *Irish* and aliens, *beggars*, and dissolute and *depraved characters*. We shall proceed to notice these under their different heads; adding such particulars as to the legitimate poor of the parish, as we have been able to meet with.

Irish;
Aliens.

IRISH—ALIENS.—Neither the Irish or other strangers are mentioned by name, until the year 1640, when the earliest of the churchwardens accounts now remaining commence; but they are certainly intended, among others, under the general denomination of inmates, undersitters, new-comers, &c. The vestry minutes contain repeated orders, as to persons thus named, from the year 1629 (a few years after they begin,) until the reign of Anne; and were not those of a prior date lost, we should probably find them noticed much earlier. The following are some of the most interesting entries of this nature :—

“ 1629.—Ordered, that the beadles do attend every Sunday, to give an account of inmates, and who take them in; and to take up all idle persons. And on pain of neglect, for the first offence to lose their arrears of salary; and for the second offence to be turned out, and to be incapable of being rechosen.”

1630.—On consideration of the statute 43 Eliz. which directs the raising of a stock to set the poor to work; and that the churchwardens and collectors of the poor should once every month resort to church, and there, on the Sabbath day

ing he went out himself, and took seventy-four rogues, some of whom were blind, and yet great usurers and very rich; who were

all examined together at Bridewell, and received there substantial payment.”—Strype's Stowe.

day in the afternoon, take some good order for the relief of the poor; it was admitted, “that the relief of the poor is much lesse than it would be, if so many *new-comers* into the parish did not find entertainment as they doe, being most of them dwellers, or inmates or lodgers;—

And it was ordered—“That the constables, and their deputys, should give notice to the churchwardens and collectors every month, of all manner of persons likely to become any ways chargeable to the parish; as well of such lately come, as of those that might thereafter come, and also the name of their landlords; in order that they might be dealt with according to law.”

1637.—“To prevent the great influx of poor people into this parish, ordered that the bedles do present every fortnight, on the Sunday, the names of all *new-comers*, undersitters, inmates, divided tenements, persons that have families in *cellars*, and other abuses.”

Impossible to
drive strange
poor away.

This is the first mention of cellars, as places of residence; and for which this parish afterwards became so noted, that the expression of “*a cellar in St. Giles’s*” used to designate the lowest poverty, became afterwards proverbial; and is still used, though most of these subterranean dwellings are now gone. The term *cellar-mates*, mentioned in the next and following entries, proves the increase of persons so lodged.

Described as
cellar-mates,
&c.

1639.—Ordered, “That special chardge be given to the constables, beadles, &c. to search diligently for women great with child, that they be either removed, or good security got by the churchwardens for the discharge of the parish.” And further ordered, “That six persons be appointed to assist the churchwardens in discovering and avoiding inmates, *cellar-mates*, and *new-comers*.”

The following year (1640,) in the receipts and expenditure on account of poor, the Irish are expressly and repeatedly mentioned by name; and from the number of entries on the subject, it may be inferred, that they then began to abound in the parish. We select a few of the most curious items:—

	£.	s.	d.
1640.—P ^d to a poore Irishman, and to a prisoner come over from Dunkirk -	0.	1.	0.
—P ^d to John Brewer, a poore man travelling into Ireland -	0.	1.	0.
—P ^d to John Read, a poore distressed man from Ireland -	0.	1.	6.
—P ^d to an oulde soldier, press’d out of this parish, to convey him to his own countrie, having lost all he had in Ireland -	0.	2.	6.
—P ^d for a shroude for an Irishman that dyed at Brickils -	0.	2.	6.

Relief to
Irish poor.

Whether this person died of want, or of the plague, which was then raging, does not appear; most probably it was from the latter cause.

1640.

	£.	s.	d.
1640.—P ^d to a poore gentleman vndone, by the burning of a cittie in Ireland, } having licence from the Lords to collect - - - - - }	o.	3.	o.
— — —P ^d to Mr. Smith, his goods cast away comeing from Ireland - - -	o.	1.	6.
1642.—P ^d to foure Irishwomen, and to four poore women and sixe children } that came oute of Ireland, passing to their own countrie - - - }	o.	1.	6.
— — —P ^d to two porters, for carrying two loads of cloathes to be sent into } Ireland - - - - - }	o.	3.	o.
— — —P ^d to a poore Irish minister - - - - -	o.	2.	o.
— — —P ^d to John Waters, his wife and two children, being very sicke, that } came oute of Ireland - - - - - }	o.	1.	o.

Some of the items of relief appear to have been in consequence of the troubles in Ireland, obliging vast numbers of the natives to take refuge in England. The following were no doubt of that description :—

	£.	s.	d.
Plundered Irish. 1647.—P ^d and geven one Heycock, a plundered Irish - - - - -	o.	o.	6.
— — —P ^d and given a plundered Irish minister's wife - - - - -	o.	1.	o.
— — —P ^d to poore plundered Irish - - - - -	o.	2.	o.
— — —P ^d and given to James Burges, a plund' Irish, per certificate - - -	o.	2.	o.
— — —P ^d and geven Mrs. Renzi, a plundered Irish - - - - -	o.	1.	o.

A great number of similar entries occur about the same period, but the cases having nothing curious in them, we forbear to quote more instances. After 1648, the Irish are seldom mentioned by name, and probably became incorporated with other poor. Though that numbers of fresh comers continued to arrive, is evidenced by the appointment of an assistant beadle in 1653, whose express business it was to search out and report such to the parish officers; as also by an entry afterwards, as follows :—

1659.—Agreed on, that there be a meeting of vestry the first Tuesday in every month, to acquaint themselves from the constables and beadles, of inmates and other persons come into the parish, and likely to become chargeable to the same.

French and
other aliens.

The subsequent orders and regulations of vestry, though they do not mention them by name, seem to allude to the introduction into the parish of *French* and other foreigners :—

1675.—“ Whereas the charges of the poor do daily increase by the frequent resort of poore people *from several countries and places*, for want of due care to prevent the same; it is ordered, that Giles Hanson be elected an assistant beadle, with a salary of 40*l.* a year, to find out and notice all new-comers, inmates, &c.; and that a coat and badge be provided for him, that he be the better known in his office.”

In

In 1679, 1680, 1690, and 1692, orders to a similar effect, namely, the searching out of new-comers, &c. are repeated. And the answer of the churchwardens to the commissioners for building the new churches, anno 1710, states, "that a great number of the inhabitants of St. Giles's are *French protestants*." Their dress and other peculiarities, some years afterwards, are admirably satyriized by Hogarth, in his *Four Times of the Day*.

VAGRANTS.—It is difficult to separate the entries as to this class of poor from others, professional mendicants, being no where expressly named. The following payments, however, were probably made to persons of this description :—

	£.	s.	d.	
1640.—Gave to <i>Tottenham-court Meg</i> , being verie sicke	-	-	-	o. 1. o.
1642.—P ^d and given to <i>Guy</i> , a poore fellow	-	-	-	o. 1. o.
— — Given to the <i>Ballet-singing Cobler</i>	-	-	-	o. 1. o.
1646.—Gave to old <i>Friz-wig</i>	-	-	-	o. o. 6.
1657.—P ^d the collectors for a shroude for <i>oulde Guy</i> , the poet	-	-	-	o. 2. 6.

Droll names
of some of
the ancient
ones here.

From the familiar way in which these persons are mentioned, they were probably all well known beggars of the time, though we are unacquainted with any particulars of them, further than what may be gathered from their names.

Tottenham Court Meg was certainly of that class, and most likely received the appellation from her usually begging in Tottenham-court Road. The real calling of the other three is doubtful. *Old Frizwig* might have been some decayed tonsor, so nicknamed, who was reduced to ask charity. The *Ballet*, or *Ballad singing Cobler*, if he was not a street musician who sung and vended his "four-and-twenty songs in a book for a halfpenny," was probably some once chearful mender of *soules*, whose notes, while he worked in his stall, delighted his neighbours. *Old Guy the Poet* (who from the two entries concerning him, appears to have lived and died in distress,) was some unhappy son of Parnassus, who if not actually a mendicant, ranked little higher, and made his exit in true characteristical poverty.

Tottenham-court Meg.

Old Frizwig.

Ballad-singing Cobler.

Old Guy, the Poet.

	£.	s.	d.	
1657.—P ^d for a lodging for distracted <i>Bess</i>	-	-	-	o. o. 6.
— — Paid for a shift for <i>Mad Bess</i>	-	-	-	o. 3. 6.
1658.—P ^d a year's rent for <i>Mad Bess</i>	-	-	-	1. 4. 6.

Mad Bess.

This female appears to have been only lodged, and provided with occasional necessities at the parish expence, and not to have been maintained by it; which being the case, and not being placed in any professed receptacle for lunatics,

Purcel's cantata of Mad Bess.

lunatics, we may reasonably conjecture that she derived her support from casual charity in the street. Is it too much to suppose, that some traditional memory of this maniac might have furnished Purcell with the idea for his admirable cantata of "Mad Bess;" the coincidence of names is striking?

The following entries appear also to be of sums disbursed to beggars or vagrants, but not of equal notoriety with the foregoing:—

		£.	s.	d.
	1642.—P ^d to one <i>Thomas</i> , a traveller	-	-	6.
	—To a poore woman and her children, almost starved	-	-	6.
	—To <i>William Long</i> , almost starved, and to <i>Charles Powell</i> —xij ^d . a peece	0.	2.	0.
	1645.—For a shroude for <i>Hunter's</i> child, the blind beggar man	-	-	6.
	1646.—P ^d and given to a poore wretch, name forgot	-	-	0.
Old Osborne.	—Given to <i>Old Osborne</i> , a troublesome fellow	-	-	6.
The lame glazier.	—P ^d to <i>Shotton</i> the lame glazier, to carry him towards Bath	-	-	0.
	1647.—To <i>Old Osborne</i> and his blind wife	-	-	6.
The old mud-wall maker.	—To the <i>Old Mud Wall Maker</i>	-	-	6.

"The Old Mud Wall Maker," should probably be excepted from this list of mendicants, and also "the Lame Glazier," both appearing to have been distressed artizans only. The former might have been a useful workman in making and keeping up the embankments in the parish, when the greater part of it was *fields*. The other miserable beings seem to have been paupers in the very last stage of poverty and want.

1663.—An order was made "for prevention of great disorders and abuses which did arise from a mix't company of poore upon communion days, who were accustomed to stand in and about the church, vestry, and church gates, *begging* the charity of the communicants." And a box is directed to be provided to deposit such donations in, which are to be distributed to the most deserving on the following day. But this appears not to apply to professional beggars only, but rather to be the origin of establishing a *poor's box*. The following order, however, relates to actual beggars and vagabonds:—

1679.—"Ordered, that the beadle do take up all idle persons wandering in the parish, within their respective divisions, that cannot readily give an account of their courses of life; and bring them before the justices, that they may be dealt with according to law:—that by so doing the increase of the poor in the parish may be prevented in the future."

There are various subsequent vestry orders as to vagrants, but they are not generally interesting.

The

The general corruption of manners among the lower orders, owing to the continual influx of poor here, (and which has only of late years been in a measure restrained,) is noticed by Hogarth in his prints. The scene of his *Harlot's Progress* is laid in Drury-lane; Tom Nero, in the *Four Stages of Cruelty*, is a St. Giles's charity boy, and is shewn with other vicious boys, tormenting a dog near the church. His *Gin Street*, is situated in St. Giles's; and in a night cellar in the same parish, the *Idle Apprentice* is supposed to be taken up for robbery and murder. Fielding, also strictly agrees with the truth of these representations, in a pamphlet published a few years afterwards, ⁽¹⁸⁾ where he mentions to have had it as information from Mr. Welch, then high constable of Holborn,—“That in the parish of St. Giles's, there were great numbers of houses set apart for the reception of idle persons and vagabonds, who have their lodging there for two-pence a night: That in the above parish, and in St. George's, Bloomsbury, one woman alone occupies seven of these houses, all properly accommodated with miserable beds from the cellar to the garret, for such two-penny lodgers: That in these beds, several of which are in the same room, men and women, often strangers to each other, lie promiscuously, the price of a double bed being no more than three-pence, as an encouragement for them to lie together: That as these places are adapted to whoredom, so are they no less provided for drunkenness, gin being sold in them all at a *penny* a quartern; so that the smallest sum of money serves for intoxication: That in the execution of search warrants, Mr. Welch rarely finds less than twenty of these houses open for the receipt of all comers at the latest hours: And that in one of these houses, and that not a large one, he hath numbered fifty-eight persons of both sexes, the stench of whom was so intolerable, that it soon compelled him to quit the place.”

LEGITIMATE POOR.—Under this head is to be considered such poor, as by legal settlement have a claim to parish relief. The information respecting them may be variously classed, and includes, besides an account of the early methods of supporting and regulating them, particulars of such gifts as have been left for their use, and also of the establishments for their employment, instruction, &c.

The

⁽¹⁸⁾ An enquiry into the causes of the late increase of robbers, &c. with some proposals for remedying this evil.—London, 1751.

The number and expences of the poor of this parish at different periods, are only to be estimated by circumstances, except in occasional instances. In the year 1642—

	£.	s.	d.
The whole disbursement of the poor, amounts only to the sum of	-	-	55 13 3
The total of money received on account of church and parish, is	-	-	82 2 8
The disbursement for church and parish the same year; is	-	-	41 6 3
The whole amount of money received for church, parish and poor; is	-	-	123 16 7
And the total of all disbursements for church, parish and poor, is	-	-	96 19 6
So that there remained in the accountants hands, surplus	-	-	26 17 1

Gifts to,
from—

In 1649, there was disbursed for the poor, £. 173. 3s. 4d. In 1676, there was distributed to the poor, by the churchwardens, £. 446. 12s. 7d. and by the overseers, £. 1,320, making a total of £. 1,766. 12s. 7d. And the following year, the whole money expended in supporting the poor was £. 2,163. 3s. 10d. Its amount for the same purpose in 1817, was no less than the enormous sum of £. 39,116. 9s.—Something will be said as to their supposed numbers in different years, in speaking of the workhouse.

Among the entries of donations to them in the parish books, are the following:—

	£.	s.	d.
S ^r W. Waller. 1646.—Rec' of Mr. Cornish, S ^r W ^m Waller's gift to set the poore to worke	10.	0.	0.
Gen. Fairfax. ————Rec' the Lo. Fairfax's gift to the poore	2.	0.	0.
—————Rec' of Mr. Hale, counsellor, of Lincoln's Inne, his gift to the poore	2.	0.	0.
1648.—Mr. Branch, clerk of St. ——— Lond' brought £. 30 at three different times from a gentleman unknown, all of w ^{ch} he presently gave away with his owne hands	30.	0.	0.
The Protector Cromwell. The Protector having given the sum of £. 40, to be distributed among the poor of St. Giles's parish during the hard winter of 1654, it was ordered— “ That the £. 40 given by his highness the L ^d Protector, be laid out in coals for the use of the poore.”			
Judge Hale. 1655. Rec' of Judge Hale, for the use of the poore, on the 11th of June, £. 1. —This was doubtless the great sir Matthew Hale, whose donation of £. 2, by the description of “ Mr. Hale, counsellor, of Lincoln's Inne,” is noticed above.			
Sir Roger L'Estrange. 1670.—Rec' for the poor, of the gift of Sir Roger L'Estrange, £. 5. This distinguished character was a parishioner, and has been noticed as being buried in the church.			

1691.—Rec' for the poor, the gift of my lord Herbert, £.10.—See memoir of lord Herbert of Cherbury, in the next chapter. Lord Herbert.

The *Bell* at Raynham.—This estate is described in 1618, to have consisted of “Two messuages or tenements, lying and being at Raynham in Essex;” and was given that year by will, by Wriothesley Danvers, a parishioner, “unto the only use of the poor people of the parish of St. Gyles in the fields, for ever.” Its produce, which was at first very small, was after the year 1661 increased, by converting the two houses into one, and is now appropriated towards the better support of the almswomen. It is a well-accustomed public-house, known by the sign of the Bell. Estates given to, by—

1640.—The annuity of Anthony Bayley to the poor, issuing from a messuage at Turnstile in Holborn.—See TURNSTILE TAVERN. Anth. Bayley, (1640.)

1668.—Alicia dutchess Duddeley, by will bequeathed the full sum of £.400, “to purchase £.20 a year, or more, lands of inheritance for the use of the poor people that should be in the almshouses of St. Giles's-in-the-fields, for ever;” and directed the same to be paid within six months next after her decease, to the parson and masters of the said parish; and that the yearly profits should be equally divided between the said poor, for and toward their maintenance upon two days in the year, namely, Christmas-day and Whitsunday. Dutchess Dudley, (1668.)

This legacy was in January 1669, paid to thirteen of the vestrymen; who, the following March, bought for £.360, from William Quintine and Richard Quintine, certain pieces of ground, in the parish of St. Michael, near Whittington college, London; “where, on or before the dreadful fire of London, stood four messuages or tenements, and then let to Richard Adcock for £.18 a-year.” The churchwardens subsequently, by desire of vestry, purchased 20s. per annum more than they had agreed for with the money left by the dutchess, and afterwards a farther ground rent of £.2 from the said Adcock, making together £.21; which was charged upon the buildings erected by him on such ground. The whole purchase money, and expence of conveyances, amounted to £.430.9s.

This estate, which is vested in trustees, is now let on repairing leases for terms that will expire at Lady-day 1827, at net rents amounting to £.69 per annum, and which are applied as directed by the testatrix.

Richard Holford, esq. (by feoffment before-mentioned) left in 1657, an estate Richard Holford.
situate

situate in Princes-street, Drury-lane, consisting of two houses, one of which was lately known by the name of the *Key Bagnio*. These houses are on lease for two several terms, one of which will expire at Lady-day 1829, at net rents, amounting to £.60 per annum. The rents are applied by the vestry as follows:—

To 20 old men, and 20 old women, on Christmas-day, 20 s.

To 20 ticket women, 7 s. per quarter each.

And the remainder towards the better support of the almswomen.

W. Wooden,
(1677,) called
"The Hamp-
shire Hog."

1677.—*William Wooden*, a vestryman, gave by will "to the poor widows, inhabitants of the almshouses, the sum of £.3 per annum for ever, arising from ground rent of the messuages, situate over-against the church of St. Giles-in-the-fields;" afterwards denominated the *Hampshire Hog Alehouse*. This rent charge has since been converted into £.100 three per cent reduced annuities.

Margaret
Boswell,
(1720.)

1720.—*Margaret Boswell*, gave by will unto the parish of St. Giles, &c. £.100 capital stock in the South Sea Company, "in trust that the income thereof yearly should be applied and given to ten poor sick and distressed families, housekeepers and become necessitous by misfortune, and not by extravagancy or losseness."

This stock has been converted into £.133. 6 s. 8 d. South Sea annuities of 1751; and stands in the names of the rector and churchwardens. The dividends are payable to either of the churchwardens, and laid out in bread for the poor weekly.

Elizabeth
Cummins,
(1735.)

1735.—*Elizabeth Cummins*, widow, by will gave £.200, the interest whereof to be distributed by the directions of the minister and churchwardens in bread, monthly for ever, to the industrious poor of St. Giles-in-the-fields, not taking alms of the parish.

This legacy was converted into £.203. 6 s. New South Sea annuities, and stands in the name of the Accountant General of the court of Chancery. The dividends are received by the rector and churchwardens for the time being.

Frances
Batt, (1736.)

1736.—*Frances Batt*, by will gave to the minister and churchwardens for the time being, of the parish in which she should reside at the time of her decease, £.100, to be put out upon land, or other good security; and directed the interest thereof to be annually divided among the poor of the said parish.—The testatrix died in 1744-5, in Holborn-row, Lincoln's-inn fields.

This

This legacy was converted into £.100 new South Sea annuities, and stands in the names of the rector and churchwardens. The dividends are applied in like manner as those on Mr. Boswell's legacy.

The following donations have ceased, or did not take effect :—

1647.—*Bartholomew Ivery*, alias Overbury, gave by will three tenements in Great Ambrey (Almonry,) Westminster, for the use of the poor. These were subsequently sold, and the receipts carried to the churchwardens account for the poor.—See more of him in the next chapter. Bartholomew Ivery, (1647.)

1676.—*Henry Carter*, gave this year £.50 to the churchwardens, “for them to distribute 5s. every monthly sacrament; and the like sum on every Christmas and Good Friday yearly for ever, among the poor in the almshouses.” The principal to be kept for ever in the churchwardens hands. Henry Carter (1676.)

1677.—*The Honourable Robert Bertie*, gave £.50 for 60 dozen of bread, to be distributed yearly by the churchwardens at their discretion, on certain appointed days. The principal always to be preserved entire, and every churchwarden was for that purpose to give credit for this £.50 as received in his accounts. Hon. Robert Bertie, (1677)

16—.—*Mr. Scudamore*, by will gave to the poor of St. Giles-in-the-fields parish; twenty shillings a-year for ever, payable from the Vintners Company, London. It is not mentioned how this sum was to be employed. Mr. Scudamore.

1685.—*John Butler*, gave by will, “all that his messuage or tenement, situate at Pye-corner, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, known by the sign of the *Bell*, and all his term of years therein.” The rents and profits to be applied to the benefit of the most necessitous poor of the said parish. The lease (which was renewed by the parish,) expired in 1738. John Butler, (1685.)

1686.—*Robert Hulcup*, a vestryman, left this year a legacy of £.40 per annum, charged on “certain messuages or tenements, late of captain William Whitcombe, situate neare unto Drury-lane,” to the use of the poor of St. Giles's parish. Robert Hulcup, (1686.)

1690.—*Mr. Sowerby*, gave £.50 for 50s. per annum, to be paid to Mr. Merydale, churchwarden, for the use of the poor; he giving security for the same;” which seems to have been accepted, though no declaration or order occurs relative to it subsequently.—*N. B.* The index to the vestry minutes, 1719, says—“Query, what is become of this?” Mr. Sowerby, (1690.)

1694.—In this year credit is given in the churchwardens accounts for
£.1. 13s. 4d.

£.1. 13s. 4d. as having been received of one *Pargiter*, for houses the back side of Holborn. This Mr. Pargiter was a parishioner and vestryman in the reign of Charles II. The houses were called "*Pargiter's-rents*," and afterwards "*Feathers-court*." The last rent received was in the year 1714, when it is supposed the term for which the same was payable expired.

Rd. Leech,
(1706.)

1706.—*Richard Leech*, late lecturer, gave by will "his interest in two houses in Plumbtree-street, St. Giles's, to the rector and churchwardens; the rents, &c. to be applied towards the education of the poor children in the two schools lately erected for boys and girls, in the same street.

This lease has long since expired.—See "*Charity Schools*."

John Pearson,
(1707.)

1707.—*John Pearson*, gave by will an exchequer annuity of £.50 for 99 years; of which £.25 was yearly distributed among the almswomen, and the remainder was expended in binding out apprentices, providing coals for the almswomen, &c. The annuity expired in 1805.

Ann Wilson,
(1745.)

1745.—*Ann Wilson*, gave by will £.600, to be lent out at interest; and the produce thereof to be paid for causing public prayers in the church every morning during eight months in the year, at six o'clock; and the other four months at seven o'clock. But if the parish should not think proper to accept the legacy upon such terms, then the same to be null and void.

N. B.—This legacy was not accepted.

There were also several yearly payments of small sums for building upon the churchyard wall, opening lights, &c. but which have been discontinued upwards of a century. Various particulars respecting these, as well as relating to the afore-mentioned donations, will be found in other parts of this work; as also notices, among others, of the following donations which have ceased, or were only of a temporary nature, viz.—The bequest of dutchess Dudley to the poor at her funeral; together with legacies given by her daughters, lady Leveson, lady Ann Holborn, &c. bequests of the lords Falconberg, Bellasys, and various other antient and eminent parishioners.

Estates
claimed by
parish, but
not recovered.

The following are estates left to the poor, and which were formerly claimed by the parish, but do not appear to have been recovered:—

Premises in
Turnmill-
street.

"Certaine tenements in Turnmill-street, St. Sepulchre's," left by will by Jane Savage of Highgate, in 1678, to the poor of St. Giles in-the-fields parish, and those of St. Sepulchre, St. Martin, and St. Giles, Cripplegate; and about

about which disputes having arisen, order was made for this parish to seek to recover its right to the same, and to treat with the other named parishes upon the subject.

N. B.—This estate was claimed by the heirs at law.

1681.—Vestry order for “a piece of ground to be considered of, situate in or near Shoe-lane, Holborn, and which was lately given to this parish by one ——— Ashman, and the same to be reported.”

Ground near Shoe-lane.

1685.—A piece of ground, lying in or near Green Dragon-yard, and said to belong to this parish, to be enquired about and reported.

Ditto, near Green Dragon-yard.

1719.—For Mr. Cheevley, clerk in chancery, to be paid his bill of £.55. 17s. in a cause depending between this parish and others, about a certain piece of ground, situate in Crabtree Field.

Entries of Relief, &c. to Poor.

We proceed to the mode of relieving, maintaining and employing the poor, before the erection of the parish workhouse, as exemplified in different entries in the parish books; and which contain some of the more curious items as to *casual relief*, *pensioning* and *farming* them out, *management* and *apprenticing* of children, *regulations* for their better government, &c.

Relief of poor, establishment for, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
1640.—Pd to poore <i>Slater</i> , in Queen-street, and his sicke children	-	-	o. 2. 6.
1641.—To a poore woman brought to bed of two children in the Back-lane	-	-	o. 2. o.
———For a shroude for a poore child that dyed in Rider's-buildings	-	-	o. 1. 6.
1642.—To Mrs. <i>Mabbs</i> , a poet's wife, her husband being dead	-	-	o. 1. o.

Mr. Mabbs is the second unfortunate poet of this parish, mentioned about this time. Old Guy has been already noticed. They were probably little above the rank of ballad-makers. Chapman, buried in the churchyard in 1620, and most likely a parishioner, was a poet of a superior order.

1647.—Pd and geven to <i>Goody Paret</i> , to buy her boy ij shirts; (Charles, his father, is a waterman at Cheeswick, and he is to kepe him at 20s. a yeare from Xtnas)	£.	s.	d.	Goody Paret.
	o.	3.	o.	
1648.—Gave to the <i>Lady Pigot</i> , in Lincoln's-inn-fields, poore and desirvinge relief,	o.	2.	6.	Lady Pigot.

The books afford no information as to this lady Pigot, but from the place of her residence, she was probably once a parishioner of consequence. It is not unlikely, from the date of the entry, but she might be the widow of some partizan of the royal cause, whose affairs had been ruined by his loyalty, and which induced

induced her to accept the wretched pittance mentioned. We also know nothing of the lady mentioned to be relieved in the next article.

		£.	s.	d.
Lady Thornbury.	1670.—Given to the Lady Thornbury, being poore and indigent	-	-	0. 10. 0.
	1640.—P ^d to Mr. Hibbs's daughter, with childe, and like to starve	-	-	0. 1. 0.
	— — Gave to buy young <i>Aries</i> , a pair of shoes	-	-	0. 0. 6.
	N. B.—The natural son of a Sir John Aries, whose will is afterwards ordered to be searched for by vestry, to see if they could recover any indemnification for his maintenance.			
	1641.—To oulde <i>Goodman Street</i> , and olde <i>Goody Malthus</i> , very poore	-	-	—
	1645.—To <i>Mother Cole</i> , and <i>Mother Johnson</i> , xij ^d . a peece	-	-	0. 2. 0.
	1646.—To <i>William Burnett</i> , in a sellar (cellar) in Ragged Staff-yard, being } poore and verie sicke	-	-	0. 1. 6.
	1648.—To <i>Goody Sherlock</i> , in Maidenhead-field—lent our linnen wheel, and } gave her to buy flax	-	-	0. 1. 0.
	— — To <i>Goody Paret</i> , in Bore's Head-alley, in Queen-street—lent and } gave as above	-	-	0. 1. 0.

Casual relief.
to foreigners.

The following are entries of casual relief to foreigners and strangers, reduced by various means, redemption of persons out of slavery, &c.

		£.	s.	d.
To poor, at fire of Lon- don.	1640.—Gave to <i>Signor Lefcatha</i> , a distressed Grecian	-	-	—
	— — To a poore Yorkshireman, vndone by fire	-	-	—
	— — To Mr. <i>Jacob</i> , a poore distressed gentleman	-	-	—
	1642.—To <i>Lazhie Melchitaire</i> , of Chimaica, in Armenia, to passe him to his } owne countrie, and to redeeme his sonnes in slavarie under the Turkes	-	-	0. 5. 0.
	— — P ^d and given to a plundered minister	-	-	0. 1. 0.
	1654.—P ^d towards the relief of the marriners, maimed soldiers, widowes and } orphans of such as have dyed in the service of parliament	-	-	4. 11. 0.
	1666.—Collected at severall times towards the reliefe of the poore sufferers, } burnt out by the late dreadful fire of London	-	-	25. 8. 4.

Slaves.

1670.—Total of money collected this year from the parishioners towards the redemption of slaves, £.154. 15s. 9d. Various entries occur previously of sums given by the churchwardens for this purpose.

1679.—By an order made this year in special sessions, for the relief of casual poor, a paymaster was directed to be appointed annually, who was only to pay by the authority of a note from two overseers; and which note or notes were to express the name and place of abode of the party relieved; and were to be examined at the next Sunday meeting.

1687.—Ordered by vestry, for that "Whereas Mr. Blake, now a prisoner in the Fleet, did some time before his imprisonment give severall suits of apparell,

to

to be by the then churchwardens and overseers given to sevⁿ poor children of this parish ; and the said Mr. Blake having now made his application to vestry for something towards his enlargement, &c. That Mr. Merydale the churchwarden do give, from the parish money in his hands, £.10 unto the said Mr. Blake."

As to PENSIONED POOR.—Ordered, 1638—" That the overseers do pay according to the direction of a book, to such poor children and pensioners as are entered in the said book ; and if any pensioner die, they not to admit any new ones, without the approbation of the churchwardens and vestrymen, by order from them," &c. Pensioned poor.

1646.—Churchwardens ordered to view the pensioners, and determine what yearly pension should be settled on them.

1656.—Regulations as to pensioners frequenting church on Sundays, being catechized and instructed, &c.

1675.—Order for the pensioners to wear *brass badges*.

1685.—The parish claimed the effects of a deceased pensioner, who was found to have left £.40 in cash.

1697.—Second order for pensioners to wear brass badges on red cloth.

FARMING OUT POOR.—1641.—P^d to Hart for nursing of a poore chylde almost starved to death by the mother in Maypole-lane, 9s. 9d. Farming out of poor.

" 1647 (Apⁿ 1.)—Philip Reynolds and Elenor his wife ag^t the Star Tavern in Field-lane, in St. Andrew's parish, *Nicholas Austin*, kept by them three quarters of a year. It was borne, as they say, in one Buntine's house, in y^e litle alley in Bloomsbury. The parents put this childe to this Reynolds, and none of them have bin dwellen in Gyles's parish this ij yeares."

	£.	s.	d.
1658.—P ^d to Constance Bolton, for keeping of John Chries, two weekes, att ^y			
15d. per week - - - - -	0.	2.	6.
—P ^d to Mary Blake, in Drury-lane, for lodging of Goody Hayes, 39			
weekes, at 4d. the week, is 13 s.; and for a quarter, is 7 s. 6d. - - -	1.	0.	6.
1709.—Ordered that Richard Dyot, esq. be paid three years rent of Mary			
Colicot - - - - -	6.	0.	0.

CHILDREN, APPRENTICING, &c. OF.—1646.—" Ordered, that the monies voluntarily given to set the poor to work be given to the churchwardens, for putting forth of poor parish children apprentices, and otherwise to be disposed of as the churchwardens should think fit." Apprenticing of children.

1670.—(June 30.)—" This day appeared in vestry 20 boys, placed out
S s apprentice

apprentice by the gift of her grace the late dutchess Dudley, 19 whereof were born within our parish of St. Giles-in-the-fields, but the twentieth boy does not appear to us to be born therein. The sevⁿ names of their respective masters, and the monies repayable to them at the expiration of their apprenticeships, are hereinafter particularly set down as followeth."

We omit the list for brevity sake.

16—.—Ordered that 2s. 6d. per week be laid out in bread, to be allowed to the parish children, in order to encourage them to come to church.—*N. B.* In 1679, this custom was done away with as an unnecessary charge.

1718.—Severall parish children having perished for want of due sustenance, 18s. p quarter having been found too small to pay to the parish nurses under whose care they have been placed; 24s. p quarter ordered to be paid to them for the future, until such children attain 8 years of age.

Small Pox
Inneculation.

1728.—Permission given to inoculate three children of the small pox, and no more, and to be shewn to the workhouse committee.

1656.—Pensioners to come every Lord's day to church; and once a fortnight at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to be catechized and instructed in the principles of religion.

1675.—To be distinguished by wearing brass badges; and 1697, a second order, "that the churchwardens doe provide 400 brass badges, and set the same upon pieces of red cloth, for the pensioners to wear, pursuant to act of Parliament lately made for that purpose."

N. B.—The vestry minutes contain many other similar regulations, but not of sufficient interest to be copied here.

Establishments, &c. for,

Establish-
ments, &c.
workhouse.

WORKHOUSE.—[Some slight notice of the workhouse, as a building, has been taken in the last chapter; as also of the alnshouses, schools, and other parochial establishments here for the relief of the poor. The following entries, and documents will be found to supply a number of curious particulars respecting them, which are there omitted:]

Thir parish, in common with many others, seems at first to have used a general workhouse, which is mentioned in the following entry:—

1662.—Paid and expended a going to Hixeshall for to petition } £. s. d.
for the corporation and workhouse - - - - - } 0. 8. 0.

The

The “corporation” here mentioned, was a union of several parishes to erect a dwelling for their poor; in which business St. Giles’s took the lead by first collecting money, petitioning, &c. as appears by this and after entries, viz.—

The first, or
General
Workhouse.

1663.—Paid in collecting the money for the workhouse booke, } £. s. d.
and going to the workhouse by order of warrant - - - } 2. 10. 0.

The necessary funds for establishing a suitable building (which according to these extracts, St. Giles’s parish endeavoured to collect the year after obtaining their petition,) from some obstacles we are unacquainted with, seem not to have been raised; and a lapse of nearly six years took place without any thing effectual being done, an indictment in the mean time, having been laid against the accountant or collector, for neglect, the parish determined for the reasons set forth in a subsequent vestry order, to defend him.

1669.—Pd and expended in defending the accomptant ag^t an indictment for } £. s. d.
not collecting the money assessed for the workhouse, he not being able to }
do the same; and the parish having formerly paid the sum of £.995, or } 30. 16. 9.
thereabouts, and little or no benefit accrued - - - - - }

1670.—Ordered, that the travers of the indictment against Mr. Morris, concerning the workhouse, be defrayed at the parish expence.

The same year also, a charge of £. 6. 12s. is booked for “defending the overseers” in the same business. And the matter appearing not to have terminated satisfactorily to the parish in a court of law, a petition according to the next entry on the subject, was presented to Parliament, viz.—

1670 (December).—Ordered, that the expences be allowed for the petition depending in Parliament against the workhouse.

These disputes seem to have subsided soon afterwards, and the workhouse in question, (if the different entries refer to the same building,) to have been peopled, to judge from the following minute:—

— (January).—Ordered, that a committee be appointed to treat with the adjacent parishes, who were comprehended in the late act of Parliament concerning the workhouse, in order to their contributing towards the fees and expences paid in p’curing the said act. And

The nature of the act of Parliament here mentioned, and the share St. Giles’s parish took in getting it passed, is further explained in an entry dated 1694, which states, that “whereas the p’issioners of the p’ish of St. Giles-in-the-fields have been at the very great charge of p’curing or obtaining an act of

Clerkenwell
Green. Parliament to passe concerning a certaine *workhouse*, near *Clerkenwell Green*, built at the costs and charges of the inh'tants of divers parishes in the county of Midd'x: And whereas the churchwardens and inh'tants of the parish of Stepney, al's Stebonheth, have agreed to pay to the ch'w'd'ns of this p'ish the sume of £.35 for and towards the same;—Ordered, that such sum of £.35 be accepted," &c.

Second work-
house.

SECOND WORKHOUSE.—Having provided an asylum for their aged and impotent poor, (for the above appears to have been procured for that purpose rather than for labour,) it remained to purchase or erect a second place which might be properly called a workhouse. It was accordingly, in

1674—Ordered,—“That the churchwardens should treat with the landlord of a certaine tenement, in order to the taking of the same for to set the poor on worke.”

And the next week the churchwardens report—

— That in pursuance of the last vestry order they have taken, “a certaine tenement in *Browne's Gardens*, to sett the poore on worke;” which was approved on by vestry.

Robert Freshwick, carpenter, having undertaken to prepare the tenement so engaged, for the reception of the paupers, and submitted his estimate of expence to vestry, it was, in January

— Ordered, that “The articles, which are approved of, be sealed, between the churchwardens and Robert Freshwick, undertaker of the workhouse.”

By the following May (1675), the building appears to have been got ready, or nearly so, as it is then further

“Ordered, that the churchwardens do buy formes and tables for the workhouse, necessary for the employment and use of said house, for setting the poor on worke.”

Brass badges.
for workhouse
poor.

And 1676,—It is ordered, that the poor on this establishment, like the pensioners, do “wear *brass badges*.”

In 1680, a removal of this workhouse was contemplated, probably in consequence of the building just mentioned being to be pulled down on the destruction of Brown's-gardens, and the building of the Seven Dials. We know not how otherwise to account for the following entry, viz.—

— “Ordered, that inquiry be made of certaine houses in or neare a place called Whetstone-park, within the aforesaid parish, in order to the same being taken as habitations for the poor.”

COLLEGE FOR INFANTS.—This, and the building which follows, were not properly parochial establishments, being neither exclusively devoted to the use, or situated in St. Giles's parish; but, as shewing some of the plans proposed for bringing up the infant poor before the erection of a regular parish workhouse, are noticed in this place. The following are vestry orders relative to them :

College for infants.

1682.—“Whereas Mr. Blake hath made his request to this vestry, to give encouragement to an *hospital at Highgate*; it is therefore thought fit, and ordered that Ralph Bucknall, esq. Mr. James Parthenike, &c. and the two present churchwardens, be a committee appointed, or any four of them, to inquire into the proposals of the said Mr. Blake, and to make report thereof.”

Highgate.

And it was further ordered—

“That if upon the report of the said committee, the vestry shall be satisfied with the said proposals, that the *twenty parish children* shall be placed in the said hospitall, at six pounds per annum each, at the parish charge.”

1688.—Ordered, that it be left to the discretion of the present churchwardens and overseers of the poor of this parish, to consider of some poor parish children, not to exceed *ten* in number, to be sent to Sir Thomas Rowe's College for Infants.

Sir Thomas Rowe's college.

PRESENT WORKHOUSE.—The first proposition for building a regular parish workhouse, is noticed in the following entry:—

Present workhouse.

1717.—Mr. Innocent's proposals about a workhouse, ordered to be considered; and a committee to be appointed to treat with him.

This treaty did not take effect, as a subsequent vestry order directs, “the churchwardens to find out and treat with the owners for such houses for the sicke poor as they may see convenient.” And it was afterwards ordered, “that a committee do meet at Joe's coffee-house, Bloomsbury-market, to view the houses in the Coal-yard, for an hospitall.”

And towards the latter end of the same year (1717,) the Coal-yard not answering the purpose, it was ordered—

Coal-yard.

“That another committee should be appointed, to make inquiry about a piece of ground in *Tottenham-court-road*, for an hospitall;” and they were also directed to view and measure the same ground, described in an after entry to be then in the possession of Mr. Pestall, apothecary, and to make and return a plan thereof to the next vestry.

Ground at Tottenham court-road.

This ground was not taken, and the matter rested 'till 1721, when the subject of a suitable parochial workhouse was again revived, and a committee

was

Dudley-
court.

was appointed to treat with Dr. Baker (the rector) for the purchase of *Dudley-court*, (where the parsonage-house stood, and which had been probably pulled down or abandoned,) for a workhouse. But this negotiation like the former, did not succeed, and another committee was appointed—

Vinegar-
yard.

“To view and take a plan of a piece of ground, called *Vinegar-yard*, and to treat with Mr. Richard Gregory for the purchase thereof, for a *burial ground*, *hospital*, and *workhouse*, for the use and service of the parish.”

An agreement was afterwards made for the purchase thereof for £.2,252. 10s.; and a Mr. Marriot having in the mean time given in proposals for managing the poor to be placed in the intended new building, a printed CASE, for pecuniary assistance, was submitted to the parishioners, Stating—

Number and
expence of
poor.

“That the poor of the parish to be relieved, then amounted to upwards of 840 persons, the expence of whom amounted to above £.4,000 a-year.⁽¹⁹⁾ That vestry had purchased at a great expence a piece of ground near Bowle-yard, sufficient for a workhouse and hospital, as well as for an additional burying place; and had received and approved of a proposal of Mr. Matthew Marriot, for employing the able, and maintaining the impotent poor, in a regular and proper manner, agreeably to what he was certified to have done at Tring, Berkhamsted, Luton, &c. But that to execute this scheme, a large house or houses, must be built by the parish, sufficient for the reception of all such poor as were relieved; where they were to be one family, supplied with meat, drink and lodging, and employed in such work as they were capable of; to be cloathed where wanting, and lodged in a cleanly manner, and the produce of their labour sold for the benefit of the parish; proper work being found for all above five years of age.” It proceeds to detail the advantages of this plan, and solicits contributions, &c.

Mr. Marriot.

This appeal being successful, and vestry having caused it to be signified to Mr. Marriot,—“that his proposal for maintaining and employing the poor was accepted,”

(¹⁹) They were classed as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
162 All above seventy years	750	—	—	70 Sick at parish nurses	600	—	—
of age - - - }				300 More, lame, blind, mad,			
126 Parents, overburthened	600	—	—	infirm, &c. of different	1,200	—	—
with children - }				ages - - - }			
183 Children, parents dead,	800	—	—	Incident charges, assurgeons,			
or run away - - }				apothecaries bills, cloaths	250	—	—
				for hospitalls, &c. at least			
					£. 4,200	—	—

accepted," the deeds of purchase were prepared, trustees named, and Mr. Hucks, (the brewer,) was appointed treasurer for the subscriptions. A committee was also agreed on to sit weekly during the progress of the building, and all other things arranged for the due proceeding with the work.

The ground and buildings so agreed to be purchased, were described as comprizing "all that messuage or tenement, with the land thereunto belonging, situate in Bowle-yard, &c. then in the occupation of the said Richard Gregory; and all that messuage or tenement, with the land thereunto belonging, situate in Bowle-yard aforesaid, in the occupation of Richard Box, cordwainer; and also, all that messuage or tenement, with the land thereunto belonging, situate in Bowle-yard aforesaid, in the occupation of John Kempe, woodmonger, with their appūrts, &c. To which was added, an entrance of ten feet wide out of Short's-gardens. They were bounded on the east by the backs of houses in Crown-court, afterwards purchased by the vestry of Stephen Clarke; on the north by the line of houses on the south-end of Lasselles-place, and the back of the present infirmary, (then Kempe's house and yard,) including the broad space opposite Gregory's house, now part of the workhouse: on the west, as at present, by houses and the stable-yard, late Mr. Mountain's, and on the south, by the backs of houses in Short's-gardens, lately purchased. (")

Site of work-house described.

A committee being appointed in 1723, to consider of the best manner of applying this ground, &c. to its intended use, taking down the brewhouse, stopping up lights, and doing other necessary things preparatory to building, reported on the 30th of March 1724—

Report of committee.

That, in pursuance of the order of vestry, they had caused the brewhouse to be pulled down for enlarging the burial ground; and they recommended for fencing in the same the erection of a proper brick wall, as also certain regulations respecting the making of graves near it, &c. As to an hospital for the sick poor, they were of opinion that "a long room one pair of staires in the old building, at the east end of Mr. Gregory's buildings, would make a very convenient hospital for women; and the square room within it for men:" and they

(²⁰) 1723.—(Jan^y 7th and 8th.)—Richard Gregory, the son of Richard Gregory, the vendor, in 1693, with his trustees, conveyed the premises to five of the vestry and their heirs, upon trust, to convey the same to such person or persons, and for such uses, &c. as should from time to time be directed

by the order of vestry; and in the mean time to apply and dispose of said premises, and the rents, &c. thereof, for the use and benefit of the said parish and the parishioners thereof, as should from time be directed by such order or orders of vestry.

they recommended it to be fitted up according to the estimate of Mr. Woodward, a carpenter; also, that Mr. Gregory's late dwelling-house be appropriated for the two nurses, except the parlour and dining-room, which may be reserved for meetings, &c. And they observe, that in this house there would also be a room besides for two or three poor people, who might not be proper to lie in the common hospital rooms, on account of their distempers and condition. In regard to the *workhouse*, they state, that the two rooms under the hospital would be proper for this use, with certain alterations and additions which they suggest as necessary to be previously made.

This report was confirmed, the estimates mentioned therein agreed to, and the alterations made accordingly; and in July following, directions were given for erecting a wing next Mr. Clarke's⁽²¹⁾.

The buildings and alterations were finished before March 1725, for on the second day of that month, an additional rate was ordered to be made for the relief of the poor, "to make good the monies laid out in building and furnishing the workhouse, and buying stock to set the poor to work."

Expende of
building
workhouse.

The sums so laid out were, as appears by the churchwardens accounts, as follows:—

1725.	{	Purchase-money, as before stated	-	-	£. 2,252 10 —
		Paid towards building the workhouse this year	-	1,461 16 4	
		Towards furnishing the same with all necessaries		<u>423 5 —</u>	
		Original cost	-	-	<u>£. 4,137 11 4</u>

The accommodations thus provided were soon found insufficient, for in the year 1727 the present *infirmary* was erected upon the site of Kempe's house and yard; the expence of which was £.531. 7 s. 10 d.; and the part of the house

(²¹) The ground purchased for the erection of this new wing has been partly described in the account of Short's-gardens and adjacent estates, head "Aldwych, West." The deed of sale, dated 1707, states it to lie on the south side of the street called the Old Town, next Greyhound-court, &c. It comprehended (amongst various other pieces of land) the garden ground called the "*Mulberry Garden*," the site of Dudley Short's house, part of Greyhound-court, &c. The ground on which the *old part of the workhouse* was built, was

part of an estate also before noticed under the same head, which was granted in 1654, and is described as consisting of various pieces of ground, on which stood fourteen tenements, with two acres of land, abutting west on a parcel of ground called *Noselings*; together with a chamber called the *Gatehouse*, two messuages known by the signs of the *Bowle*, and *Black Lambe*, &c. all situate in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-fields, and theretofore the inheritance of William Barber, Anne Barber, and Thomas Barber, &c.

house originally fitted up as infirmaries, was converted into wards for the convalescent poor and those able to work. And the next year, the further sum of £.680. 7s. was expended on account of additional buildings and repairs at the workhouse.

We have described the workhouse as a building, in the topographical part of this work, and shall, as matter of curiosity, finish this account of it with a few memorandums and estimates, as to its early management, and the successive increase of expence in its maintenance to the present time.

1724 (April 23.)—Matthew Marriot, the projecter, was appointed the first master; and on the 22d of December, in the same year, the first workhouse committee was appointed.

1726 (October 25.)—It was referred to the said committee to grant, if they think fit, eight certificates.

1727 (Nov. 6.)—The first report from the workhouse committee.

1755 (July 18.)—The burial ground at the workhouse being full, and the rector of Bloomsbury refusing to bury persons dying there, though belonging to Bloomsbury parish:—the opinion of the attorney general to be taken on the subject.

Alms-houses.

The origin of these has been stated. The almspeople are elected from time to time by the inhabitants. Alms-houses.

On the grant of the ground by lord Southampton, (²²) two gentlemen of the parish

(²²) His motives for the gift are thus set forth in the deed:—"Whereas I, Thomas earle of Southampton, am informed, that the inhabitants of my manor of St. Giles-in-the-fields, in the county of Middlesex, are desirous to erect an *almshouse* for the maintenance of aged impotent persons; and do conceive, that within the said manor and parish there is not any place more commodious than upon that part of the great street called the Old Town of St. Giles-in-the-fields, neere the church of the said parish, where the *Cage* and *Pound* now stand; and so much more land thereout adjoining, as shall be requisite to be employed for the purpose aforesaid. And that another Pound containing 30 foote square (being the propor-

tion of this present Pound,) may be erected upon the extreeme part of St. Giles aforesaid, abutting upon the highway within the p'isshe of Marybone, in the said county.—And that to give furtherance to so good a worke, &c. said earl doth grant such ground as aforesaid, amounting in the whole to 75 foote in length and 30 foote in breadth, for the term of 500 years, at an annual rent of 12*d.* if demanded; upon condition, that said inhabitants, &c. should before Mich'as 1657, erect and build thereon five severall houses, each house containing 15 foote in breadth, and as much in length; and one story in height, &c. for such poor as aforesaid."

parish were chosen for surveying and erecting the intended buildings. " Mr. Blythe was employed for the brickwork, and Mr. Seagood for the carpenters work, jointly ; and the frame work was to be finished and completed by the 1st of November," (1656).

The following are the items of expence for removing the pound, &c. and erecting the almshouses, as set down in the churchwardens accounts :—

	£.	s.	d.
1656 (Nov.)—Paid for carpenters work done at the almshouses,	118	6	5
and for the removing of the pound and cage - - -			
— P ^d for making the leases from the R ^t hble the earle of Southton of the pound, whereon the almshouses are built	2	—	—
N. B.—The whole sum disbursed about the almshouses amounted to	296	12	10

The bequest of the duchess Dudley of £.400 to these almshouses, and the manner in which it was appropriated, has been just mentioned, as also the following gifts, viz.—

Bequests to
almshouses.

1674.—The gift of Henry Carte for the almshouses, to buy land, £.50.

1707.—An exchequer annuity of £.50, left by John Pearson.—And

The gift of William Wooden, of £.3 per ann. issuing from the mesuage called the *Hampshire Hog*.

Pearson's gift was ordered by vestry, to be commemorated by "a marble stone, to be set up in memory of Mr. John Pearson, who has left £.50 per annum to the poor almswomen, and for putting out five children apprentices."

1686.—The almshouses were ordered to be repaired ; and again in 1704, together with the shed at the great gate.

Case as to
removal of
almshouses.

1782 (August.)—A case was made out for the opinion of the attorney general (afterwards ch. just. Kenyon,) as to the expediency of removing the almshouses. It stated, that "The said almshouses being situate in the middle of the High-street, rendered the passage adjoining very narrow and inconvenient ; and the buildings being in a ruinous decayed state, the vestry (which is select) was desirous to take them down, and lay the ground into the public way for accommodation. That his grace the duke of Bedford was heir at law of the late earl of Southampton, and was lord of the manor of St. Giles wth Bloomsbury ; but during his grace's minority, the legal estates and manerial rights were vested in his trustees, who would consent that the ground should be made p^t of the public highway."

That the vestry intended building other almshouses in a more convenient situation,

situation, as soon as a piece of ground could be procured for that purpose; and were ready in the mean time to provide a residence for the women, and pay them their usual allowances. But a doubt had arose, how far the vestry could carry their intention into execution with safety to themselves, and with safety to the several charities, without an act of Parliament; and they asked, “Whether the bequests in favor of the almswomen, might not be forfeited, and revert back to the heirs at law of the donors, if the then building was destroyed, although it should be built in another place.”

To these queries the Attorney General returned as answer:—

“I am of opinion, that the vestry may carry their intention into execution, without risking a reversion of the charitable donations. The gifts do not contain any condition,” (they were particularized in the case,) “as to the place where the almshouses shall be situated; and therefore I have no doubt, but the income of the several funds will be properly applicable to the almshouse people, although the almshouses shall be removed to another situation.”

Attorney General's opinion.

In pursuance of this opinion, Mr. Robertson, the then vestry clerk, under the directions of the vestry, agreed for the purchase of a piece of ground, with certain ruinous buildings thereon, situate on the north side of Lewknor's-lane, which was deemed a suitable site for the intended almshouses; and 1783, (Sept. 25 and 26,) the said premises were, in consideration of £.560, conveyed to Philip Dyot, and other trustees, (*int. alia*) by the description of—

“Certain messuages, tenements and premises, which according to a then late survey thereof, contained in front next Newtoner's (Lewknor's) lane, 30 feet on the south; on the west 70 feet; on the north next the Coal-yard and Swordbearers-alley, 46 feet; and on the east, to a break, 24 feet; then running west 14 feet, and then running south again so Newtoner's (Lewknor's) lane 46 feet,” agreeably to a plan thereof drawn in the margin of the indentures.

On the 3d of October in the same year, Philip Dyot and the other trustees, by their deed declared, “That the consideration money mentioned in such indentures, was the proper monies of the persons composing the joint vestrys of the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-fields and St. George Bloomsbury, and the rest of the inhabitants of the said parishes, arising from public rates and assessments, made by the said vestrymen; and that the said messuages and hereditaments were so conveyed to them upon *trust*, at all times hereafter to permit the same to be used and enjoyed by such person and persons as the said vestry of the said parishes should appoint.” And provision was made in the

same deed for perpetuating the trusts, by conveying the premises to seven or more new trustees, to be appointed from time to time, when the trustees for the time being should be reduced to three in number.

Charity Schools.

Free schools. There appears to have been an establishment in this parish for teaching poor children gratis, at least as early as the time of King Charles the First, as may be seen under the head "COCKPIT and PHŒNIX;" but what was the nature of this institution (which was then held at the deserted theatre of the Cockpit), we are not told. It must be matter of conjecture, therefore, whether this can be properly termed the original of the present parish free schools.

About fifteen years after this mention of the Cockpit School, the foundation and endowment of a regular place of instruction for poor children, took place through the benevolence of a parishioner. This establishment still exists, and is called—

Shelton's
school.

SHELTON'S SCHOOL.—Mr. William Shelton, (the founder) in 1661, purchased, at the price of £.458. 10s. a piece of ground with certain erections, &c. on it, situate on the south side of Parker's-lane, and described to have been then late in the occupation of the Dutch ambassador, which by his will, dated 5th July 1672, he devised to certain trustees and their successors, who from the rents and profits thereof, were (*int. alia*) to lay out £.15 yearly upon Michaelmas day, for buying twenty gowns for twenty old men and women of St. Giles's parish: and also for ever "to hire and provide a fit schoolmaster to teach school, in the school and room he had appointed in Parker's lane, *fifty* children of the poorest sort, 35 to be of St. Giles's parish, 10 of St. Martin's, and 5 of Covent-garden; and out of the said rents to pay the schoolmaster yearly £.20, and 20s. to buy him a gown, provided he would wear the same; and also £.15 yearly for a coat for each of the said fifty scholars: and to provide yearly in the summer two chaldrons of coals for a fire for the said children in winter; all the aforesaid coats and gowns to be of a green colour. The surplusage of all the said rents to be employed to the binding forth of some of the said scholars apprentices. With a proviso that if there should chance to be any of the kindred or relations of the testator or his wife, such kindred or relation to be preferred." And the testator also directed, that the schoolmaster and scholars should be elected, the gowns and coats purchased, and the rents received by Ann his wife, during her life.

His will.

This

This will was proved the 30th of May 1678, and the widow appears to have died in or about the year 1681 ; for in 1682, the trusts of the will devolved upon the rector and churchwardens of St. Giles, under the superintendence of the vestry, as guardian of the parish interests. The premises at that time appear to have consisted of coach-houses and stables in the occupation of Lord Halifax ; and of several small old houses, partly let out in tenements to paupers and other poor people, at rents amounting in the whole to between £.50 and £.60 a year.

In consequence of the insufficiency of the funds, gowns were not provided more than twice ; and the heir at law, in 1687, agreed to accept £.7 10s. instead of £10, as his portion of the rents. In 1700 the whole premises were upon lease to two persons, at £.34 per annum ; and afterwards, the buildings being totally decayed, the whole were let for long terms, at ground rents amounting to £.15. 10s. per annum.

The school was continued till the death of Mr. Read, the schoolmaster, in 1763, when a considerable sum being due to the churchwardens, and the rents being quite inadequate to the expence, it was discontinued ; and Mr. Richard Remnant, churchwarden for 1766, laid out £.76. 0s. 10d. of the monies arising from this estate, and which was the accumulation to that time, in the purchase of £.83. 6s. 8d. three per cent consols ;²³ it being the intention of the vestry, that the rents should be laid out in the funds, to accumulate till a sufficient sum should be raised for the purpose of recommencing the school, and carrying the donor's will into effect.

School shut
up for want
of funds, in
1766.

In January 1769, the vestry named three trustees, in whose names the said stock should stand ; and a regular account of the receipts and payments of such trustees and their successors (likewise appointed by the vestry) was kept and audited annually, till the 13th of February 1806, when the vestry of St. Giles declared, " That this, among other donations given to that parish, before

(²³) The three per cents so accumulated, amounted to £.6,758. 4s. 5d. producing yearly £.222. 14s. 9d. The rent of premises comprized in Cox's (one of the tenant's) lease, was £.27 per annum ; and the then produce, exclusive of Bromley's (another of the lessees) premises, which might be moderately estimated at £.21 per ann. was £.229. 14s. 9d. In addition to the sums so invested, there

had then lately been received a year's rent to Michaelmas last, being £.35. 10s. ; two years property-tax on dividends, £.31. 11s. 10d. ; three years do. remaining due, £.53. 19s. 8d. ; half a year's dividend, due in January then next, £.101. 7s. 4d. ; and in hand, and expected to be received in two months, £.222. 8s. 10d.

before the creation of Bloomsbury as a parish, were so given for the benefit of the whole district, now called St. Giles-in-the-fields, and St. George Bloomsbury."

In pursuance of the above declaration, the joint vestry appointed new trustees, and the account of their receipts and payments was audited in June annually, by the committee appointed for auditing the parish accounts, down to 1815, when a report as to the charity was made, which stated—

Proceedings
towards re-
opening it, in
1815.

That the rent charge of £.10 devised to the heir at law of the devisor, was supposed to have been released, for it had not been claimed for upwards of 70 years. That the estate was then let to various tenants, for different terms of years, at rents amounting to £55. 10s. one of which terms would expire at Midsummer then next; and that for many years then past, the vestry had looked forward to the expiration of the last-mentioned lease, as a period when, by the accumulation of the funds, aided by the rents, the school might be re-commenced.

Upon the foregoing statement, which formed the substance of a report made to vestry on the subject in 1815, it was thought expedient to inquire, 1st—what annual sum would be necessary at that time, to re-establish and continue the school, and other trusts, upon a permanent basis, and if the trust funds should appear sufficient for that purpose; 2d—whether any, and what, arrangement could with propriety be made, for establishing the school upon part of the trust estate, pursuant to the donor's will.

With respect to the first head of inquiry, the vestry, from an estimate given in, and the report, came to a resolution, that the funds were then sufficient to re-commence the said school, and other trusts mentioned in Mr. Shelton's will (*). And a committee was appointed to fix on a proper place for re-establishing the school in, upon part of the trust estate, or otherwise, regard being had to the local convenience of the several parishes interested in the same; who gave

(*) The rents and dividends to the year 1815, as before-mentioned, with Bromley's premises, (estimated at £.21.) amounted to £.250. 14s. 9d. per annum. But as it might be necessary to erect or purchase a *school-room*, with a residence for the master, and supposing the expence thereof (after applying the money in hand,) should require the sale of as much of the funded property as

would take from the annual dividends thereof £.50, there would then remain to carry into effect the trusts of the donor's will, the annual sum of £.200. 14s. 9d. This sum, it was calculated, would be more than sufficient to support the school, (allowing for the difference of prices in the present day,) as well as to provide the apparel for the poor men and women.

gave it as their opinion, that the re-establishment of the school on any part of the trust estate, should the access be through Parker's-lane, would by their being continually exposed to bad example, rather corrupt than improve the morals of the children; and that on these grounds it would not be expedient to have the school there, but to sell the materials of the old buildings, and establish the school elsewhere. And a part of Lloyd's-court, adjoining the west end of the church, being afterwards to be disposed of, and found to be in all respects suitable to the purpose, a lease thereof was taken, and a new school-room (or rooms) was erected. This building, which is finished in a neat and appropriate style, is the present Shelton's school, and the establishment itself is now in a flourishing state.

Rebuilt and
again opened.

PARISH SCHOOL.—This school owes its endowment chiefly to the reverend Richard Leech, who, as just noticed, gave by will, anno 1704, “two houses in Plumbtree-street, formerly called Newton's houses, in trust, for the instruction and good education of poor children of the parish, whose parents were not able to pay for the same.”

Parish
Schools.

This will was read in vestry, April 22, 1706, when it was agreed upon, “That the rents, issues and profits of the said houses, should be applied for the instruction and education of the poor children in the two schooles,” (i. e. school-rooms,) “lately erected and sett upp for boyes and girles in Plumtree-street; and that Mrs. Leech be desired to make an assignment thereof pursuant to the said will, and that such deed or instrument should be prepared accordingly.”

These schools now stand in Museum-street, and like the one last mentioned, are in a flourishing state.—The following are additional notices relating to them:—

1705.—“The churchwardens were ordered to consider of setting up and making two new seats in the church, for the children of the *new charity scoole*, one for the boyes, and another for the girles.”

1706.—“A gift, by will of Mr. John Pearson, of £.25 yearly, (part of a legacy of £.50, for 99 years,) to apprentice five boys or girls, out of the said schools yearly, during the said term.”—Alluding to the above and Shelton's schools, Strype (Ed. Stowe's Survey, 1720,) says,—“There are four charity schools in St. Giles's parish, cloathing 128 boys, and 60 girls not cloathed. The voluntary subscriptions, £.90 per annum; collections at sermons, about per annum £.32; gifts from the beginning, per annum £.40; and 12 girls put out

Strype's ac-
count of
Schools here.

out apprentice." Hogarth sarcastically hints at the defective state, as to cloathing, of the parish schools in his time, by representing Tom Nero in his four stages of cruelty, as a St. Giles's charity boy, and literally in rags. This defect as to apparel, has however long been done away with.

Manors of St. Giles and Bloomsbury.

St. Giles and
Bloomsbury.

The manors of St. Giles and Bloomsbury (which were antiently divided by the great foss or ditch before mentioned, called Blemunde's Diche) are butted and bounded by the following other manors, viz.—on the south-east, by the manor of *Holborn*; on the north-east, by the manor of *Portpole*; on the south, by the liberty of the *duchy of Lancaster*; on the south-west, by the manor of *St. James*, Westminster; on the north-west, by the manor of *St. Mary-le-bone*; and on the north, by the manor or prebend of *Tottenham*.

St. Giles's
Manor.

The manor of St. Giles, immediately subsequent to, and probably before the conquest, was in the crown; the eight acres given by queen Matilda to found St. Giles's hospital (which were part of it,) being expressly stated to have been a portion of the royal domains (²⁵).

First vested
in hospital.

With the grant of the hospital site the remainder of the manor was most likely included; but of this, not having the foundation charter of Matilda, we are uncertain. That it was afterwards vested in the hospital, is evident from (amongst others) the following documents (²⁶).

Antient
grants.

A grant by Robert Luncote to Thomas Stoke, reg. Hen. III, of a messuage, &c. in Aldewych, in St. Giles's parish, the consideration of which is a yearly rent of 5s. "to be paid to the chief lords of the fee, the brethren of St. Giles's hospital." (Same reign)—a grant from Roger de Clare, master, and the brothers and sisters of St. Giles's hospital, to Walter Cristmasse, of "a plot of land of *their fee*, situate on the hyde (Aldewych) in the parish of St. Giles," subject to an annual payment at their *court* of sixpence.

A grant from Adam de Stoke to Richard Champnum, of a messuage in St. Giles's parish; rent yearly "to the chief lords of the fee, the master and brothers and sisters of St. Giles's hospital, at their court of St. Giles's," half a mark.—Also,

(Reg. Edw. 1.)—Grant from the master and brothers and sisters of hospital, to William Richard and wife, of certain land in Aldewych, to hold by *homage and service*.

The

(²⁵) See confirmatory charter of Henry II.

(²⁶) See grants at the end of Account of Hospital.

The persons holding land under the hospital, about the period of these grants, were numerous, and comprehended most of the population of the parish. One or two acres, and often less, was the usual quantity of ground occupied by one tenant, and contained his cottage and garden. Of those holding larger portions, accounts will be found among the hospital deeds. Exclusively of these, the escheats, temp. Edw. I, and Edw. III, mention the following persons, as being very considerable landholders here at the different periods they bear date :

(Esch. 30. Edw. 1, 31.)—William de Kirkeby, master of St. Giles's hospital, died seised without the bars of Holborn, of one messuage and six acres of land, held of Richard de Gloucester, at a rent of 3*s.* 2*d.* per annum; a house held of Juliana de Gayton, at a rent of 4*d.* per annum; and one acre of land held of John de Cherryng, at 12*d.* per annum; and fifty-three acres of meadow, and six acres of ditto, held of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, at a rent of 6*s.* 6*d.* per annum ⁽²⁷⁾; and which said messuage was worth per annum 2*s.* 6*d.*; and the said fifty-nine acres of meadow land were worth per acre 6*d.* making together the sum of £.3. 2*s.* per annum; and the same six acres, and one acre, were worth per annum 9*s.*; and the said house, which the said William held, with a certain garden belonging thereto, were worth per annum, half a mark. And the same William held four acres of vineyard (*vineæ*,) worth 26*s.* and four acres of meadow, worth per annum, 12*d.*; and three acres of meadow, which was William Grymbald's, and which after his decease should go to Roger, and Isabella his wife, and to William, and to the heirs of the said William and Isabella.

Great Land-
holders.

(Esch. 43. Edw. III, p. 2. 2nd. No. 35.)—John Padbury, and Alice his wife, enfeoffed William de Olney and others, of one messuage and one hundred and forty acres of land, and fifteen acres of meadow, and three marks rent, situate in the parish of St. Giles of the Lepers, without the bars of the Old Temple, held of the king *in capite*, and worth (after all outgoings) the sum of 10 marks per annum.

The ground held as above by John Padbury (who must have been the proprietor at this time of great part of the parish, and have had numerous tenants under

(²⁷) This latter estate was probably situate in Tottenhall prebend.

Manor
granted to
Lord Lisle.
Wymond
Carewe.

under him,) came much of it in after-times to be the property of the hospital, by grants from the holders, in way of charity to that foundation; and was, with other portions of the hospital estates, exchanged, as has been shewn, with Henry VIII. But the manor continued in the hospital till the dissolution, when it was granted with the hospital and other premises, to lord Lisle;—who two years afterwards conveyed to Wymond Carewe, “the hospital mansion, or *manor-house* of St. Giles, with other adjoining buildings and land;”—but not, as appears from any words in the licence, the *manor* itself; which probably continued in lord Lisle’s own hands, till by his attainder and execution, in the reign of Mary, it reverted to the crown.

Lord
Mountjoy.

On the reversal of the attainder, and restoration of the estates to Ambrose Dudley, son and heir of the duke of Northumberland (formerly lord Lisle;) the manor of St. Giles, we may presume, came again into the possession of the Dudley family; but does not appear to have continued in it long, as in the year 1565, (5 Eliz.) it was held by the lord Mountjoy, in right of his wife Katherine, whether by descent or purchase, we know not.

(Eliz. 13. c.c. 15, 52.)—By bill in Chancery, for performance of trusts as to this manor, Charles Blounte, esq. v. sir Cotton Gargrave, bart. it is stated (*int. alia*) that the right honourable James Blount, bart. late lord Mountjoy deceased, (father and mother of the said Charles Blounte, administrator, &c.) were in their life-times seised (*int. alia*) in their demesne as of fee and right, of the manor of St. Giles, in the county of Middlesex, as well as of rents, lands, and tenements, situated at Hoggesdon (Hoxton,) and in the city of London;—and that they, the said lord Mountjoy and wife, about the fifth year of the reign of Elizabeth, did grant and to farm let unto Thomas Hemminge-waye, all that their messuage or tenement called the *Maidenhead*, parcel of the said manor, situate in the same parish of St. Giles, with its appurtenances, to hold for 99 years;—and the same year did grant to Thomas Ampthill, all those eleven messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, situate in the same parish, on the south side of the town, also parcel of the same manor, to hold for 99 years;—and (7 Eliz.) did further demise for 1,100. years, unto the said sir Cotton Gargrave and Thomas Cotton, certain premises in the county of Dorset, to hold to the use of the said lady Katherine Mountjoy; provided the said James lord Mountjoy did exonerate and discharge, so much of the
said

said manor of *St. Giles*, as the said lord Mountjoy and lady Katherine had mortgaged for £.2,800, unto Robert Browne, and Thomas Browne his son; which condition was not discharged :—

That one master Cope, citizen of London, knowing of the said leases to Hemingewaye and Amphill, did afterwards take a mortgage of the said premises in *St. Giles's*, of the said lord Mountjoy, and had the same forfeited for a trifle in respect of the value thereof; and neither complainant nor his mother, lady Mountjoy, were lawfully able to enter on account thereof;

And prays relief, &c. ⁽²⁸⁾

In consequence of this mortgage to master Cope, or by other means we are unacquainted with, the manor of *St. Giles* (as appears by documents of a later date) was transferred from lord Mountjoy and his heirs, into the possession of the *Copes*, who ranked for several years afterwards amongst the most distinguished inhabitants of the parish, and was next held by sir Walter Cope; who dying left it with his other estates, to his sole daughter and heiress, Isabella Cope. Isabella Cope marrying sir Henry Riche, knight, (second son of the lord Riche of Kensington,) the manor in her right became the property of her husband; and was, 14 Jac. I, by indenture between the said sir Henry Riche, dame Isabella Riche, and dame Dorothy Cope, (mother of the said Isabella, and relict of the said Walter Cope,) sold to Philip Gifford and Thomas Risley, esquires, trustees for Henry earl of Southampton, “in consideration of the sum

Master Cope.

Sir Walter Cope.

Lord Riche.

Henry Earl of South'ton.

of

⁽²⁸⁾ The following (as appears by a subsequent bill) were other premises, part of this manor; and account, with the foregoing statement, for the Cotton family becoming parishioners of *St. Giles's* :—

(*Eliz.c.c.* 51, 28.)—Robert Cotton, *v.* Thomas Grasty, William Parry, &c.—Claim by lease of messuages in High Holborne, parcel of the manor of *St. Giles*, late y^e inheritance of lord Mountjoy.—States, that James late lord Mountjoy, and the lady Katherine his wife, did on the 11th of May (8 *Eliz.*) lease unto Thomas Cotton, *knt.* father of Robert Cotton, of Gray's-inn, *esq.* complainant, the following premises, of which the said lord Mountjoy was seised in right of his wife, the same being their demesne, as of fee, &c.

viz. “One then entire great messuage or tenement, now sithence being divided into two sev^{all} messuages or tenements, and now or late being in the sev^{all} tenures of Thomas Stafford and Margery Evans: And also, of and in four other messuages or tenements, scituate in Highe Holborne, late in the tenure of Miles Goulty, being also leased by a lease thereof, made and dated 5 *Eliz.* (1565) for divers years, of which five years were then (1598) to come and unexpired; to hold for 90 years, at a rent of four marks per annum;” Complains that the aforesaid premises are held from him, the said Robert Cotton, as heir of his father Thomas Cotton, by the aforesaid named defendants, and prays relief, &c.

of £.600, paid by the said most noble Henry earl of Southampton," &c. by the description of—

"All that the manor and dissolved hospital, commonly called the manor or dissolved hospital of St. Giles-in-the-fields, without the bars of London, in the county of Middlesex, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances; and all and singular messuages, mills, houses, edifices, structures, gardens, orchards, &c. situate in the villages, hamlets, parishes, and fields of St. Giles-in-the-fields, St. Pancras, Kentish Town, Maribone, St. Martin-in-the-fields, Holborne, High Holborne, and Paddington, in the county of Middlesex, or elsewhere in the same county; except the tythes of a certain parcel of land called BLOOMSBURY, sold to one Samuel Knowles." (29)

Thomas Earl
of South'ton.

From Henry earl of Southampton, the manor of St. Giles (together with that of Bloomsbury, which was before in the same family) descended to his son and heir, Thomas Wriothesley, fourth earl of Southampton, and lord-treasurer to Charles II, who held it till his death in 1668, when it became the property of his daughter and co-heiress lady Rachel Russell, the wife of the celebrated William lord Russell, who by her marriage brought it into the Bedford family, the present holders of the manor of St. Giles with Bloomsbury. (30)

Bloomsbury
Manor.

BLOOMSBURY MANOR.—This manor is bounded on the south by the manor of St. Giles, (from which it was formerly parted by Blemunde's ditch;) on the north, by the prebend of Tottenhall; on the east, by the manor of Portpool, or Gray's-Inn; and on the west, by that of Mary-le-bone. Its name has been before accounted for.

Its antient
owners.

The successor of the Blemunde family, is stated in the hospital deeds, to have been a Sir William Belet, knight, of Chigwell, who in a grant, 19 Edw. I, from William Wetheresfeld, master of the hospital, to Gervase de Scō Egidio, (see

(29) Trin. Term, 15 Jac. I, Roll lxiiiij.—In the Lord Treasurer's office in the Exchequer, "D. Pho. Gifford, ar. et Thomæ Risley, ar. occonat ad ostend' quare maner' et Hospital', scti Egidij in Campis, cū p'tinin in com. et Civit' p'd in man' Dñi R. nam racone alienaconis inde capi et seisi non deb'."

(30) The following places in St. Giles's parish, are in the manor of St. James; viz.

The whole of its southern side or half, reaching in length from Hog-lane or Crown-street, west; to Lincoln's-inn-fields, east; and in breadth from the hospital walls, and the line formed by St. Giles's-street and Holborn, to Elm-close or Long-acre, in part; and St. Clements parish, in other part; and including Marshland, Aldwych west and east, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and the land antiently called "Spencer's Lond."

(see Chap. IV, Account of Hosp.) is said to be then lord of the fee. Of the intermediate holders from this early period, to its coming into the possession of the Southampton family, we have no account.

In 1611, Henry, third earl of Southampton, demised certain land in Bloomsbury to one George Collins, who also held other premises in the parish, as appears by a bill in chancery of that date, which states—

“ That the said George Collins was seised of divers edifices, messuages and buildings; and one parcel of ground, containing by estimation, twelve acres, situate in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-fields, by virtue of a lease to him thereof made by the right honorable Henry earl of Southampton, bearing date the 8th day of July, in the 8th year of his majesty king James, at the yearly rent or sum of £.45. And also of an estate in fee simple of and in a certain messuage in the same parish, then late in the tenure or occupation of one — Odiard, widow: and of and in divers closes or parcels of land, called or known by the name of *Colmanhedge-field*, containing together, by estimation, 35 acres, situate in the parishes of St. Giles and St. Martin’s-in-the-fields; by virtue of leases to him thereof made by the king’s majesty (James I,) sealed with the seal of his highness’ court of exchequer, dated 19 July, an. reg. sui. 4, granted to Francis Bristowe, gent. for forty years, at a rent of fifty-two shillings and sixpence, and sixteen shillings for the price of a shepe.”

1649.—Thomas earl of Southampton, in his gift of the ground to found the almshouses on, describes himself as “ lord of the manor of St. Giles with *Bloomsbury* ;” but the ground given is said to be part of his manor of St. Giles.

Bloomsbury manor came into the possession of the Bedford family at the same period, and by the same means with St. Giles’s manor, to which it was at that time united.—We proceed to some account of

Bedford
Family.

Bloomsbury Church and Parish.

This church and parish was erected on account of the great increase of inhabitants in the mother parish, as has been shewn in speaking of the rebuilding of St. Giles’s church.

Bloomsbury
Church and
Parish.

By the act 10 Anne, commissioners were authorized to separate and take a particular district, or part, out of any of the large parishes in and about London and Westminster, where any new church should be erected, &c. “ provided
(with

Proceedings
preparatory
to Foundation
of.

(with reference to this parish) that nothing in said act should extend or be construed to extend to deprive alter or take away any rights or dues whatsoever, which the then present rector of St. Giles-in-the-fields should or might, during the time of his being rector thereof, be legally intitled to out of the said new parish, (Bloomsbury,) after the consecration of the said new church," &c. and by act 1st George I, it was further enacted, that until an effectual separation and division of the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-fields and Bloomsbury could be had and obtained, according to the powers, &c. given for that purpose by the act 10 Anne, the officers of the said new parish of Bloomsbury, from and after the 25th of March 1731, were to be chosen annually, at such times as the churchwardens overseers and other officers were chosen annually for St. Giles's parish; and all rates for the relief of the poor of both the said parishes, were to be made by the overseers of both parishes jointly, and levied, accounted for, and disposed of, the same as if this act had not been made. The workhouse of St. Giles's also was declared to be for the joint use and benefit of both parishes, and was to be repaired, supported, maintained and managed from time to time, as should be thought necessary by the vestries, and at the joint expence of both parishes; provided, that all rights titles and claims whatsoever, were and should be saved to the most noble Wriothesley duke of Bedford, &c.

The act 3 Geo. II, states in continuation, "That pursuant to the acts of 10 Anne, &c. a scite for a church had been purchased, *and a new church built thereupon*, near Bloomsbury market, in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-fields, &c. and a scite for a house for a minister had also been purchased, and a house built accordingly thereupon, near the said new church; and a district or division for a new parish to the said new church had been laid out, and the bounds and limits thereof described; that the said new parish was taken out of, and part of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-fields; and as yet the said new church had not been consecrated, nor any provision made for the maintenance of the rector and his successors;—enacts therefore, that towards raising such maintenance, &c. the sum of £3,000 should be allotted and appointed, and be laid out in purchasing lands, for the use of such rector, and for and towards his maintenance, &c.

The act then further proceeds to state a proposition of the parishioners of St. Giles, provided their own church should be rebuilt as one of the intended
fifty

fifty new churches, viz. that they were willing to pay £.1,250 towards the better maintenance of the rector of such new church, (31) states that such sum was accepted, and directs the same to be laid out in purchasing land; and enacts, that the annual rent of such land so to be purchased with the said two sums of £.3,000 and £.1,250, be deemed and taken to be the annual maintenance of the rector of the new church, over and above such fees and dues as should belong to him, and the house for his habitation; and over and above all such gifts and bequests as should not exceed in the whole the yearly value of £.200. Enacts that a cemetery or churchyard be appointed for the new parish; that the commissioners (with the consent of the vestry of such new parish) have power to affix the sums to be paid to the rector and officers for burials; and that all vaults under the church, (except those belonging to the rector's dwelling house,) as also the vestry-room, seats, pews, &c. be at the disposal of the churchwardens, with the rector's consent, &c.

Maintenance
of rector.

The scite of the intended new church was purchased for the sum of £.1,000, of lady Rachel Russell and the duchess of Bedford, by the description of "All that piece or parcel of ground, situate lying and being within the manor or reputed manor of Bloomsbury, and parish of St. Giles-in-the-fields; containing, in front, towards the south, on Hart-street, 106½ feet of assize, or thereabouts; and from south to north, 165 feet, or thereabouts; and in front, towards the north, on Little Russel-street, 106½ feet of assize, or thereabouts," agreeably to a plan annexed to the deed of sale. And it was declared in the same deed, that such ground was so purchased for the building of a new church, and that there should not be any person buried therein.

Scite of
church.

The church was erected previously to the year 1724. For on the 8th of January in that year, five of the commissioners, by deed poll under their hands

Church
erected and
consecrated.

(31) The vestry and churchwardens state, in making this proposition, a scheme for raising a yearly income of £.350, for the rector, as follows:—

"The Easter offerings, £.100; burials and register fees as rec^d by y^e p^rsent rector, £.70; marriages, christenings and churchings, £.30; Out of y^e publi^ke money, of £.2,500, £.100; The parish to purchase in South Sea annuities, £.50, making £.350 per annum;" and offer, in case of deficiency or miscalculation to make good such amount;

and intreat the commissioners in consideration of their so doing to rebuild St. Giles's church, or if that be not thought proper, that £.8,000 may be given towards enabling the parishioners to rebuild it. And add as a further reason, that the old parish by the projected division, which takes from them the far greater part of the rich inhabitants, and leaves them almost all the poor, will be totally disabled from rebuilding or supporting it themselves, &c. These inducements, it will be seen above, were successful.

hands and seals, did declare and appoint, that the said church should from and for ever after the enrolment of that deed, and the *consecration of the said church*, be made a parish church. And by the same deed, the commissioners did describe, set out and appoint, a certain portion of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-fields, as and for the limits of a new parish for the said church; but either from the want of funds or some other cause, the commissioners did not make any provision for the rector, until after the before-mentioned proposition, and passing of the act of 3 George II. ⁽³²⁾

The commissioners appointment of a parish for the new church of St. George, Bloomsbury, dated 8 January 1724, after reciting the purchase of the ground to build the church on, from lady Russell, &c. and that such church had been erected and built on the piece of ground so purchased, states, that said commissioners did declare direct and appoint the said church to be a parish church, and also that there should be a parish to the said church. The bounds or limits of such parish, according to the same deed, were to be as follow:—

Com-
mis-
sioners ap-
pointment of
a parish.

“ At and from the stone called the old boundary stone, towards the north-east side of the parish of St. Giles, and within $18\frac{1}{2}$ perches of the north-west corner of the new burying ground there, by the Pindar of Wakefield, and from thence proceeding to the north-west angle of the said burying ground, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ perch distance from the same; then proceeding in a straight line southwards, unto the footway that leads from Red Lion-street to Hampstead, being over-
against

⁽³²⁾ In a printed paper of the time, entitled, “ The Case of the New Parish of Bloomsbury,” &c. it is stated, That the revenues of the new parish of Bloomsbury will consist of the following articles, and amount to the undermentioned sums; viz.—

Easter offerings for 6,000 souls, at 4 <i>d.</i> per head, exclusively of the higher sums which may be given by the nobility and gentry - - - -	£. s. d. 100 — —
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Burials, upon an average, allow- ing 300 yearly, at 6/6 each, fees - - - -	100 — —
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Marriages and christenings, ex- clusively of extra sums given by the rich - - - -	60 — —
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Yearly produce of about 1,340 <i>l.</i> being the 50th part of 67,000 <i>l.</i> allotted out of the coal fund, to maintain the ministers of the new church - - - -	£. s. d. 60 — —
Yearly value of the house allow- ed to the rector - - - -	40 — —
	<u>£. 360 — —</u>

This computation is stated to be exclusively of many lesser sources of income which the rector would have, or be likely to have, and is pleaded as a reason for not burthening the parishioners of the new parish with a pound-rate, as had been intended; and the amount of which, according to several calculations therein made, would, if levied, be more than sufficient and proper for the rector's maintenance.

against the west door of the said burying ground, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ perches west from the said door; and from thence proceeding in a straight line cross Lamb's Conduit Fields, to an antient conduit called the Devil's Conduit; and from that conduit drawing by the ends of the gardens in the eastward of a street called Southampton-row, to two houses in the possession of Mr. Robins, one on the north side of Southampton-row passage, and the other on the south side of the said Southampton-row passage, late in the occupation of ———, through and including the houses, keeping still on the back of the houses cross the gardens, to the north-west angle of Kingsgate-street; thence making a turn to the eastward, till it falls into the channel or middle of Kingsgate-street; and thence running south, down to the end of Eagle-street, and thence turning east into the middle of Eagle-street, about $8\frac{1}{4}$ perches or thereabouts; then turning square southwards, and going through two houses, one in the possession of Mrs. Moore, and the other in the possession of Mr. Purchase; and thence into the middle of Holborne, to the centre stone there, which is commonly accounted the antient boundary of the said parish of St. Giles next to the parish of St. Andrew in Holborne; and then from the said centre stone in the middle of High Holborne, proceeding westward down the middle of Holborne, into the street called Broad St. Giles's, and going all along the very middle of the said street, as far as the corner or middle entrance into Dyot-street; turning square into the said street towards the north, and going up the middle of the side street into Great Russell-street, and directly crossing the said street through a house in the possession of Mrs. Harbour, including the said house on the north side of Russell-street aforesaid, and thence going north to a place commonly called the old boundary line, parting the said parish of St. Giles and the parish of Pancras, where a boundary stone is placed or intended to be placed and set up; and thence going towards the east, along the line called the old boundary line, reaching to the first mentioned boundary stone, by or near the said new burying ground adjoining to the Pindar of Wakefield, and there ending from whence this description first began."

" And the said commissioners did appoint the said several limits and bounds before mentioned, to be the limits and bounds of the said new parish, on the respective sides thereof abutting as aforesaid. And that all the houses (being in number) and all the buildings, ground and hereditaments, situate lying and being within the limits and bounds aforesaid, which are more plainly described by *red lines* in the scheme or ground plot to the said deed annexed,

to be the district and division of and for the new parish for the said church; and the said church should be, and it is thereby appointed to be the parish church of and for such district and division."

Bloomsbury
vestry.

March 8, 1730, the commissioners by another deed, reciting in part the former, and also reciting that the lord bishop of London, ordinary of the place wherein the said new church did stand, had on the 28th of January then last consecrated the said church, and that said church had thereby become a parish church, and the district allotted to it had also become a new parish, by the name of The Church and Parish of St. GEORGE BLOOMSBURY; did nominate and elect, with the consent of the said bishop of London, ordinary as afore-said, certain persons therein named, as and for vestrymen of the new parish⁽³³⁾, together with the rector and churchwardens for the time being, being sufficient inhabitants, &c. And did further appoint that the number of persons whereof the said vestry should consist, should not any time exceed thirty-six persons, besides the rector and churchwardens, who should be always of such vestry during their continuance in office.

These vestrymen and their successors, by the act 10 Anne, were to have and exercise "the like powers and authorities for ordering and regulating the affairs of the new parish, as the vestrymen of the parish out of which such new parish, or the greater part thereof, should be taken, had and exercised." And it was therein declared, "That all parochial customs, usages, bye laws and privileges, then in force or use within any present parish which should be divided, might at all times after, and notwithstanding such division, continue and be in force, as well in and for every new parish of which the whole or the greater part should be taken out of such present parish, as in and for such parish as should remain to the present parochial church, and be used enjoyed and observed by the inhabitants thereof respectively, as far as the same should not be repugnant to the laws of the realm, and the intent of said act." —And certain powers are given for making an effectual and perpetual division of such parishes or districts so divided, as to the church rates, relief of the poor and other parish rates; but as these powers have not been acted upon,

and

⁽³³⁾ Among these names were the following distinguished persons, who formed part of this first vestry:—Wriothesley duke of Bedford, chief justice Eyre, baron Thompson, sir James Hallet, sir Conrade Springel, John duke of Montague, sir John Cope, sir

Henry Featherstone, sir William Humphries, sir Hans Sloane, and Mr. serjeant Baynes, William Hucks, (the brewer,) &c. The rest were mostly gentlemen or tradesmen of high respectability.

and are blended with certain provisions for the government of the parishes, they are comprized under that head.

The commissioners having regard to the number of vestrymen in the old parish, appointed, as has been seen, the same number of thirty-six for this, exclusively of the rector and churchwardens. And by the act 3 Geo. II, the choice of lecturer or afternoon preacher is, contrary to the custom of the old parish, vested in the rector and vestrymen of the new parish.

The parochial customs, uses, &c. of the old parish being communicated to, and directed to continue and be in force in, the new as well as old parish, (except where altered by the said late act,) the number of vestrymen at present necessary to constitute a vestry is *thirteen* at the least. At their first meeting, which was on the 17th of March 1730, (nine days after their appointment,) they elected and appointed a vestry clerk, parish clerk, lecturer, sexton, six pew openers, three bearers in ordinary, and bearers extraordinary. And at their second meeting, which was on the 24th of the same month, the rents payable for seats and pews in the church, were ascertained and settled. And it was resolved that prayers should be read twice every week day in the church; and that the reader should be allowed for such service £.20 per annum, to commence on the day following.

Their first meeting.

By the authority of the same act, 10 Anne, the commissioners purchased in 1713 a piece of ground for a churchyard, which was afterwards appointed to be the churchyard of this parish. It is described in the deed of sale as—

“ All that piece or parcel of meadow or pasture ground, part of a certain field, containing by estimation 16 acres, as the same was then staked out and divided, containing in the whole three acres or thereabouts; abutting east partly upon the queen’s highway leading from Gray’s Inn to Highgate, and partly upon the said field south; and west upon a certain field or fields of the right honourable the countess dowager of Salisbury, and ——— Bennett, or one of them, and then in the occupation of Thomas Fuller; and north upon part of the Sixteen Acre Field,” as more fully described in a plan annexed to the said indenture.

And it was thereby declared, that the said piece of ground and premises, were purchased and intended for the making of *two churchyards* or cemeteries for the burial of the dead; one whereof lying to the southward, and containing about one acre and a quarter, was to be laid to the new chapel situate in Queen-square, then called St. George’s-square, but which was intended to

Bloomsbury burial ground.

be made a parochial church : And the other, containing likewise nearly an acre and a quarter, and adjoining the former, was designed to be a churchyard, and was to be appropriated to some other new church to be erected, as should be thereafter appointed by the said commissioners. And the remaining part of the said purchased premises, containing about half an acre, was to remain for a common passage to the said churchyards respectively. And

March 24, 1730, a committee was appointed by vestry to view this latter churchyard, then appropriated to St. George Bloomsbury, and to give such directions for the management thereof as they should think proper. And 1 April 1731, it was resolved, that an application by petition should be made to the said commissioners, for the purchasing of a *foot passage* to the said burial ground, and that the vestry of St. George the Martyr should be requested to join therein.

The freehold and inheritance of the new churchyard, with the mansion or dwelling-house of the rector, are by the same act of Anne, vested in such rector and his successors ; who are declared to be seised thereof as in his and their demesne as of fee in right of the church, in such manner as other rectors are seised of their respective churches and glebe.

Vestry
minutes.

The following few notices are from the vestry minutes of this parish :—

1 April 1731.—The duke of Bedford presented the parish with one hundred guineas to buy communion plate.

It appears by the minutes of the same vestry, that the commissioners had left the church without a pulpit ; for a moving desk or pulpit was ordered, in order to try in what part of the church the minister would be best heard.

3d Dec. 1731.—A rate of sixpence in the pound was ordered to be made on the inhabitants of this parish, towards defraying the charges already incurred in and about the new church and churchyard. And a committee reported, that they had caused a gallery to be built on the west side from north to south, at an expence of £.140, which was paid by Mr. Milner, who would wait for repayment thereof, with interest, until the rents of the pews in such gallery should be sufficient for that purpose.

CHAP. VI.

ANTIEN^T PARISHIONERS.

Names and Particulars of the principal Families resident in Parish, as preserved in the Hospital Records, from the Reign of Hen. I and II, downwards; including Notices of the Pincerna, Blemonte, Russell, Spencer, Cristmasse, Sackville, and other Families.—Noble and eminent Parishioners, from Hen. VIII to end of Reign of Charles I.—Ditto from Charles II to the Revolution; with an Account of Tradesmen's Tokens, &c.—Eminent Parishioners from 1688 to 1731.

RECTORS, &c.

Chronological List, with Accounts, of Rectors, Curates, and other Ministers of this Parish, from Hen. VIII to the present Time.—List, with occasional Notices of Churchwardens, from 1617 to 1761.—Ditto of Vestry Clerks, from the first Appointment, reg. Car. II. to 1790.

Principal antient Families and Parishioners.

THE few notices that exist relative to the very early inhabitants of this parish, are to be found in the hospital grants, and may be seen in the account of that foundation, Chap. IV. p. 191.

Of the several persons who antiently held estates in St. Giles's, it is difficult to ascertain which were residents there. That some proprietors did not themselves occupy the premises they owned, seems likely from two or three pieces of ground, with the tenements on them, being stated to be the property of citizens of London. Alketun, the goldsmith, named in one of the grants, had land here, which his widow, Marsilia, sold to Geoffery de Hoddesdon, and which the latter gave to St. Giles's hospital. Estates of Alan, citizen of London, and of Richard de Rothinges, also citizen and burgess of London, are described as situate in other parts of the parish; and Adam de Basinge, custos of the hospital, and mayor of London, had houses and ground next adjoining Spencer's land, by Fikattesfeld. The most probable conjecture is, that these

Residents,
and proprie-
tors of lands,
&c.

estates,

estates, or at least some of them, were gardens and pleasure houses, which Fitzstephens tells us, the wealthier Londoners had then in great numbers in the suburbs.

Pincerna
family.

PINCERNA.—William le Pincerna (butler) a descendant of the first William de Albini Pincerna, who came over with the Conqueror, (and from whom and his younger brother, Nigel de Albini, sprung the earls of Arundell,) has been noticed to have been among the first proprietors of land in this parish, four acres of which, sold by him to St. Giles's hospital, are confirmed to that charity by Henry II's charter; but whether he lived in the parish does not appear. The like doubt, as to residence, attaches to two other persons, Geoffery the son of Fredesaud, and Brungarro le Stepne, landholders here, and whose grants of premises are recognized in the same charter. The following seem to have actually dwelt in the parish:—

Blemonte.

BLEMONT.—This family was the first as well in point of time as of importance, of whom mention is made, and appear to have been seated here nearly as early as the conquest. Of these very antient parishioners, an account has been already given.—*See* Chap. III, Account of Hospital—head, Anniversary Obits, &c.

Russell.

RUSSELL FAMILY.—Contemporary with the Blemontes, and holding estates in or near Bloomsbury, was another eminent family, of the name of *Russel*; but whether any way related to the present noble owners of the manor of the same name, does not appear. Seman Russel, William Seman (Russel,) his son, and Henry Russel, the grandson, grant various pieces of land, described in the deeds as abutting “on the way leading to Totten hall” (Tottenham-court-road), and which must have stood on the scite, or nearly so, of the present Great Russell-street. William Russel, another of the family also, witnesses several of the hospital deeds. These Russels were inhabitants of the parish during the reigns of Henry III, Edward I, and Edward II.

Spencer.

SPENCER.—The “Dispensators,” or Spencers (probably ancestors of the present noble family of the same name,) held land near Fikattesfeld; which from them was called “Spencer's Lond,” and a ditch by which it was bounded, was named Spencer's Dig, and Spencer's Dyke or Diche. William Dispensator; or Dispenser, the elder, Robert Dispenser, William Dispenser the grandson, and Militent and Roysia Dispenser (wives of the two latter,) are mentioned, either as proprietors of, or witnesses to transfers of estates, in various deeds of Edward the First's time.

CHRISTEMASSE,

CRISTEMASSE, SACKVILLE, &c.—The family of the Cristemasses, of which Alan, William, and Nicholas Cristemassee are mentioned in succession;—the first as donor of an annual sum of twelve pence, to buy lights for the hospital church; and the others afterwards; and of which Walter Cristemassee, a descendant, was parish priest of St. Giles's, in the time of Edward I, flourished here for a number of years. Sicca-villa, or Sackville (*), was another name of consequence among the early parishioners, the head of which might be an ancestor of the Dorset family (*).

Cristemassee,
Sackville.

An *Adam le Drineri*, (Query, whether an ancestor of the Drury's who gave name to Drury-lane?) also held lands here about the same period with the foregoing. The other names of most note near this time were;—

Le Drineri,
&c.

Ralph and *Serlo de Wenningtone*, or Wennington, who were proprietors of that district in the parish called “*Socha de Wennington*,” on the west side of Aldewych.

Wennington.

Hugh de Blundi, another considerable landholder, whose estate lay opposite the Soc' de Wennington.

Blundi.

Thomas de la Hale, and *Isabel Spretton*. They gave name to the croft of land called La Hale; and Sprettony, a slip of land adjoining it; each separating St. Clements and St. Giles's parishes, and partly situated in both; and were parishioners of the former about the reign of Edward II.

De la Hale,
Sprettony.

Cliderowe, &c.—Sir Robert de Cliderowe had a seat near the site of Little Queen-street, or between that and Lincoln's-inn-fields; and the capital messuage of *William de Thurkeby*, is also mentioned in grants of Edward the First's time, who was himself a considerable landholder, and makes different transfers of ground in the old deeds.

Cliderowe
and Thurke-
by.

Many other persons, whose names it is needless to repeat, and whose property evidently was considerable, will be found mentioned as Parishioners in the grants of this time.

From the reign of Edward III, to that of Henry VIII, a chasm occurs from want of documents, in the history of the inhabitants of this parish, which can only

(*) The Sackvilles were long before the Conquest, lords of the signiory of Sackville, in Normandy, which was antiently written Solchevilla, Salcavilla, and Sicca-villa, and from whence this family was denominated.—Collins's Peerage.

(*) The descendants of this family were great merchants, as late as the reign of Edw. IV, and are mentioned in the will of sir John Crosby, of Crosby-house, Bishops-gate-street, to whom they were then related.—See Gough's Fun. Monuments.

Names, &c.
of antient
tradesmen.

only be very imperfectly supplied. In fact, except the residents at the manor house of Bloomsbury, and possibly a few of the persons connected with the hospital establishment, there seems to have been scarcely any other inhabitants in the parish, during this long interval, than shopkeepers and peasants. Some of these shopkeepers and tradesmens names are preserved in the hospital grants, as well as their professions. Many of these were denominated from the places they lived in, or the trades they followed, as *Gervase le Lyngedrap* (linen draper,) *Reginald le Tailleur*, *Robert le Mower*, *Robert le Crieur*, *Bartholomew, Clamatoris*, &c. (crier of the court of King's Bench,) *Roger le Fol* (minstrel or jester,) *Robert de Sco Egidio*, &c. The spot the above dwelt in, for the most part, was the main street; the peasantry, and what few gentry there were, occupied the less public situations. An account of Eminent Parishioners of a later date follows:—

Eminent Parishioners from Hen. VIII to end of reign of Charles I.

Lord Lisle.

LORD LISLE.—This nobleman we have seen resided in part of the hospital buildings, on receiving the grant of them from Henry VIII. He was the eldest son of Edmund Dudley, executed with Empson, in 1509, and well known as the rapacious agents of Henry VII. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Grey viscount Lisle, who five years after her husband's death married Arthur Plantaganet, natural son of Edward IV, by lady Elizabeth Lucy; and which Arthur Plantagenet was afterwards in her right created viscount Lisle. John Dudley was born in 1502; was, on the reversal of his father's attainder, created viscount Lisle, subsequently made lord high admiral, and was left one of the sixteen executors of Henry VIIIth's will. Anno 1547, he was created earl of Warwick, and had the office conferred on him of great chamberlain of England; he was next made a knight of the garter; and in 1551, to complete his high honors, was advanced to the dignity of earl marshal of England, and created duke of Northumberland.

On the death of the duke of Somerset, uncle of Edward VI, who fell through his intrigues, he became head of the council; and vested with this authority, had the address to prevail with the youthful Edward, to violate the order of succession, in order to set the crown on the head of his daughter-in-law, the lady Jane Grey, who after the king's death was accordingly proclaimed queen. The accession of Mary, and the events which followed, are well known. Arrested for the part he had taken in this transaction, he was with his son, the

the young lord Dudley, convicted of high treason, and on the 22d of August 1554, fell like his father, Edmund Dudley, on the scaffold, in the 52d year of his age, unbeloved and unpitied (¹).

LORDS SOUTHAMPTON.—The settlement of the earls of Southampton in this parish, was probably owing to their ownership of the manor of Bloomsbury, and afterwards that of St. Giles. Thomas Wriothesley, lord chancellor to Henry VIII, seems to have been the first of his name that inhabited the manerial mansion, afterwards called from him, *Southampton house*; at which, and Southampton house, Holborn, he resided alternately. He, like the preceding nobleman, after passing through various promotions, became one of Henry's executors; and three days before the coronation of Edward VI, was created earl of Southampton. He died 20 July 1550, at his house in Holborn, and was buried beneath the high altar of St. Andrew Holborn church.

First Lord
Southamp-
ton.

He was succeeded by his second son, Henry earl of Southampton, who was implicated in the intrigues of Mary queen of Scots, and narrowly escaped the block. He left issue a daughter, married to Thomas lord Arundell of Wardour, and an only son, Henry third earl of Southampton, and the munificent patron of Shakespeare. He was the purchaser, as before stated, of St. Giles's manor, which he united to Bloomsbury. His son was earl Thomas, lord treasurer to king Charles the Second, and the father of lady Rachel Russel.

Second and
third ditto.

Fourth ditto
Southamp-
ton.

WYMOND

(¹) Sir Robert Dudley, who was styled earl of Warwicke and duke of Northumberland, appears to have been the legitimate son of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, (3d son of the above John duke of Northumberland,) by the lady Douglas Sheffield, though he was declared illegitimate by his father. He was the husband of *Alice duchess Dudley*. His uncle and father were Ambrose, and Robert Dudley; Ambrose Dudley (second son of the said John duke of Northumberland) was born in 1530, or 31, and in his favor the attainder of his father was reversed, anno 1557, and himself and brother restored in blood. He was created earl of Warwick, anno 1562 (4 Eliz.) and died anno 1589, at Bedford house. Robert

Dudley, his brother, was created baron Denbigh, and earl of Leicester, and was lord steward of the household to queen Elizabeth; but is better known as the favorite of that princess. He died 1588.

Sir Robert Dudley, before-mentioned, was born 1583, and after being treated as legitimate 'till the age of five years, was declared by his father's will to be a bastard. He married his wife, Alice, in 1620, but quitted her and went abroad; was made a duke of the Roman empire, and advanced to other foreign honours, and died 1649, aged 66. His widow (duchess Dudley) secured to herself and her daughters, the remainder of the great fortune left by the earl of Leicester, his father.

Wymond
Carewe.

WYMOND CAREWE.—This gentleman was the purchaser of the hospital site and buildings from lord Lisle, and probably occupied them after him. He presented, as patron of St. Giles's church, the first rector on Newcourt's list; anno 1547. Another resident, near the same period, on part of the hospital precincts, was the celebrated

Doctor
Borde.

DR. ANDREW BORDE,—Whose dwelling is mentioned in lord Lisle's licence to convey to Wymond Carewe. "Andrew Borde," (says Mr. Granger;) "in latin *Andreas Perforatus*, was physician to Henry VIII; and an admired wit in his reign." He was author of "The Breviary of Health," "Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham," and of the work intitled "The Introduction of Knowledge, the whych dothe teache a man to speak al maner of languages, and to know the usuage and fashion of al maner of countries: Dedyicated to the right honorable and gracious lady Mary, daughter of king Henry the Eyght." Black letter, imprinted by William Copeland, without date.—See for a further account of him, Hearne's Appendix to his Preface to *Benedictus Abbas Petroburgensis*.

The name of "Merry Andrew," since so familiar, is said to have been first given to Dr. Borde on account of his pleasantries. In the latter part of his life he grew serious, and took upon him the order of a Carthusian monk, in the Charter house at London. It does not appear how long he was a parishioner of St. Giles.

Lord
Mountjoy.

LORD MOUNTJOY.—Blount lord Mountjoy, was lord of the manor of St. Giles, in right of his wife Catherine; he was also owner of the large tenement called the *Maidenhead*, and of various other estates in the parish, of which mention has already been made in the account of St. Giles's manor; but we have no positive evidence that he was a parishioner. He was a celebrated character in the reign of Elizabeth.

Henry
Holford.

HENRY HOLFORD,—Ancestor of the family of the same name, and whose descendants inhabited in this parish for more than a century, and were among its best benefactors. He owned, jointly with sir Henry Drury, the estate called Oldwick Close. This gentleman also lived in the reign of Elizabeth, as did the person next mentioned.

Alan Cotton,
&c.

ALAN COTTON.—He was the owner of an estate in Holborn, and the father of sir Robert Cotton, the great antiquary. There were other persons of this family inhabitants of St. Giles's, as will be presently noticed.

RICH,

RICH, LORD HOLLAND, was the second son to Robert, the first earl of Warwick of this family, and brother to Robert earl of Warwick, who died in 1618. (*) He was made a knight of the bath at the creation of Henry prince of Wales, in the year 1611; and in 15 Jac I, was constituted captain of the king's guard (on the resignation of viscount Fenton;) and March 8, 1623, was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm, by the title of lord Kensington. Immediately he received this honour he was sent on a special mission to Spain, where Charles prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles I, then was, in order to assist in negotiating his marriage with the Infanta. And after the failure of that treaty, was the ensuing year sent into France on a like errand, in respect to the prince's union with Henrietta Maria, the daughter of Henry IV.

Rich, lord
Holland.

On the 24th of September 1625, he was created earl of Holland in Lincolnshire, was afterwards installed a knight of the garter; and in 1630, he was made constable of Windsor castle; and upon the first insurrection of the Scots, was constituted a general of horse, in the expedition undertaken against them. Espousing the king's cause, he was taken prisoner at Kingston-upon-Thames, July 7, 1648, and after some months confinement in the Tower, was condemned and beheaded before Westminster hall, March 9, 1648-9.

By Isabella Cope his wife, daughter and heir of sir Walter Cope of Kensington, (com. Middx.) he left, among other children, a son, Robert, who succeeding as earl of Holland, married the daughter of sir Arthur Ingram, knight, (a parishioner of St. Giles's,) and which Robert died 1675. This earl Robert, like his father and uncle, was an inhabitant of this parish, and is noticed in an entry in the churchwardens accounts in the plague year 1665, as follows:

“1665.—Rec' of Dr. Boreman from the *lord Ritch*, the sume of £.10, guift money.”

EARL OF MARCH.—This nobleman lived in Drury-lane, in 1623, and contributed £.40 by the hands of Mr. Speckart, towards rebuilding the church. He was the younger brother of Lodowick duke of Richmond; and son of Elsmc Stuart duke of Lennox. He was, under the name of Elsmc Stuart, lord Aubigny, raised to the earldom of March, anno 1620; was subsequently created duke of Lennox, and died in 1624. His successor, James, was created duke of Richmond, August 8, 1641.

Earl of
March.

His

(*) At *Warwick-house, Holborn*.—This appears to have been then the town mansion of the family of Rich, or at least of this branch of it.

His widow, Catherine duchess of Lennox, continued to reside in the parish after her husband's death, and was one of the committee (with lady Dudley and other females of rank) appointed to regulate the entertainment given to Laud, bishop of London, at the consecration of the church in 1630; and towards which she was also a contributor. She was the sole daughter and heir of Sir Gervase Clifton, afterwards created lord Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold, in the county of Huntingdon; a branch of which family were also parishioners of St. Giles's. (')

Earl of Northumberland.

EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—The evidence of this great peer having resided here is, two entries in the churchwardens accounts of the year 1640, of money paid by his steward, Mr. Carthony, for his flesh licence in Lent; and for "money gathered at his house at a communion." He was Algernon Percy, the tenth earl of Northumberland; was born 1602, and died October 13, 1668. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the earl of Suffolk, he became in 1642, possessed of Suffolk house in the Strand, since called Northumberland house, to which he then probably removed from St. Giles's. His son, Joceline, eleventh earl of Northumberland, married the lord Southampton's daughter (sister of Lady Rachel Russel, and afterwards wife of Ralph first duke of Montague;) and one of his daughters (the Lady Anne Percy) married the first earl of Chesterfield, who lived in Bloomsbury-square, where she died in child-birth, aged 21.

Earl of Bath.

EARL OF BATH.—The earl of Bath's residence in the parish, is noticed in an entry in the year 1640, thus—

"1640—P^d for a shroude for a poore woman that dyed under the earl of Bath's wall 2s. 6d." This was Henry Bouchier, son of Sir John Bouchier, knight, second son of John the second earl of Bath; and who succeeded his cousin Edward in the earldom. He was lord privy seal to K. Charles I; and died without issue on the 15th of August 1654. He became earl in 1636. We are unable to ascertain in what part of the parish this nobleman's residence was.

Earls of Chesterfield.

EARLS OF CHESTERFIELD.—Both the first and second earls of Chesterfield were parishioners of St. Giles's. The family (Stanhope) resided here previously to their advancement to the earldom. Lord Herbert (of whom see after)

(') Sir Gervase Clifton, who was created a baronet, 1612, married a daughter of Rob. Rich, earl of Warwick, (mentioned before,) and was probably a parishioner, or his son

sir Gervase Clifton, who died 1675; as a "Lady Clifton" is mentioned as occupying a pew in the church in 1680.

after) mentions in his "Life," having met with Sir George Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, at the "*Lady Stanhop's*," a circumstance which gave rise to his own after promotion. This was about the middle of the reign of James I, when Philip, first earl, her husband, was Lord Stanhope of Shelford, only. The family residence at this period, and afterwards for more than a century, was in Bloomsbury-square. From the mansion here both the above nobleman were buried; the first earl in 1656, at the age of 72, (who was interred in St. Giles's church under a handsome white marble monument); and the second earl in 1712, aged 80. The latter, is the only one of the family noticed in the parish books, he having rented a pew in the gallery of the church in 1684. Accounts of both these earls will be found in the different "Peerages."

LORD HERBERT OF CHIRBURY.—The Herbert family (different branches and descendants of which appear to have inhabited this parish for a number of years) were originally from Wales. Edward, the first Lord Herbert of Chirbury, of whom we are now speaking, was descended from a younger son, and was the first person of that branch that was ennobled. The earls of Pembroke (afterwards marquisses of Powis) sprung from the elder brother. Both branches were parishioners, lord Herbert and his family, inhabiting the mansion in Great Queen-street, and the marquis of Powis, living at Powis house, afterwards Newcastle house, (which he built,) and on the site of, or near which, his ancestors had probably resided before him. Ample particulars of lord Herbert will be found in the account of his romantic and very interesting life, written by himself. He was born in 1581; was married at the very early age of 15; was created lord Herbert of Chirbury in May 1629, and died at his house in Great Queen-street, anno 1648. He was buried in St. Giles's church, under the south wall, having over his grave a flat marble stone with an inscription in Latin. His eldest son, Richard, second lord Herbert, succeeded him, and died in 1655. Edward lord Herbert was the author of a history of Henry VIII, and of a much esteemed treatise, intitled, "De Veritate"⁽⁶⁾.

Lord
Herbert.

LORD

(6) The following gift to the parish, as entered in the churchwarden's accounts, was probably on the occasion of lord Herbert's funeral. "1648. The lord Herbert's brother sent £.10, to be presently given to the poore, and sent one with the money to see it distri-

buted." A like gift, noticed in a subsequent entry, was from Henry, 4th and last lord Herbert, and took place at his lordship's funeral, April 1691; viz. "1691, (April) Rec^d the lord Herbert's gift of £.10."

Lord Keeper
Coventry.

LORD KEEPER COVENTRY.—This great legal character lived in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, a spot where many of his professional successors have since fixed their abode, from its proximity to the inns of court. He was the son of judge Coventry, who died in 1606, was born in 1578, elected recorder of London, anno 1617, was made attorney general in 1618, and advanced to the high office of lord keeper in 1625. Three years afterwards he had the title of lord Coventry conferred on him. He died at Durham house in the Strand, January 14, 1639.

His son, Thomas, second lord Coventry, was also a parishioner, and died at his house in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, October 7, 1661. By his wife, Mary Craven (sister to William Lord Craven,) he had George, third earl of Coventry, who married lord Thanet's daughter, of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury. Henry, third son of the lord keeper, died at Coventry house, Haymarket, anno 1686.

Countess of
Shrewsbury.

COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.—The only mention of this lady in the parish books is, as one of the committee for conducting the consecration feast before-mentioned, which is sufficient evidence of her being a parishioner. She was the wife of John Talbot, tenth earl of Shrewsbury, and the daughter and coheir of sir Francis Fortescue, of Salden hall, in the county of Bucks, knight of the bath. George lord Talbot, one of her sons, married into the Herbert family,

It is probable that the Shrewsbury family were parishioners here several years, though only this lady is mentioned, as Anna Maria, wife of Francis the 11th earl of Shrewsbury, her eldest son, was buried in St. Giles's church, in 1702. This Anna Maria was mother of Charles, the twelfth earl, and only duke of Shrewsbury.

Lord Morley.

LORD MORLEY.—This nobleman is only noticed as one of the above-named committee, with lady Coxe, lady Dudley, the countess of Shrewsbury, duchess of Lennox, &c. He was Henry lord Morley, son of William lord Morley and Monteagle, to whom the intercepted letter which discovered the gunpowder plot was addressed, in 1605. He succeeded his father in 1622, and died 1655.

Countess of
Oxford.

COUNTESS OF OXFORD.—This lady rented a pew in the church in 1648, but the part of the parish in which she resided is not mentioned. She was probably the widow of Robert de Vere, slain at Maestricht in 1632, and mother of Aubrey de Vere, the next and last earl of that family, who died in 1702; and upon

upon whose death the title became extinct. The entry in which she is noticed, states her to have paid £.3 per annum for her pew rent.

The following were other parishioners of title, near this period, but of inferior rank. They are mentioned, with the places where they lived, in the assessment of 1623 :—

Residents in Drury-lane.

Sir John Cooper,

Son-in-law of sir Anthony Ashley, (of whom see hereafter,) and father of the celebrated Anthony Ashley Cooper; earl of Shaftesbury.

Sir Edmund Lenthall.

This was probably an ancestor of the speaker Lenthall, but we know not the degree of relationship.

Sir John Sydnham.

Sir Philip Sydenham, of Brimpton, com. Somerset, who died 1739, appears to have been the last of this family.

Sir Lewis Tresham.

We have no information as to this gentleman, further than as to the circumstance which places him in this list.

Lady Margaret Brocas,

Probably of the family of the Brocas's, of Beaupaire, of which sir Bernard Brocas, beheaded in the reign of Edward III, and buried in West-

minster Abbey, was an ancestor.—See Kimber's Baronetage.

Sir Francis Kynaston.

We have met with no account of this gentleman, beyond the circumstance of his having contributed towards building the church (⁷).

Sir Anthony Bugg.

Frances Bugg, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress, from Quakerism," &c. who died 1698, might be related to this person. The name is by no means common.

Lady Henidge,

Widow of sir Thomas Henage, and mother-in-law to sir Moyl Finch, from whom sprung the earls of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

See "Finch," lord Chancellor, &c.

Lady Duncombe.

Lady Duncombe, gave 22 s. towards rebuilding the church, but is no otherwise mentioned in the books.

Sir Gilbert Houghton.

He was knighted in 1606; succeeded his father sir Richard, as baronet, 1630; and died April, 1647.

The son of sir Gilbert Houghton, married a daughter of the earl of Chesterfield, who lived in Bloomsbury-square.

Sir Thomas Finch,

Son of sir Moyl Finch, bart. and afterwards earl of Winchelsea. More as to his family will be found hereafter.

Sir Anthony Henton.

The parish books furnish us with no information of this person, beyond the single circumstance of his subscribing towards building the church.

Sir Edward Peto.

This name should probably be spelt "Peyton." He was son of sir John Peyton, the first baronet. Sir Edward died in 1657; he married the daughter of Robert Livesay, esq.—See "lady Peto."

Residents in Drury-lane in 1623.

Lady

(⁷) In 1657, an entry of a payment of £.4. 2s. occurs in the churchwarden's account, to "Ann Kynaston, on whome the house fell and killed one of her children, for several weeks; until she recovered of her sickness." *Query*, If related to the above?

Lady Lambert.

Query.—Was this lady related to the celebrated general Lambert? The parish books afford no clue to a knowledge of her family.

Sir John Cotton.

Alan Cotton, and sir Robert Cotton, his son, (the antiquary,) have been noticed as holding an estate in Holborn. We know not whether this sir

John was related to the above, or was of the Cottons of Landwade (another branch of the family). He was vestryman in 1623.

Partridge-Alley.

Partridge-alley.

Sir William Segas,

Garter king at arms, in the reign of James I; and author of a Treatise on Heraldry, to which his portrait is prefixed. He was a vestryman in 1618; and gave a fine painted window to the church.

Sir Thomas Elliott.

The Elliotts, of Port Elliott, Cornwall, might be descended from this gentleman. The late lord Elliott, was the first of the family that was ennobled.

Lady Susan Lawley.

She was the mother of sir

Thomas Lawley, created a baronet 17 Car. I.; and gave £. 15 towards rebuilding the church. She was an inmate in the family of sir Thomas Darnell, noticed in the next column.

Sir Richard St. George.

He is mentioned only in the assessment, as giving £. 5 towards the church.

Lady Margaret Thurling.

She is only noticed like the above. We have not found any other of her family.

Sir Thomas Darnell,

Was created a baronet 19 Jac. I, anno 1621, by the description of, Thomas Darnell, esq. of Heyling, com. Linc. The title was extinct before 1700. His lady is separately named in the assessment, as giving £. 5.

Lady Ann Ingelsby,

Was the wife of sir William Ingelsby, created a baronet 1 Car. I; and was the 10th in descent from sir Thomas Ingelsby, knight, temp. Ric. II. He married *Ann*, daughter of sir James Bellingham, knight, the lady here mentioned⁽⁸⁾.

Residents in Bloomsbury.

Bloomsbury.

Sir Robert Moore, Knight.

He is mentioned in the assessment only, as giving 40 s. towards the church. There were several families of this name, but we have no clue to guide us as to which he belonged.

Lady Elizabeth Enfield.

The information respecting this lady in the parish books, is as scanty as that of the person just mentioned.

Middle Rowe.

Middle-rowe.

Sir Edward Fisher.

This is the only person of title mentioned as resident on this spot, excepting lady Dudley, and one or two more, who will be spoken of hereafter. "Sir Thomas Fisher, of the parish of St. Giles, Middlesex," was erected a baronet, 3 Car. 1.

To these may be added the following persons (also of title,) who, as possessing

⁽⁸⁾ In 1641, an entry of payment of 2 s. paving Mr. Ingelsby's grave: probably one occurs in the churchwarden's account, for of this family.

possessing large property in the parish, giving name to streets in it, or taking an active share in the management of its concerns, demand a more lengthened notice.

Sir Lewis Lewknor,

Gave name to Lewknor's-lane, on the site of which he had a house and grounds. He was a vestryman in 1618, and a subscriber towards the church in 1623. It does not appear at what time, precisely, his estate first began to be built on, but it was probably early in the reign of Charles I, as "Lewkner's-lane" is mentioned by name long before its close; at which period we may presume he had either removed out of the parish, or was dead. Mary Lewknor, great grand-daughter of sir Lewis, married about the year 1687, sir Horatio Townsend, whose descendant, George Townsend, was raised to the earldom of Leicester in 1784. Sir Lewis Lewknor was the author of a small volume of poems, which was printed anno 16—, and which has now become very scarce.

Sir Lewis
Lewknor.

Sir Edward Stradling.

He was the builder and owner of the great mansion in Oldwick-close, afterwards called *Weld house*, of which an account has already been given. He was of the family of sir John Stradling of St. Donats, knight, who was one of the baronets created by king James I, in the year 1611. Dr. George Stradling, dean of Chester and prebendary of Westminster, in the reign of Charles II, (and whose portrait is engraved by White,) was of the same family.

Sir Edward
Stradling.

Sir Kenelm Digby,

Was the neighbour of Sir Edward Stradling, and with him occupied part of Oldwick-close, where he had a house and gardens. The life of this great character is so well known, that it is enough, in this place, to mention his name. He had removed to Covent-garden at the time of his death, (11th June 1665.) The Digbys, earls of Bristol, (also parishioners,) were related to him; of whom see hereafter.

Sir Kenelm
Digby.

Lady Catherine Cope.

The family of which this lady was a member, has been mentioned as owning the manor of St. Giles. She was a parishioner during the reigns of James I and Charles I; and besides liberally subscribing towards the church in 1623, was, on various other occasions, a good benefactor to the parish. She resided in "Midle-rowe," probably in some splendor, as the names of nine of her

Lady Catherine
Cope.

servants are set down in the assessment, as contributing also towards building the church; besides Mr. Fernando Cope and wife, and "sir George Hastings, his lady, and people," (?) who were then inmates with her. Lady Catherine Cope was buried in St. Giles's church.

Sir Anthony Ashley, knight.

Sir Anthony
Ashley.

A parishioner and subscriber in the assessment of 1623. His residence was in Thornton's-alley, where he kept a numerous household, in the list of which is mentioned his son-in-law Sir John Cooper, before spoken of. Sir Anthony was highly famous in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was knighted for his bravery at the taking of Cadiz in 1596, at which time he was secretary at war. He was created a baronet in 1622, and died on the 13th of January 1628.

Anne Ashley, the daughter and sole heir of Sir Anthony, married the above named sir John Cooper, who was created a baronet in 1622, and afterwards knighted, by the title of sir John Cooper, knight and baronet, of Rockburne, com. Hants. In 1628, he was member of parliament for Poole, in Dorsetshire. He died March 23, 1631, and was buried at Rockburne aforesaid.

By inquisition he was found to have died possessed of (*int. alia*) "a messuage in Holborn called the *Black Bull*," probably part of the fortune he had with his wife, Anne Ashley; to all which his son, Anthony Ashley Cooper, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, was found to be his heir.

Sir Richard
Minshull, &c.

Sir Richard Minshull, &c.—Was a parishioner in 1630, and perhaps earlier. He was one of the conductors of the consecration feast at that time. A legacy to the poor from sir Richard Minshull's house, is noticed in the churchwarden's account for the year 1640. A sir Thomas Heatley, knight, is also mentioned among the conductors of the entertainment above alluded to. There is no account where either of these parishioners lived.

Honourable
Mr. Herbert.

Hon. Mr. Herbert.—He was brother to lord Herbert of Chirbury, and gave £.10 to the poor on his lordship's funeral, as has been noticed in the account of that nobleman. A legacy of Mr. Chaworth Herbert to the parish, is spoken of in after entries.

Sir Peter
Temple.

Sir Peter Temple, had a house, and probably gardens attached, somewhere in the parish, about the year 1648, in which year his residence is thus noticed in an entry in the churchwarden's account:—

" 1648.

(?) Sir George Hastings, was the son and heir of Henry, second son of George, 4th earl of Huntingdon, and died in 1651, aged 63.

“1648.—P^d Thomas Hampton the warder (watchman,) for keepinge the childe found at Sir Peter Temple’s *gate*.”

Sir Peter was the eldest son and successor of sir Thomas Temple, the first baronet of the family, who was so created in 1612. He married to his first wife, the daughter of sir Arthur Throgmorton, knight; and to his second wife, the sister and co-heir of sir Richard Levison, K. B. (the husband of one of duchess Dudley’s daughters;) sir Peter Temple died anno 1653. Sir Richard, his grandson, was created baron and viscount Cobham, by George I. Dr. Thomas Temple, the brother of sir Peter, is mentioned in the churchwardens accounts of 1646, as the donor of a sum of money “to Mrs. Horsey, shut up in Crane-yard of the plague.”

Ladies Weild, Petoe, &c.—Lady Weild and lady Petoe, are mentioned in separate entries, as renting a pew which had been formerly occupied by lady Coape, viz.—

Ladies Weild,
Petoe, &c.

“1646.—Rec^d for placing the lady Elizabeth Petoe in the pew where the lady Coape sat, £.5.” And

“1648.—Rec^d of the lady Weild, for a pew that was lady Coape’s, £.3.”

There is little doubt but that lady Petoe was the widow of sir Edward Petoe, or Peyton, mentioned in the assessment of 1623, as residing in Drury-lane. A Mr. Humphrey Petoe is also named in the same assessment, and might be a relation.

Of lady Weild we know nothing, unless it may be supposed she was the mother of Humphrey Weld, esq. of Weld house, in this parish, and that the name is mis-spelled. The title of *lady* was perhaps given out of compliment.

Whether the lady Cope, who first occupied the pew mentioned, was lady *Catherine*, just spoken of, or not, is doubtful. Sir Anthony Copè, the first baronet, married to his second wife, Anne, the daughter of sir William Paston, a parishioner here, and left a son and successor, named William, who died 1637; and whose widow was Elizabeth, the daughter of sir George Chaworth, knight. This Elizabeth might possibly be the lady Cope meant. Sir John Cope, a descendant, was a parishioner at the separation of Bloomsbury parish from St. Giles’s in 1731.

A *Colonel Grantham* is also named in an entry of the time alluded to, as renting a pew next the lady Cope’s, viz.—“1646. Rec^d of Col. Grantham the some of £.3, he promised, to be put into the pew next unto the lady Coape’s pew.”

Colonel
Grantham.

Sir Arthur
Ingram.

Sir Arthur Ingram rented the organ-loft pew at this same period (1646,) and was an inhabitant of St. Giles's. His daughter married Robert, second earl of Holland, son of Henry Rich, earl of Holland, before mentioned.

Sir William
Paston, &c.

Sir William Paston.—Sir William Paston, and his lady, are mentioned in the two following entries, viz.—“ 1658. P^d and expended at the sessions; about sir William Paston's complaynt, of his being double rated, £. —.” And—“ 1670. Rec^d of 'squire Stroud, being a legacy given by the lady Dorothy Paston, £. 9.”

Sir William Paston was created a baronet, 17 Car. I, (1641,) by the description of William Paston of Oxnead, in the county of Norfolk, esquire; and was ancestor of the noble family of the earls of Yarmouth; his son, Robert Paston, being created, anno 1673, baron Paston and viscount Yarmouth, and finally earl of Yarmouth, 30th July 1679. He died 8th March 1682, and was succeeded by William lord Paston, his son and heir, who was the second earl of Yarmouth, and died in the year 1708. Sir William Paston was related to the Copes, and several other distinguished parishioners here.

GENTRY, &c.—The following were contemporaries with the above, and of considerable eminence in the parish. They were all members of vestry in 1623.

Mr. Abraham
Speckart.

Abraham Speckart.—This gentleman, whose benefactions and useful services to the parish place him at the head of the inhabitants of his day, has been already mentioned. He resided near the church, in what was then termed *Midle-row*, (not the present buildings of that name,) which appears to have been at the time one of the most respectable parts of the parish; and was one of four parishioners living on that spot, to whom the favour was granted of a private entrance from their houses into the churchyard. Mrs. Dorothy Speckart, the widow, seems to have died some years after her husband, as a vestry minute of 1670, directs, “the late Mrs. Speckart's door into the churchyard to be shut up.” Mr. Speckart's name, in the parish books, has always the addition of “esquire” put to it, which was a title not then prostituted as now, and seems to infer that he was rather a private gentleman, than a merchant or trader; his domestic establishment also, as enumerated in the assessment of 1623, was extensive. A greater proof however of this being the fact, and also of his opulence, was the circumstance of the consecration feast, before mentioned, being held at his house, which must have been no ordinary mansion, to have accommodated so large and brilliant a company as assembled

on

on that occasion.—In the account of the church, and other parts of this work, will be found various additional particulars of him.

Alderman Bigge.—This gentleman was churchwarden in 1617, and resided in Rose and Crown-yard, west of the church. He probably, like Mr. Speckart, kept a large house, as the names of eleven of his servants are set down as contributors towards the rebuilding of the church, besides himself, wife, and kinswoman. He is mentioned simply as Mr. Richard Bigge, in the earlier dated vestry minutes, but is afterwards styled “Mr. *Alderman Bigge*,” a distinction he appears to have attained late in life.

Alderman
Bigge.

Zachary Bethell.—He was overseer and surveyor of the church, while building, with the person next mentioned. He lived in Midle-row, near Mr. Speckart’s.

Mr. Zachary
Bethell.

Laurence Whitaker.—Chosen vestryman in 1622, and an associate with the above in the business of rebuilding the church. Mr. Whitaker resided in Drury-lane.

Mr. Laurence
Whitaker.

Homo Claxton.—Called “Homo Claxton, senior, esq.” (for there was also a son of the same name, who was a housekeeper in another part of the parish) was chosen vestryman in 1618, and appears to have been a highly respectable inhabitant of the parish for several years. Besides giving £.20 towards the church, he presented to it, on its being finished, a fine painted window, as has been already noticed. He lived in Partridge-alley.

Homo.
Claxton.

Of the following persons, also respectable parishioners and vestrymen, we find little more than the names:—

Jeremy Cooke, esquire.—Styled “Clerk of the prince’s counsell.” He lived in Princes-street, Drury-lane, and gave £.10 towards the church.

Jeremy
Cooke, esq.

Patrick Drumgold and *Robert Johnson*, churchwardens in 1623. Mr. Drumgold resided in Thornton’s-alley. Robert Johnson was probably a carpenter and joiner, as a vestry order, dated 1627, directs, “that Mr. Robert Johnson do go on with the pews in the chauncell, as he had before done in the body of the church.” He lived in Swann-alley.

Drumgold
& Johnson.

Robert Hope gave himself £.11, and was personally instrumental in collecting various sums towards the building. He lived in Drury-lane, and was afterwards churchwarden. A George Hope, probably his son, was churchwarden in 1630.

John Larchin, resided in Thornton’s-alley. He was sequestered from the vestry, as see in the account of vestry before given.

Philip

Philip Parker. *Philip Parker*, gave name to Parker's-lane or street, Drury-lane. He is first noticed in the parish books in 1620, as one of the collectors for the poor. In 1630 he was chosen a vestryman. Before 1641 he was probably dead, or had left the parish, as "*Parker's-lane*" is mentioned that year. Sir Gilbert Houghton and lady, are mentioned as his inmates in the assessment of 1623.

Mr. William Stiddolph. *William Stiddolph*.—He was related to Sir Richard Stiddolph, of whom the ground to enlarge the churchyard was purchased in 1669. In the assessment just mentioned, he is described as living in Princes-street, but had removed to Drury-lane before 1652, his house there being thus described in the survaie of Elm close, of that year:—"All that faire house or tenem^t adjoining to ano^r tenem^t, consisting of one hall, wth a parlour behind the same, wth a sellar, kitchin and wash-house underneath the same; and above staires, in the first story, 2 chambers; and in the 2nd storie, 2 more chambers, and 2 garr^{ts} over them; and behind the said house is 2 roomes, and a small garden plott, wth a coach-house o're the west corner of the same, now in the occupation of *William Stiddolph*, Esq^{re}, and is worth per ann. xxj^{li}." He was buried in St. Giles's church, where was a monument to his memory, which may be seen described in the account of the church.

Mr. William Barber. *William Barber*, was a vestryman in 1618, and then resided in *Canter's-alley*. He was owner of the estate in Bowl-yard, on the site of part of which the workhouse was afterwards erected.

Mr. Bartholomew Overy. *Bartholomew Overy*, or *Ivery*, as he is sometimes called, with his wife "*Jone*," were donors of the estate in the Almonry (of which see an account p. 309). They lived in 1623, at Town's End, St. Giles, but afterwards removed to Westminster, where Overy died in 1647. The churchwarden's accounts of that year thus notice the circumstance:—

"1647.—P^a for the buriall of Barth^m Overy, who died at Westminster, and desired to be buried at St. Giles's; who by will, dated 6th of Jan^y, 1647, hath given to the poor of this p^rish (after the decease of his wife *Jone*), "three tenements in the Great Amery (Almonry) West^r, being college land."

Thomas Sheppard. *Thomas Sheppard*, was churchwarden in 1631, and was, on his election, directed by vestry "to begin the foundation of the brick-wall about the church, and on the south side of the church, between the *garden* and the churchyard." He has been before noticed in the account of vestry.

Major Walter Bigg. *Walter Bigg*.—This was probably a relation of alderman Bigges, before noticed. He is first mentioned in 1641, as overseer, by the name of
Mr.

Mr. Walter Bigg. In 1643, he appears to have obtained the rank of *captain* in the parliament army. An entry occurring in the churchwarden's accounts that year, and again in 1644, of money "pd to the ringers at the return home of *capt. Bigg* and his soldiers;" and "when *capt. Bigg* came from Basing." In 1645, he served the office of churchwarden; when he is styled *major* Walter Bigg; and the next year he purchased of the parish, for the sum of £.2 only, the communion rails, deemed superstitious by the then ruling powers.

A second "*Richard Bigg*," churchwarden in 1646, is also much noticed in the parish books, and is subsequently called "*Mr. sheriff Bigg*." The alderman, sheriff, and major, were most likely all members of the same family (¹⁰).

Sheriff Bigg.

Mr. John Hyde.—A name very frequently noticed in the parish books during the time he lived; was overseer in 1638, and churchwarden in 1647. In the plague year, 1642, he performed a very active and useful part in the parish, as one of the "Inspectors of the Visited Poor," as may be seen from numerous entries in that year. Two persons of his name, Robert Hyde, and William Hyde, were parishioners in 1623; from one of whom he might be descended. Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, received its name from a member of this family.

Mr. John Hyde.

Mr. John Seagood.—He was parish carpenter, and in that capacity was employed in erecting the almshouses, and removing the pound and cage, in 1657. He was churchwarden in 1656, and was chosen vestryman in 1665. He is repeatedly mentioned in the parish books. Henry Seagood, his father, lived in Pepper-alley, in 1623.

Mr. John Seagood.

Mr. William Hooper.—Generally styled "captain Hooper," was chosen churchwarden in 1645, and was afterwards elected of the vestry. He died before the year 1675, as appears by a vestry minute of that year, allowing Mr. Wooden "to erect a grave-stone on a pedestal of brick, in the churchyard, like captain Hooper's."

Mr. William Hooper.

Mr. Francis Baker.—Churchwarden in 1644. The election of this gentlemen was singly protested against by Thomas Sheppard, esq. a member of the

Mr. Francis Baker.

(¹⁰) In a MS. list of lord mayors, sheriffs, &c. of London, which we have seen, sheriff Bigg is thus noticed.—"1653. Richard Bigge, sheriff, with James Phillips; mayor, sir

Thomas Vyner. This Phillips kept his sherifalty very miserably. Mr. alderman Bigge kept howse in St. Giles-in-the-fields."

the vestry at the time. He was under churchwarden this year, and did not succeed as upper churchwarden.

Mr. Isaac
Bringhurst.

Mr. Isaac Bringhurst.—Overseer 1633, chosen vestryman 1635, appointed treasurer to the visited poor during the plague, year 1636-7, and chosen monthly officer in 1638, and churchwarden in 1649. The various offices he served prove him to have been a valuable member of the parish.

Mr. James
Hearnden.

Mr. James Hearnden.—Succeeded Mr. Bringhurst as churchwarden in 1650. An entry of expenditure in the accounts of year 1651, mention Mr. Hearnden as “the mason who erected the stone whereon the gift of Richard Holford, esq. of £.29 yearly to the poor is engraven, at the west end of the church, under the vestrie window.”

Mr. Thomas
Blythe.

Mr. Thomas Blythe.—In 1646, one of the constables for collecting the money for the visited poor, for the old town and Bloomsbury divisions. Overseer in 1649, and churchwarden in 1656. He is often mentioned in the parish books, and seems to have been an active and useful parishioner.

Nobles, &c. Parishioners from Charles II to the Revolution.

THE restoration of Charles the Second, and the interval which succeeded, down to, or perhaps a little after the Revolution, may be termed the most brilliant epoch in the history of this parish, as to the number of its eminent inhabitants; and was owing to causes which have been explained, in speaking of the progress of building here. One of the most distinguished of them, though she also belongs to the reign of James I, and Charles I, was—

DUTCHESS DUDLEY (¹¹).

Dutchess
Dudley.

This lady, (whose name and charities must be familiar to the reader, from the many times they have been mentioned in the course of this work,) was a parishioner altogether more than half a century. We refer, for an account of her birth, family, and connections, to the heads, “Church,” “Churchyard,” &c. and shall give only such further particulars of her as we have met with.

Dr. Boreman, speaking of the Duchess's character, in his funeral sermon on her death(¹²), says—“She was a magazine of experience, the fruit or benefit

(¹¹) Dr. Boreman, in her funeral sermon, says, she herself always spelt it “Duddeley,” but we adhere to the common spelling.

(¹²) Entitled, “A Mirrour of Christianity, and a Miracle of Charity; or a True and Exact Narrative of the Life and Death of

benefit of age, and the proxime cause of prudence. Her vast memory, which was strong and vigorous to admiration, was the storehouse and treasury of observations, and knowledge of occurrences for many years; so that I have often said, what I truly found by her rare discourses, that she was a living chronicle, bound up with the thread of a long spun age. And in divers accidents and things relating to our parish, I have oft appealed to her stupendous memory, as to an antient record." (p. 9).—"An enlargement of her estate she never desired by the addition of a joynture, but mooving in the sphere of her own fortune, and contenting herself with the portion God had given her, she clave only to him." (p. 5).—"She also refused a second time to marry, declaring thereby, that though many great persons wanted her, or rather (as the fashion of the world is) her money, yet she had no need of any to be joined with her in a conjugal society." (p. 13).—"In short, I would say to any desirous to attain some degree of perfection, *vade ad sancti Egidij oppidum et disce Ducissam Dudleyam*. Come to St. Giles's, and inquire the character of Dutchess Dudley."—She is thus further mentioned in the Patent 20 Car. I, Maij 23, as given in the Biographia Brittanica, 1812, the preamble of which states—

"That in the beginning of the reign of James I, there was a suit commenced in the Star Chamber, against Sir Robert Dudley, knight, and others, for pretending himself to be heir to the houses and lands of the earldom of Warwick and Leicester, as son and heir of Robert late Earl of Leicester, by lady

of y^e most vertuous Lady Alice Dutchess Duddeley; published after the sermon in the church of St. Giles-in-the-fields, by R. B. (Robert Boreman) D. D. rector of the said church, on Sunday the 14th of March, MDLXIX. Printed 1669. Dedicated to the vertuous and most religious lady Katherine Levison, the relict of sir Richard Levison, knight and baronet, and the only surviving daughter of the illustrious dutchess, whose just encomium is published in the ensuing treatise."

The puritanical rector, Thomas Case, (for this lady's goodness seems to have obtained the praise of all parties,) in the dedication of one of his "Morning Exercises," to her

(1655,) bears this further testimony to Dr. Boreman's:—"The whole parish is by your munificence laid under many and deep obligations. Your transcendent bounty at the rebuilding of the church edifice; the rich vessels of plate, wherewith your ladyship hath furnished the Lord's table; your purchase of the reversion of an house, for the successive ministry of this place; and in the interim, your charge in buying off a considerable part of the rent, during the present owner's life. These, with many other publick exhibitions of your pious charity, will stand as so many monuments of your goodness to posterity, and render your name honourable to after generations."

lady Douglas, his wife; and that divers witnesses were examined in support of such claim. Whereupon by full testimony upon oath, partly made by the said lady Douglas, and partly by other persons of quality and credit who were present at the marriage by a lawful minister, And that the said Sir Robert and his mother, were owned by the Earl as his lawful wife and son, as by many of such depositions appear. But a special order being made for sealing up the said depositions, did cause the said Sir Robert to leave the kingdom; whereof his adversaries taking advantage, procured a privy seal to be sent requiring his return; which he not obeying because his honours and lands were denied, all his lands were seized to the king's use."

"That Prince Henry purchased *Kenilworth Castle*, with the chases, &c. which upon great under value amounted to £.50,000, for £.14,500, and upon promise of his princely favor; and that the inheritance thereof was conveyed to the prince accordingly. But that no more than £.3,000, if any, the purchase money had been paid. And upon the death of the prince (the now king) his brother and heir, came into possession thereof."

"That lady Alice, his wife, having an estate of inheritance in the same castle, &c. descendible to her posterity, by virtue of an Act, 19 Jac. I, in consideration of £.4,000, and for payments yearly, did alien the same to the king, but which payments had not been made for many years. That the late king not knowing the truth of the lawful birth of Sir Robert, granted away the titles of the said earldoms to others"⁽¹³⁾.

"The

(¹³) Sir Robert's motives for quitting England, do not appear to have arisen entirely from a sense of his being ill-treated in respect to his estates and titles, but to have sprung in part, from an illicit attachment. Accordingly, on his going abroad, he not only abandoned his wife, the lady Alice, and his children by her, but he secretly carried with him (dressed in the habit of a *page*) the daughter of sir Robert Southwell, whom he afterwards (notwithstanding his prior engagement) married in Italy. An author (James Wadworth, in his "*English Spanish Pilgrim*," &c. printed 1630,) tells us, "that sir Robert Dudley, who styleth himself

duke of Northumberland, left England because he could not be suffered to enjoy a second wife, his first wife then surviving."—"This Dudley," he adds, "now enjoyeth his second wife, by a dispensation from his holiness, and is in great esteem with the duke of Florence, in regard of his art in contriving and fabricating ships," &c. Sir Robert died at Carbello, near Florence, anno 1649, and was buried at a nunnery at Boldrone, near that place.

"This Robert Dudley," says Anthony Wood, "was a compleat gentleman in all suitable employments; an exact seaman; a good navigator; an excellent architect, mathematician,

“The king having a deep sense of the great injuries done to sir Robert Dudley, lady Alice his wife, and their children; and being of opinion that, in justice and equity, the possessions so taken from them, do rightly belong to them. And holding himself obliged, in honour and conscience, to make them satisfaction, and far as his present ability will enable him; and also taking into consideration the great estate sold by lady Alice, at Kenilworth, at a very great undervalue, and that not yet performed, to many thousand pounds damage. Also in consideration of the services of sir Richard Levison and Robert Holborne, esquire,” (who married two of lady Alice’s daughters,) “the king doth grant to the lady Alice Dudley, the title of dutchess Dudley, for her life; and to her daughters, the places, titles and precedences of duke’s daughters, for their lives; conceiving himself obliged to do much more for them, if it were in his power, in these unhappy times of distraction.”

Dugdale in a letter to Ant^r Wood, (published in the Gentleman’s Magazine for April 1820, p. 309, et seq.) and written expressly to inform him of this lady’s death, charities, &c. mentions her funeral as intended “to be solemnized in very great state, about ten days hence,” *i. e.* from the date of his letter, (8 Martij 1669,) “whereat,” he adds, “myselfe, with three or foure more of my fellow heraulds, are to attend,” after giving an account of her, her family, charities, of a monument for her, which cost £.400, &c. he says,—“The corps lyes now in greate state at her house in Holburne; the roome wherein it is being hung with velvet, and a chayre of state, cushion and coronet, according to her degree, and a great banner of her armes, empaled with her husband; as also eight banner rolls, with empalèment of matches above him, as is proper in such cases.” Duchess Dudley died at her house near the church, January 22, 1669, aged 90.

EARL OF BRISTOL.—St. Giles’s parish claims this nobleman as a parishioner, from his having resided during the latter part of his life in Great Queen-street; at the house there, called Bristol house, as *see* p. 250. This mansion, whose grounds must have run back into Oldwick close, might have been part of

Earl of
Bristol.

mathematician, physician, and what not. He was a handsome personable man, tall of stature, red haired, and of admirable com-port; and, above all, noted for riding the great horse, tilting; and for his being the first of all that taught a dog to sit in order

to catch partridges.” Sir Robert, was the author of several well written treatises upon various subjects; for a list of which, and also a further account of him, *see* Athenæ Oxoniensis, vol. ii. p. 126.

of the premises in which his relative, sir Kenelm Digby had before lived. He was the second earl of Bristol, and is a character well known in English history, as the steady adherent of Charles I, in his troubles. He was born in 1612; in 1640, returned member of parliament for Dorset. In 1653 he succeeded his father as earl of Bristol; and in 1661 was installed a knight of the garter. From that period he became a frequent speaker in parliament, wrote several letters, speeches, &c. And having lived to the age of 64 years, died at Chelsea, March 20, 1676, and was buried there. He married the lady Anne Russell, second daughter to Francis earl of Bedford, and had by her ladyship (who died 1696) two sons and two daughters; of his son, John, the eldest succeeded him as third earl of Bristol, but died without issue, anno 1698.

Countess of
Exeter.

COUNTESS OF EXETER.—The countess of Exeter is mentioned as occupying one of the wings of Weld House in 1680. This was probably the relict of John Cecil, earl of Exeter, who died 1678, and whose son and successor (John Cecil the 5th earl of this family) died 1700. She had removed from Weld House before 1688.

Countesses of
Dorset and
Devon.

COUNTESSES OF DORSET AND DEVON.—These ladies are both mentioned in the year 1670, as the donors of different sums to the poor; and from the manner in which their names are entered, were, it is to be presumed, parishioners. The first was the mother of Charles Sackville, earl of Dorset, who succeeded his father in 1677; and who, *vita patris*, (1674,) was created earl of Middlesex and baron Cranfield, and died 1705. The Sackville family, it has been seen, were landholders here in very early times.—The countess of Devon meant, was probably the wife of William Cavendish, the last earl but one before the erection of the dukedom, who became earl in 1625, and died anno 1628. Her daughter married Henry Rich, earl of Holland. The countess was an active royalist, and contributed much to the restoration of Charles II, a service for which that monarch always paid her the highest attention and respect. She was also a most excellent woman.—See more of her in Collins's Peerage, vol. I. p. 305 et seq. She died 1674.

Countess of
Southamp-
ton.

COUNTESS OF SOUTHAMPTON.—This lady was the second wife of the lord treasurer Southampton, before noticed, and appears to have survived him some years, and to have resided at Southampton house, Bloomsbury-square, being mentioned in an entry in the churchwardens accounts as follows, viz. —“1667.—Rec' of the R' Hon'ble the Countess of South'ton, money given in her chapel at the holy communion, £.8.”—She was the lady Elizabeth Leigh,

Leigh, daughter of Francis Leigh, lord Dunsemore, created earl of Chichester, 20 Car. I, (¹⁴) and the mother (by lord Southampton) of his second daughter Elizabeth Wriothesley, (who was a co-heiress with his other daughter, lady Rachel Russell, by his first countess Rachel de Massay). This Elizabeth, the daughter, married first to Jocelino Percy, the eleventh and last earl of Northumberland, (¹⁵) and afterwards to Ralph earl, and in 1706, duke of Montague, the founder of Montague house, (¹⁶) by which means the ducal families of Bedford and Montague became nearly related.

EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, &c.—Lady Heneage, or *Heindge*, has been noticed as a parishioner here, and contributor towards building the church in 1623; as has also Sir Thomas Finch, an inhabitant at the same time. The connection between the two families of these names will be seen by what follows.

Finch and
Heneage
families.

The house of Finch (of which there were several branches) derive themselves from Herbert Fitzhierbert, called *Finch*, who was in ward to the king, in 28 Ed. I, and lineally descended from Henry Fitzherbert, chamberlain to king Henry I. Sir Moyl Finch, of Eastwell, in the county of Kent, knight, a direct inheritor from these (being a gentleman of ample fortune,) was one of twenty in number, as to precedence, whom king James I, made baronets in 1612; and his unexpected death only, is supposed to have prevented his rising to higher honours.

This gentleman's widow was Elizabeth, the sole daughter and heir of sir Thomas Heneage, knight, (husband of the lady Heneage just mentioned,) treasurer of the chamber, &c. and of the privy council to queen Elizabeth; in consideration of which, and other causes, she was successively raised to the dignities of viscountess Maidstone, and countess of Winchelsey. From this lady sprung the earls of Winchelsey and Nottingham, and from her they assumed the additional name of *Heneage*. She died March 13, 1633, and was buried with her husband at Eastwell, under a noble monument, which still remains.

By

(¹⁴) He was the first of his family who bore that title, and dying without issue male, it was conferred on Charles Fitzroy, natural son of Charles II, by the duchess of Cleveland, who was created baron of Newbury, earl of Chichester, and duke of Southampton, 10 Sept. 27 Car. II.

(¹⁵) Son of Algernon Percy, lord admiral, an inhabitant of this parish, and of whom an account has already been given.

(¹⁶) Of whom, see an account hereafter.

Lord Chan-
cellor Finch.

By sir Moyl Finch, lady Finch had seven sons and four daughters; of the sons, two were distinguished inhabitants of this parish, viz. sir Thomas Finch, just noticed, and sir Henage Finch, (father of the subject of this memoir); sir Thomas succeeded to the earldom of Winchelsey on his mother's death (when he probably removed from St. Giles's parish,) and died at his house in Charterhouse-yard, Smithfield, anno 1639, leaving his eldest son, Henage, his heir, who became second earl of Winchelsey. Sir Henage, 4th son of sir Moyl, was recorder of London, and speaker of the house of commons, anno 1625; and father to sir Henage Finch, afterwards lord high chancellor, and earl of Nottingham: (17)

Daniel, 2d
earl of Not-
tingham.

Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, married Samuel Grimston, son of Sir Harbottle Grimston, bart. whose descendant, sir William Grimston, bart. was a parishioner here in 1717.

Daniel, his son, who was second earl of Nottingham, was a parishioner of St. Giles's for some years after his father's death. He is noticed in the parish books (as well as the lord Chancellor) as the occupier of a pew in the church. Dr. Sharpe, afterwards curate and rector here, and archbishop of York, was the domestic chaplain of lord Finch, while lord keeper; from which circumstance probably originated his connection with the parish, as its minister, if not his subsequent promotion.

Marquis of
Win'ton.

MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.—The residence of the marquis of Winchester, was at Paulet House, Great Queen-street. At what time this family settled there, we have no direct evidence, but it certainly was not earlier than the reign of James I, as Oldwick-close, and the south side of Queen-street, remained in great part unbuilt on, until about that period. The marquis, of whom we are about to speak, is first noticed as a parishioner in an entry in the vestry minutes, for regulating the pews in the church, anno 1680, and he is afterwards mentioned in other entries there. This was Charles Paulet, sixth marquis of Winchester, and first duke of Bolton, who was the eldest son of John the

(17) This family was distinguished for producing great lawyers; besides Henage Finch, the father, who was recorder of London, and speaker of the house of commons, and the above lord chancellor Finch, was John lord Finch, of Fordwiche, who succeeded lord Coventry, as lord keeper.

This John Finch was the son of sir Henry Finch, of the Mote, in Kent, who was the second brother to sir Moyl Finch. He was advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Finch, of Fordwiche, 15 Car. I, and died 1660.

the fifth marquis, who died anno. 1674, at the age of 77 years, and who was the premier marquis of England:—

“ He who in impious times untainted stood,
And midst rebellion durst be just and good:
Whose arms asserted; and whose sufferings more
Confirm’d the cause, for which he fought before.”

These lines of Dryden, allude to this nobleman’s most exemplary loyalty to, and sufferings in the cause of Charles I; and during which, among other great losses, his magnificent seat of Basing was destroyed, with a property of more than £.200,000. He died February 6, 1698-9, and left two sons, Charles, his successor, (called in the life-time of his father, lord Wiltshire,) and William, (18) and three daughters. Lord William, the youngest son, was one of the supporters of the pall at the burial of Prince William of Gloucester, anno 1700, was afterwards elected a knight of the bath, and advanced to other honours, and died Sept. 25, 1729, in the 63d year of his age.

Lord
Wiltshire
and Lord
William.

Charles (called in the entry quoted below “ the lord Wiltshire,”) succeeded his father as second duke of Bolton. His grace had three wives. By the first, who was daughter of lord George Coventry, (a parishioner of this parish,) he left no issue; by the second (Henrietta Crofts) he had a son, who married one of the earl of Thanet’s daughters (also a parishioner); *Charles*, his eldest son, and third duke of Bolton, married Polly Fenton, the actress.

MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.—This family, like that of Pawlet, had a mansion in Great Queen-street, and apparently was contemporary with it. The marquis of Worcester is mentioned in the vestry minutes in a similar way with the marquis of Win’ton, as renting a pew in the church, and in the same year with him. The marquisses of Worcester were a branch of the Herberts, as were the marquisses of Powis; and like them, probably, became parishioners about the period of the Restoration; an era when a number of great families settled in the parish, as has been shewn in the preceding pages (19).

Marquis of
Worcester.

Henry,

(18) Vestry Minutes.—“ 1680. The right honourable the lord marquis of Win’ton, to hold and enjoy one fore pew, and two back pews for his own life, and the lives of the lord Wiltshire and lord William, his sons, on paying £.50, and the rent in arrear.”

(19) The marquis of Worcester, of whom

we are now speaking, was probably the only person of that branch who inhabited in this parish; the heads of his family having resided as late as the time of the civil wars, at Worcester house, in the Strand, and where Edward, the 4th earl, died in 1627-8. After the Restoration, Worcester house, (which had

Henry, third marquis of Worcester; and first duke of Bolton (of whom we are now speaking), was the son of Edward, second marquis of Worcester, well known as the author of that highly ingenious treatise, entitled, "A Century of the Names and Scantlings of such Inventions," &c. This Edward died anno 1667. Henry, his successor, was first constituted lord lieutenant of Gloucestershire during his father's life; and also (1672) lord president of the council in the principality of Wales; and he was afterwards, on his father's death, appointed lord lieutenant of twelve of the principal counties of North and South Wales. He was also subsequently appointed lord lieutenant of the county and city of Bristol, sworn of his majesty's privy council, and installed a knight of the garter; "and having been eminently serviceable to the king," (as is expressed in the patent), "since his most happy restoration; in consideration thereof," he was, by letters patent, dated December 2, 1682, (34 Car. II), advanced to the title of duke of Beaufort, with remainder to his heirs male.

He exerted himself against the duke of Monmouth in 1685; and in 1688, endeavoured to secure Bristol against the adherents of the Prince of Orange; upon whose elevation to the throne, his grace refusing to take the oaths, was obliged to go into retirement, where he died, January 21, 1699, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in Beaufort chapel, St. George's chapel, Windsor, with his ancestors ⁽²⁰⁾.

By Mary, his duchess (who died in 1714, aged 85), the duke had four sons and five daughters; of the latter, lady Anne Somerset (the 4th daughter) married Thomas, first earl of Coventry, a parishioner of this parish. Charles lord Herbert, his second son, married the daughter of Josiah Child (part of whose family also inhabited this parish). The rest not being any ways interesting to this account, it is needless to mention. The other intermarriages of the duke's family with parishioners of St. Giles's were, that of his aunt,

Elizabeth

had been deserted by its owners in the interregnum,) was let to lord chancellor Clarendon, who paid a rent of £.600 per annum for it, until Clarendon, or Arbemarle house, Piccadilly, was finished. This, apparently, was the interval during which the marquis of Worcester became a parishioner of St. Giles's. On his being created duke of Beaufort, he returned to Worcester house, (which had

been much altered and improved in his absence,) and it assumed the name of Beaufort house. Beaufort buildings, Strand, now occupy the site of this mansion.

(²⁰) See a print of his very magnificent monument, with its inscription, in Pote's Windsor, p. 381; also for the same, and a further account of him, see Ashmole's Berks, vol. iii, p. 162.

Elizabeth Somerset, with William Herbert, earl and marquis of Powis (who built Powis, now Newcastle house, Lincoln's-inn-fields); and that of his grandfather, Henry the first marquis, who married Ann Russell, grand-daughter of Francis earl of Bedford. His grandson, Henry, succeeded him as second duke of Beaufort.

EARL OF LEICESTER.—The evidence of this nobleman's having been a parishioner, and of the time of his living in the parish, is the authority of a vestry minute relative to his occupancy of a pew in the church, viz.—“1680. The right hon'ble the earl of Leicester, and two of his family, to have pews assigned to them.” Earl of Leicester.

The earldom of Leicester was a title of dignity enjoyed at different periods by no less than nine noble families, viz. Saxon; the family of Leofrick, whose son Algar died in 1071: Norman; the Bellamontes: and English, &c. the Montforts, Plantagenets, Quinceys, Dudleys, Sidneys, Shirleys, and Townsend families. Of these great houses, St. Giles's can reckon four belonging to her parish; the Bellamontes or Blemontes, often before mentioned, the Dudleys, the Sidneys, and the Townsends. The subject of the above entry was Philip, the second earl of the Sidney family, and the 19th from Leofrick, the first earl. This Philip was the grandson of Robert Sidney, who succeeded to the earldom in 1618, after Robert Dudley, the last earl of his family, who died 1588, since which time the title had been in abeyance. From the Sidneys (the last male heir of which family was extinct in 17—), the earldom of Leicester, went in 1784, to the Townsends, the first earl of which name, George Townsend, Baron de Ferrars, of Chartley, &c. was so created by George III, and was also a parishioner here.

LORD AND LADY RUSSELL.—The introduction of the Bedford family into this parish, seems to have been owing to the union of the noble persons we have now to speak of, and of whom some account has already been given. As the present owners of the manors of St. Giles and Bloomsbury, we shall add a few particulars of this great family. Lord and Lady Russell.

Francis, earl of Bedford, in the reigns of James I, and Charles I, and the fourth earl in lineal succession from John Russell the first earl, (temp. Hen. VIII,) had four sons and five daughters. His sons were, William, his successor; Francis, who died unmarried; John, a colonel in the civil wars for King Charles I; and Edward, whose son Edward went over to the Prince of Orange in the time of James II, and was afterwards the famous admiral Bedford family.

Russell. The four daughters were, lady Katharine (the eldest), who married Robert lord Broke; the lady Anne, afterwards wife to George earl of Bristol; the lady Margaret, married to James Hay earl of Carlisle; and the lady Diana, married to Francis lord Newport.

Lord William
Russell.

William succeeded his father Francis, in 1641, and was the fifth earl of Bedford. He was general of the Parliament's horse at the battle of Edge-hill, but afterwards joined the king at Oxford. He afterwards, during the several contests which followed, lived retired, but heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II. In 1672 he was elected a knight of the garter; and on the 11th May 1694, he was created marquis of Tavistock, and duke of Bedford. He died September 7, 1700. By Anne, daughter to Robert Carr, earl of Somerset, and Frances Howard, he had seven sons and three daughters: of the former, the eldest was the celebrated lord William Russell, who married, as has been stated, Rachel, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, by whom he left issue one son, and two daughters.

Lady Rachel Russell, the eldest daughter, was married to William lord Cavendish, afterwards duke of Devonshire; and the second, lady Katherine, married John Manners lord Roos, afterwards duke of Rutland. Wriothesley, the son, married Elizabeth, only daughter of John Howland, esq. succeeded his grandfather as duke of Bedford, in 1700, and died of the small-pox, May 26, 1711, aged 31. He was succeeded in the dukedom by Wriothesley his son, who married lady Anne Egerton, daughter of Scroop duke of Bridgewater; but dying without issue, Oct. 3, 1733, his only surviving brother, John (born Sept. 30, 1710), became duke.—John, the fourth duke of Bedford, married to his second wife, lady Gertrude, daughter of John earl Gower, and had issue one daughter, named Caroline (afterwards duchess of Marlborough), and one son, named Francis, who succeeded his father as duke of Bedford, and was the grandfather of Francis the late duke.

Lady Russell.

Lady Russell, after the death of her lord, removed to Woburn, where she mostly resided for upwards of a twelvemonth after that event. Her return to *Southampton house*, Bloomsbury, and the melancholy reflections it occasioned, are thus mentioned in one of her published letters (to Dr. Fitzwilliam); it is dated October 1, 1684⁽²¹⁾:—

“ I have

(²¹) From a passage in another letter, dated 11th Oct. 1685, it appears that Bedford house, (Covent garden,) was at that time the residence of her husband's family, and not the

“ I have to acquaint you with my resolve to try that desolate habitation of mine at London, this winter. The doctor agrees it is the best place for my boy, and I have no argument to balance that ; nor could I take the resolution to see London till that was urged ; but by God’s permission, I will try how I can endure that place—in thought, a place of terror to me !”

Of the *Chapel* at Southampton house, she thus speaks in the same letter :—

“ I have thought how to supply the chapel ;—so short a warning as I had given myself,” (in regard to her removal to London,) “ could never secure my being supplied as I desire ; and I considered one of your order not to be used as other domestics, so that if unhappily I should have entertained one not agreeable to me, it would have been hard to have relieved myself ; so lighted on this expedient :—To invite an old acquaintance of your’s to pass this winter with me ; and if her husband, Mr. Hanbury, could dispense, for some weeks, with officiating at Botley, I would be willing he should supply my chapel, being at present unprovided.”

EARL OF THANET.—The Thanet family were not only parishioners themselves, but allied by marriage to various other noble families in St. Giles’s. The first peer was Nicholas Tufton, son of sir John Tufton, kt. and bart. who died 1624. This Nicholas, being one the gentlemen who went to meet James I, in his progress to England, after queen Elizabeth’s death, was knighted by that monarch at Newcastle, April 13, 1603. And in the year 1626, was advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Tufton, of Tufton in Sussex ; and in 1628 was created earl of Thanet. This earl had several children, among whom the following may be more particularly noticed, as connected with this parish :—Cecil Tufton, his second son, who was a parishioner, and died at his house in Lincoln’s-inn-fields, anno 1682, aged 63 ; and

Earl of
Thanet.

the mansion in Bloomsbury-square, which is denominated in all her letters, *Southampton house*, and seems to have been occupied by herself and establishment only. On lady Russell’s demise in 1723, Bedford house, Covent garden, was deserted, and the house at Bloomsbury became the ducal residence ; which then in consequence changed its name from Southampton house to *Bedford house*. Lord Russell, in his life-time, resided alternately at Southampton house, Holborn,

and Southampton house, Bloomsbury. Oldmixon says, “ The duke of York descended so low in his revenge against lord Russell, as to desire this innocent lord might be executed before his *own door in Bloomsbury-square* ; an insult the king himself would not consent to.” In his way to execution in Lincoln’s-inn-fields, he is said to have looked towards Southampton house, (Holborn,) and to have wiped a tear from his cheek, at the reflections it occasioned.

and whose eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married sir Edward Deering, also an inhabitant of St. Giles's; and John, his eldest son, and second earl of Thanet, four of whose sons, Nicholas, John, Richard and Thomas, succeeded to the earldom after their father, and were all parishioners; as were two of his daughters, by intermarriages with the families of Coventry and Grimston.

Thomas, the youngest of the four sons just mentioned, succeeded his brother Richard, as sixth earl of Thanet, in 1683-4; and married the same year Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, who dying in 1712, was buried at Raynham. They had issue, three sons and five daughters. The three sons, who were severally born in the years 1686, 1690 and 1691, singular to relate, all died on the respective days of their birth; the first at *Thanet house*, Great Russell-street, the second at *Hotheheld*, and the third at *Leeds Castle*; the daughters all arrived at age and were married. Earl Thomas himself died July 30, 1718, without issue male, by which means the earldom of Thanet, and estates in Kent, Sussex, Yorkshire and Westmorland, descended to his nephew Sackville Tufton, eldest son of his brother Sackville Tufton, fifth son of John, second earl of Thanet. This earl was born in 1688, and died in 1753.

Besides *Thanet house* in Great Russell-street, which was the town mansion of the earls of Thanet, there was a second residence in Aldersgate-street, called also *Thanet house*, where George Tufton (the brother of earl Thomas) died in 1670, aged 20, who was the sixth son of John, the second earl.

Earl Thanet's autograph, as a vestryman of St. Giles's, occurs in the parish books, between the years 1684 and 1690.

The Lords
Wharton.

LORDS WHARTON.—The Lords Wharton, were inhabitants here several years, and resided at their mansion opposite the west end of the church. This residence (of which mention has been made before) stood exactly at the south east corner of Denmark-street; and if not the same dwelling, was another built precisely on the site of *Dudley house*. It is thus noticed, with its then occupant, in a vestry order dated 1697, "Col. Wharton to have leave at his own proper costs and charges, to make 2 half windows to the west window of the church steeple, to shutt when the bells ring." This was to lessen the annoyance of their sound on ringing days, arising from their being so near to *Wharton house*.

The colonel Wharton here mentioned, was Thomas, afterward lord Wharton, and first marquis of Wharton. He was the son of Philip lord Wharton, imprisoned

imprisoned by Charles II, “a presbyterian in politics, an atheist in religion!” William III, who found him at the head of a party in the house of commons, and the avowed enemy of the Stuarts, made him a privy councillor, and promoted him to various offices of high trust. On queen Anne’s accession he was dismissed from most of his places, but she afterwards named him a commissioner for the Union, created him earl of Wharton in 1706, and viscount Winchenden; in 1708 she appointed him lord lieutenant of Ireland, but he was recalled in 1710. George I. made him lord privy seal, named him a privy councillor, and afterwards created him marquis of Wharton, &c. He died April 12, 1715, aged 66, and was succeeded by his son Philip, afterwards created duke of Wharton, and well known from his eccentricities.

DUKE OF MONTAGU.—Ralph, first duke of Montagu, was the founder and inhabitant of Montagu house. He was the son and heir of Edward lord Montagu. In 1683, he became a peer by the death of his father, having previously married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of the lord treasurer Southampton, and widow of Joceline Percy, the eleventh and last earl of Northumberland, by which he received a great accession to his fortune. He was created by William III, marquis of Monthermer, and by queen Anne, duke of Montagu.

Duke of
Montagu.

Being a widower, in 1690, he solicited the hand of the heiress of Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, and relict of Christopher Monk, duke of Albemarle. There seemed two inseparable bars to this union; the lady was insane, and she determined to marry no other than a monarch. However, he addressed, prevailed, and married her, in 1691, as *emperor of China*; and so firmly fixed was the rank she had attained as a reality, in her deranged mind, that until her death, which happened at Newcastle house, Clerkenwell, August 20, 1734, she would never suffer any one to approach her but as *empress*, and she was accordingly always served upon the knee. The duke died at his house in Bloomsbury, March 9, 1708-9. By his first lady he had John his successor, and other children; but he had no issue by the empress of China.

John, duke of Montagu, continued a parishioner for some years after his accession to the dukedom, and was, with his relative, the duke of Bedford, appointed a vestryman of St. George, Bloomsbury, at the first vestry held for that parish in 1731; but in 1733, he removed, with his duchess, from Montagu house, (of which they had only occupied one wing), to his residence at Whitehall.

Whitehall. Montagu house was afterwards purchased by government, and became the British Museum.

Marquis of
Powis.

MARQUIS OF POWIS.—He was the founder of Powis house, at the north-west corner of Lincoln's-inn-fields, in which he resided until it was purchased from him by the duke of Newcastle, when it received the name of Newcastle house. This nobleman was William Herbert, lord Powis, only son of Percy, created earl of Powis, 26 Car. II; and viscount Montgomery, and marquis of Powis, 3 Jac. II. His lordship died in France, anno 1696, outlawed. He was of the same family with lord Herbert of Cherbury.

[Besides the preceding noble characters, all of the peerage, there were within the period we are treating of, also parishioners here:—The lord chief justice Glynn, lord Bronkard, lord Rich, (a descendant from Henry Rich earl of Holland,) the right honorable lady Montagu, and the lord Bellasys, ⁽²²⁾ exclusively of the ambassadors from Holland, Spain, and Portugal, and several others of equal rank, whose names not occurring in the parish books, we are unable to mention.]

In other parts of the parish there were living at this time, besides numerous gentry and tradesmen of opulence, the following eminent persons:—

Sir John
Carewe.

SIR JOHN CREWE.—He resided in the parish in 1670, in which year he is noticed in the books as the donor of the sum of one pound to the poor. Though spelt "Crewe" in the entry, it is probable the name should be *Carewe*, an ancestor of which family, (Sir Wymond Carewe,) bought long prior, as has been shewn, the hospital site. There were two baronets of the name of Carewe, viz. Richard Carewe of Anthony, in the county of Cornwall, so created 17 Car. I; and Thomas Carewe of Haccomb, in the county of Devon, the patent of whose creation is dated 13 Car. II, (1661,) but in what way related to this Sir John, does not appear. Nathaniel Crewe, bishop of Durham, and the last of the barons Crewe, was allied to this Carewe family.

Lady Erwin,
&c.

LADY ERWIN, &c.—Ladies Erwin, Brumley, Carre, and Mounteyne, are all mentioned as renting pews in the church in 1676, and were probably from that

(²²) A long account of this nobleman will be found in the inscription from his tomb, given in the New View of London, and Strype's Stow, speaking of St. Giles's church, where he was buried in 1670. He gave to the poor of this parish £.50. He

was an active loyalist during the civil wars. The family was ennobled 18 Car. I, by the titles of viscount Falconberg, of Hench-knowl, and baron Falconberg, of Yarom, com. York. The title was extinct in 1700.

that circumstance parishioners; but we have met with nothing further respecting them than their names. Lady Brumley, or Bromley, might have been the wife of Sir William Bromley, of Baggington in Warwickshire, K.B. whose son, the right honorable sir William Bromley, was a great leader of the tory and jacobite interest, and died 1732. There were also the Bromleys, baronets, of Stoke Hall, Nottinghamshire. Of the name of Carre, there were two baronets, (an English and an Irish one,) viz. sir Edward Carre, of Sleaford com. Lincoln, kt. created 9 Jac. I, (1611,) and Charles Henry Carr, of the Queen's county, Ireland, made a baronet 1627. *Query*.—Was the above lady related, and how, to either of these?

SIR THOMAS MILLINGTON is mentioned, in 1690, as renting a pew in the church, but his name, like the above, occurs no otherwise in the parish books, we are therefore unable to give any particulars of him.

Sir Thomas
Millington.

SIR RICHARD HOLFORD.—The Holfords were originally of "Holford juxta Nether Tabley in Cheshire," and have been for many ages, and still continue, a family of high respectability. The precise period of their first becoming inhabitants of this parish, does not appear; but it will be seen, from what is about to be stated, that they must have been landholders, if not parishioners, very soon after the dissolution of St. Giles's hospital. The earliest parish records mention the name, and it stands conspicuous, in those of an after date, for more than a century; though this by no means determines the length of their residence, as these records extend no farther back than the reign of James I. How many years they might have lived in the parish before that time, can only be conjectured from circumstances. The information we have been able to gain, warrants the conclusion, that it could have been little less than a second century, in which case they are to be numbered amongst the oldest inhabitants of the parish. The occasion of their first settling here, seems to have been in consequence of their purchase of that part of the hospital estates, called Aldewych close, adjoining Drury-lane. This land, of which an account has already been given, was held in the reign of Elizabeth, by Henry Holford, esq. (jointly with sir Henry Drury); Henry Holford, his son or grandson, held it in the reign of Charles I.

Sir Richard
Holford.

Richard Holford, of whom we now speak, was the next successor to this estate, and flourished during the interregnum, and great part of the reign of Charles II, and was a great benefactor to the parish. The first mention of him in the books is anno 1653, as the donor to the poor of £.4 per annum, for ever; and

Holford
family.

and in 1655-6, he is again mentioned as to the same gift, and the sum stated to be £.5 yearly, instead of £.4. In 1659 his principal donation (the Princes-street estate) was secured by a deed of feoffment from him, therein described as Richard Holford of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-fields, to the then minister, Thomas Case, and others, trustees. The particulars will be found under the head "Donations." Oldwick close (of which this was part) is said in the deed, to have theretofore belonged to the hospital of St. Giles, and to have lawfully descended and come to him from his ancestors. This estate still belongs to the parish. The name of Richard Holford again occurs in 1660, in the churchwardens accounts, where credit is given him for six and eight-pence, for his licence to eat flesh in Lent. He is not again mentioned, and probably died soon afterwards. His monument was in the old St. Giles's church.

SIR RICHARD HOLFORD, the son, was born anno 1633, and died in the year 1714, at the great age of 81. An engraved portrait of him by Vertue, from a painting by Richardson, (a private plate,) still remains in the hands of the family. Sir Richard was a master in Chancery in 1693. His relict died March 20, 1722-3. There are descendants from sir Richard; one of these, Peter Holford, esq. (lately deceased,) was also for many years a master in Chancery. Besides the above, there was a Henry Holford, also an inhabitant of the parish, and chosen vestryman in 1669. ⁽²³⁾

Lady Anne
Holborne.

LADY ANNE HOLBORNE was one of the daughters of the duchess Dudley, and resided with her mother at Dudley house, in 1623, and gave £.5 towards rebuilding the church, under the name of lady Anne Dudley. She afterwards became the wife of sir Robert Holborne, of Lincoln's-inn, knt. who, in the patent of nobility granted to her mother by Charles I, is styled "Robert Holborne, esquire," and whose services, with those of sir Richard Leveson, who married another daughter, is made one of the considerations for bestowing that patent. Lady Anne died in 1668, having previously bequeathed £.50 to the poor of St. Giles's, (of which she appears to have continued a parishioner until her death,) and was buried in St. Giles's church, with a monument and inscription. Sir Robert Holborne, the husband, was a lawyer of considerable eminence,

⁽²³⁾ "Query. What relation to sir Richard was sir James Holford, buried at Chelsea, Nov. 17, 1713; and the right honorable lady Frances Holford, also interred there April 16, 1698? Sir William Holford, of Welham, in

Leicestershire, another contemporary, married Frances, daughter of James Cecil, earl of Salisbury, (the third earl). She certainly is the person buried at Chelsea." (Noble's Contin. of Granger.)

eminence, and solicitor general to Charles I; and is said, in the patent alluded to, to “have much served his majesty, by his learned pen and otherwise.” He also was buried at St. Giles’s, with an epitaph.

LADY CATHERINE LEVESON, the sister of Lady Anne Holborne, was the only one of the duchess Dudley’s daughters which survived her, and at her death was likewise buried in St. Giles’s church. She died in 1674, and emulated her mother, the duchess, in munificence and charity.

Lady Catherine Leveson.

LADIES MIDDLETON AND YELVERTON.—These ladies are both noticed as donors of different sums to the poor, in the churchwardens accounts for 1670; but we can only conjecture as to their families. There were four baronets of the name of Middleton, created at different periods, viz. George Middleton, of Leighton, com. Lincoln, esq. 18 Car. 1; and which family title was extinct in 1708; and Thomas, William, and Hugh Middleton, all created baronets by Charles II. It is most probable (unless a knight’s wife only) that this lady Middleton was the widow of the first of the Yelvertons; there was William Yelverton, of Rougham, com. Norfolk, created a baronet, 18 Jac. I. Two other baronets are also mentioned of this name, who were afterwards advanced to the peerage, viz. Christopher Yelverton, created a baronet by Charles I; and Talbot Yelverton, bart. (2 Will. et Mar.) both of whom took the titles of viscount Longueville.

Ladies Middleton and Yelverton.

RT. HON. LADY MONTAGU.—This lady, and her attendants, are mentioned as occupying two pews in the church, in 1680. From the addition of “Right honorable,” prefixed to her name, there is little doubt but that she was the first wife of the lord Montagu, afterwards duke of Montagu, of whom an account has already been given.

Right Hon. Lady Montagu.

HON. ROBERT BERTIE.—He was the occupier of a pew in the church in 1681, and the donor of a sum of £.50 to the poor. He was the son, and fifth child of the great Robert Bertie, earl of Lindsey, slain 1642, at the battle of Edge-hill, and was born 1619. His elder brother, Montagu, succeeded to the title, and was afterwards (as his ancestors had been) lord great chamberlain of England, and whose grandson, in 1706 (5 Anne,) was created marquis of Lindsey. This family, afterwards the ducal family of Ancaster, resided for many years at the mansion, called Lindsey, and subsequently Ancaster House, Lincoln’s-inn-fields.

Hon. Robert Bertie.

SIR EDMUND TURNER is mentioned, with his lady, as parishioners about the same time with the above. He was the youngest son of sir Christopher Turner, of Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire; whose family was distinguished for

Sir Edmund Turner.

loyalty and eminent lawyers. His lady was the daughter of sir John Harrison, of Ball, in Herts. Sir Edmund was a commissioner of the Cursitors office, first commissioner of the Alienation office, and surveyor of the Out-ports ; and died 1707, aged 88. His father, sir Christopher Turner, was a baron of the exchequer. Sir Edmund's portrait, by Varelst, has been engraved.

Sir Thomas
Jones.

SIR THOMAS JONES.—Sir Thomas Jones occupied a pew in the middle aisle of the church, in 1682. He might be a descendant of sir Henry Jones, knight, of Albemarle, com. Carmarthen, who was created a baronet 19 Car. I, (1643,) and which family, as to the title, was extinct in 1708. Or, *Query*, Was he related to the Ranelagh family, whose surname was Jones ?

Sir Edward
Deering.

SIR EDWARD DEERING.—A vestry order of 1680, directs 'squires Hampden and Vaughan to have sir Edward Deering's pew, and to pay therefore yearly £.4 a piece. Sir Edward, on the authority of Hasted, in his History of Kent, was the 15th in descent from Dernigus de Morinis, whose ancestors came over with the Conqueror. He was knighted 1618, and created a baronet 1626. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas Tufton, afterwards earl of Thanet. His son, sir Edward (who succeeded him while a minor,) died 1684. He was also a parishioner, for in 1684, "the pew in which the earl of Nottingham sat," is appropriated to his use, by a like order of vestry.

Sir William
Osborne, &c.

SIR WILRIAM OSBORNE.—The right worshipful sir William Osborne, and "Mr. attorney general," are noticed in two entries in the vestry minutes for the years 1680 and 1681, as occupying pews in the church. The first directs "The right worshipful sir William Osborne to be placed in Mr. Hinton's pew, but with room therein only for himself and daughter; and to pay yearly 40s. being the third part of the rent of the said pew;" the second minute orders that "Mr. attorney general be placed in the pew wherein the late lord chancellor was seated." These, and the eminent characters after named, (as well as several of which we have just given an account,) are all mentioned about this time as renters of pews and seats in the church, and are an evidence what great numbers of nobility and gentry then inhabited the parish (²⁴).

LADY

(²⁴) The number of people of rank who became parishioners about this time, or a few years earlier, evidently occasioned the alterations and additions in the church, noticed in the following vestry orders, viz. 1664—"Ordered, That a petition be prepared to the bishop of London, for the erect-

ing of *galleries*, for the better accommodation of the nobility and gentry."—And again, 1672—"Ordered, That a door-way be made out of the church porch, for the more convenient passage of the gentry."—And 1686,—“Ordered, That the way by the church be enlarged, for the more convenient standing

LADY LITTLETON.—Sir Edward Littleton, the first baronet of this family, (and who was so created 3 Car. I,) married Hester, the daughter of sir William Courteen, of London, knight; and died 1674. The lady Littleton here mentioned was, from the date she occupied a pew (1680,) probably his widow. There were also the Littletons of Worcestershire and Shropshire (both baronets families,) but she does not seem to have belonged to them.

Lady
Littleton.

SIR STEPHEN LANGHAM.—The family of the Langhams descended from William, son of Henry de Langham, who held land in Langham, in Rutlandshire, 10 Edw. I. Sir John Langham, of Cottesbroke, Northampton, (alderman and lord mayor of London,) was created a baronet on the restoration of Charles II, and died anno 1671, leaving three sons, James, William, and Stephen. Sir James who succeeded his father, and died 1699, was a parishioner as well as his brother Sir Stephen. His third wife was the daughter of John, earl of Clare. Sir James was chosen a vestryman in 1674. The honorable *Langham* Booth (possibly related to this family) was also chosen a vestrymen in 1720.

Sir Stephen
Langham,
&c.

SIR THOMAS CHICHELEY.—A “Madam Chicheley,” of whom there is an engraved mezzotinto portrait, and who was of the same family, was an inhabitant here in the year 1700, but we know not how related. Sir Thomas held a pew in the church, anno 1680.

Sir Thomas
Chicheley.

HON. — RUSSEL, esq.—He is simply mentioned as renting a pew in 1690, and was probably related to the Bedford family.

Hon. —
Russell.

SIR PAUL WHICHCOTT.—This parishioner was the son of Sir Jeremy Whichcott, of the Inner Temple, created a baronet 12 Car. II. He is mentioned in 1692, as the occupier of a pew, wherein the Lady Byram had been seated. The family was originally of Whichcott in Shropshire; from thence denominated *De Whichcote*, for several generations, as appears by two inquisitions, taken 2 Edw. II, and 44 Edw. III. Sir Paul married the daughter and co-heir of Sir Nicholas Gould, bart. and died 1734; leaving only one child, who succeeded him, and was named Sir Francis Whichcott.

Sir Paul
Whichcott.

LADY CLIFTON.—The Cliftons, to whom this lady was allied, appear to have been long parishioners, or connected by marriage with parishioners here. The family took their name from Clifton, a vill in Nottinghamshire; and are descended from Alveredus de Clifton, a knight, who lived soon after the Conquest. The eighteenth in descent from him was Sir Gervase Clifton, made a knight of the standing of the coaches of gentlemen coming to church.” There are various other orders of a similar import, but these will suffice.

Lady Clifton.

the bath at the coronation of James I, and afterwards advanced by him to the dignity of a baronet. Sir Gervase's first wife, was Penelope Rich, daughter of Robert earl of Warwick, and niece to Henry Rich, earl of Holland, (both parishioners,) by whom he left a successor, Sir Gervase Clifton, who died 1675. The lady Clifton here mentioned, might be his widow; she rented a pew in the church in 1680. Sir Clifford Clifton, who has been noticed, married the daughter of lord chancellor Finch.

Ladies
Skipwith and
Byram.

THE LADY SKIPWITH.—There were two baronets of this name, but it is not easy to say to which this lady belonged, or whether to either of them. Sir Thomas Skipwith, of Metheringham, in the county of Lincoln, so created 30 Car. II, (1678,) and Fulmar Skipwith, of Newbold Hall, in the county of Warwick, made a baronet 22 Car. II, (1670). Lady Skipwith occupied a pew in 1690.

A **LADY BYRAM** is mentioned this same year as renting a pew, but we know nothing more of her.

Major Gen.
Egerton.

MAJOR GEN. EGERTON is entered in the churchwardens accounts (1680,) as the renter also of a pew in the church. *Query*, If of the Bridgewater family?—The hon. Thomas Egerton, of that family, married a daughter of the marquis of Newcastle.

[The following persons (mostly of title) were either parishioners and vestrymen during the period we are treating of, or held estates in the parish, the sites of which have since been built on, and bear their names.]

Sir Clement
Armiger.

SIR CLEMENT ARMIGER.—For several years one of the magistrates of this district, was vestryman from 1674 to 1695; in which year he died. In 1692, being blind, and deemed superannuated, he was sequestered, but afterwards recovered his sight, and was reinstated as one of the vestry. He subscribes the vestry minutes while blind, by making his mark. Before, and afterwards, he signs his name.

Sir Heneage
Fetherstone.

SIR HENEAGE FETHERSTONE.—Sir Heneage Fetherstone (one of the baronets created by Charles II, on his restoration, and then described as "Heneage Fetherstone, of Blakeware, Herts,") appears to have become a parishioner of St. Giles's soon after his attaining that dignity. He was a member of vestry for the long period of forty-three years, namely, from 1669 to 1712, in which latter year he died. Sir Henry Fetherstone, his successor, was a vestryman also, being elected 1717, and remaining so till 1731, when he vacated his place

place on account of the separation of the parishes; and was one of the members of the first vestry of St. George Bloomsbury. Fetherstone buildings, Holborn, was part of the estates of this family.

SIR THOMAS BYDE was a fellow magistrate with sir Clement Armiger. He was admitted of the vestry in 1674, and continued a member of it until 1693, when he removed into another parish. A vestry minute of 1680, orders that "Sir Thomas Byde do pay £.5 for his pew in the gallery, at the rate of £.5 a year; out of which to be allowed £.5 for his pew in the body of the church, by the said sir Thomas formerly paid." From the frequent mention of him in the books, he appears to have taken a leading part in parish affairs.

Sir Thomas
Byde.

SIR THOMAS GEERY.—Sir Thomas Geery was chosen a member of vestry, Nov. 6, 1682, and continued such until his decease, in 1689. He first signs the parish accounts as one of the county magistrates, in 1678. He is styled, "sir Thomas Geery, *bart.*" in the list of vestry in 1682, but we do not find his name in the baronetages, and he was probably, therefore, only a *knight*.

Sir Thomas
Geery.

SIR CANE JAMES, was created a baronet 34 Car. II, (1682,) being described in the patent as "Cane James, esq. of Crishull, in the county of Essex." He was elected a vestryman, Jan. 26, 1686. On the 3d of March, in the same year, he was nominated one of a committee appointed to view and enlarge the highway near the church, and for treating with Mr. Wiseman about removing the round house, *and other old buildings*, which stood at the west end of the church, for more convenient accommodation of the gentry who came to church⁽²⁵⁾. Sir Cane James only continued a vestryman until 1692, when he removed out of the parish.

Sir Cane
James.

SIR THOMAS KINSEY.—This gentleman was elected a vestryman in 1676. In 1673 he is credited for a fine of £. 21. 10s. to be excused from all parish offices, and is then styled "Mr. Thomas Kinsey, vintner." In 1686 he appears to have obtained the honour of knighthood, being then, and afterwards, named "sir Thomas Kinsey." Anno 1691, it is ordered by vestry, that in consideration of £.1. 1s. 6d. paid by sir Thomas Kinsey to the churchwardens, for the poor, he should have the free use of half the pew wherein he sate, without paying any further yearly rent for the same. In 1693, he had removed out of the parish, when the earl of Thanet was chosen vestryman in his stead.

Sir Thomas
Kinsey.

SIR

(²⁵) It is not improbable but some remains of the antient hospital might be removed on this occasion.

Sir Thomas
Robinson.

SIR THOMAS ROBINSON, one of the county magistrates, and a vestryman also of this parish, was created a baronet 33 Car. II, (1681,) being then described as "Thomas Robinson, of Kentwell hall, in the county of Suffolk, esq." He appears to have been a magistrate several years, and active in the parish concerns, as an entry occurs among the items of expenditure in the churchwardens accounts for 1656, of "3s. paid for coach-hire for justice Robinson, and justice Pepys, they having sate late in the vestry about parish business."

Sir Gervase
Elwys.

SIR GERVASE ELWYS, like the above, was for several years one of the county magistrates. He was chosen vestryman previously to his advancement to the baronetage, being then styled Gervase Elwys, esq. He was created a baronet 12 Car. II, by the description of "Gervase Elwes, of Stoke juxta Clare, com. Suffolk." He was descended from sir Gervase Elwys, lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of James I.

Sir John
Brownlow.

SIR JOHN BROWNLOW, was a parishioner during part of the reign of Charles II, and has been mentioned in speaking of Brownlow-street. He was created a baronet 17 Car. I, by the description of "John Brownlow, of Belton, prope Grantham, com. Linc', esq." which title was extinct in 1708. His daughter, Jane Brownlow, married Peregrine Bertie, second duke of Ancaster (a parishioner).—See Brownlow House.

Sir Richard
Stiddolph.

SIR RICHARD STIDDOLPH.—He was the proprietor of the estate on the south side of the church, where New Compton-street, &c. now stands, which was at first called from him "Stydulph-street." The particulars of his grant of land there to enlarge the churchyard, in 1667, has been mentioned under its proper head. This estate, with great part of the Marshland, or Seven Dials, sir Richard enjoyed by a lease from the crown; and probably resided himself on the spot. Much of it was afterwards called Brown's Gardens. The Stydolph family appear to have been parishioners long previously to sir Richard's purchase, his ancestor, William Stidolfe, being one of those who contributed to the rebuilding of the church in 1623. Lady Stiddolph occupied a pew in the church in 1684⁽²⁶⁾.

Humphrey
Weld, esq.

Humphrey Weld, esq. (see "Weld House,") was chosen a vestryman Dec. 13, 1669. He appears to have become an inhabitant of the parish about the

(²⁶) Sir Richard was created a baronet at the Restoration (1660,) by the description of Richard Stiddolph, of Norbury, com. Surry.—The title was extinct before 1708.

the year 1648, when he purchased his house and premises from sir Edward Stradling.

Dudley Short, esq.—“Short’s Gardens,” Drury-lane, received name from this gentleman, who resided on their site, and was a contemporary parishioner and vestryman with Mr. Weld.—A further account of him will be found under the head “Short’s Gardens.”

Dudley
Short, esq.

William Shelton, esq. founder and endower of the free school which bears his name, was a vestryman, and served the office of overseer in 1689. He was owner of a piece of ground, on which the parish, during the plague of 1665, erected a pest-house. He died in the year 1673.

William
Shelton, esq.

Messrs. *Benbrig* and *Buckridge*, two gentlemen of the vestry, who gave names to streets built on the sites of their estates, viz. Bainbridge and Buckridge streets. Mr. Bainbridge, (or *Benbrig*, as he is called in the vestry minutes,) has been before mentioned as the donor of £. 300 towards building a gallery in the church. He was chosen a vestryman in 1669. Of Mr. Buckridge we find no particulars, farther than his being a parishioner and vestryman.

Messrs.
Benbrig and
Buckridge.

Messrs. *Whetstone*, *Dyot*, and *Pargiter*.—These parishioners gave name to different places in the parish, viz. William Whetstone, to *Whetstone-park*, on the north side of Lincoln’s-inn-fields. He was overseer in 1655, and was buried in St. Giles’s churchyard. Richard Dyot, esq. (as has been already noticed) resided in, and gave name to the well known *Dyot-street*. He was chosen a vestryman in 1699. Mr. Pargiter was a nearly contemporary parishioner, and gave name to *Pargiter’s rents*, running out of Whetstone-park into Holborn.

Messrs.
Whetstone,
Dyot, and
Pargiter.

Vestrymen, &c. continued.

[There are few particulars of interest in the short notices we have been able to collect of the following vestrymen, further than the length of time some of them were in office.]

John Cannon was, for upwards of forty years, a member of, and constant attendant, at the vestry. He is noticed in the books, as a parishioner, as early as the year 1665, by an entry which mentions him to have paid 10s. as the rent of a pew for himself and wife, in the south aisle of the church. In 1672, he fined for overseer, and was on the 20th of April, in the same year, chosen vestryman. He died in 1712–13, at a very advanced age.

John Cannon.

James

James
Parthericke.

James Parthericke, a still older vestryman than John Cannon, having continued such from his admission in 1666, till his death in 1717, a period of more than half a century. He was overseer in 1664, and churchwarden in 1670. The continual occurrence of his name in the books, on all occasions of parish business, through that long period, and his regular attendance, speak him to have been an actively useful parishioner. His son, Joseph Parthericke, was chosen a vestryman in 1699.

William
Wooden.

William Wooden, the donor to the poor of the rent-charge issuing from the Hampshire Hog, was churchwarden in the plague year, 1665. He was elected a vestryman in 1672, but only continued such until 1675, when he vacated, probably from age, or an idea of his approaching death, as he obtained an order, that year, to erect a grave-stone for himself in the churchyard, similar to Captain Hooper's, though his will is dated two years later. He had been a parishioner some years, having served as overseer in 1653; and might have been the son of an Edward Wooden, who lived in 1623, in Painter-alley, and is set down as a subscriber towards rebuilding the church.

Ralph
Bucknall.

Ralph Bucknall, an eminent parishioner, and for several years one of the county magistrates, was chosen of the vestry in 1675, and took the lead in almost all the parish business of consequence from that period, until his death, which happened in 1710. He first signs the parish books, as a justice of the peace, in 1692, but he probably acted as a magistrate much earlier. Mr. Bucknall was by trade a brewer, and had his house and premises near those of Dudley Short, esq.

John
Merydale.

John Merydale.—The residence of Mr. Merydale adjoined the churchyard, as appears by a vestry order of 1684, allowing him "to rebuild his tenement adjoining the churchyard; and to enlarge the same in a straight line, so far as the rails did stand; and to make use of the churchyard wall adjoining, as a party wall to said tenement; and to make convenient lights, &c. upon paying £.5." He was churchwarden in 1687, and died 1695.

A *Timothy Meryday* (query, Merydale?) is mentioned in the assessment of 1623, as living on the south side of the church, and might be his father.

Nathaniel
Stratton.

Nathaniel Stratton, churchwarden in 1675, with Henry Hapgood, and a member of vestry for many years. He was probably descended from Henry Stratton, to whom the estate called "*Noselings*" was conveyed, by Mr. John Lambe in 1654, and which, in a subsequent conveyance, is termed "Bowl-yard and Great Garden." Mr. Stratton died in 1693.

Giles

Giles Riddle, overseer in 1687, churchwarden in 1693, and for several years an eminent member of vestry. Possibly Mr. Riddle might be a builder, as a vestry order in 1693, directs that “Mr. Giles Riddle, the p’sent churchwarden, do make a penthouse over the gate leading out of the churchyard, towards Brown’s gardens.” Giles Riddle.

Mr. *John Bayley*, overseer in 1676, chosen vestrymen 1680, and churchwarden in 1685. Mr. Bayley was employed for several years on various works, as parish carpenter. He was dead in 1697. Anthony Bayley, that gave Turnstile tavern to the parish, might be related to him. John Bayley.

Robert Hulcup, esq.—This gentleman appears to have been a parishioner of much respectability, and besides his personal services, as one of the directors of the parish concerns, was also a considerable benefactor to the poor at his decease. He was chosen a vestryman 1667, and continued such until 1682. He served churchwarden in 1671, having previously filled the offices of overseer, &c. and was on most committees for the conducting of parochial business. His legacy (which amounted to £.80,) was, after some trouble, recovered for the use of the poor, in 1686. Robert
Hulcup, esq.

Thomas Done, esq.—Mr. Done was chosen a member of vestry, Nov. 6, 1682, along with sir Clement Armiger and sir Thomas Geery. In the same year he was appointed one of a committee (of which was Dean Sharpe, Ralph Bucknall, Edward Guise, and others,) to treat with Dr. Tennison, rector of St. Martin’s, respecting the boundary stone between that and St. Giles’s parish. May 6, 1682, it was ordered by vestry, that “Thomas Done, esq. and his lady, should be seated in the pew in the north gallery, with the lady Stiddolph.” And in 1684, that the same lady and gentleman should be seated in the pew, late the earl of Nottingham’s, and to admit Sir Edward Deering to sit with him, &c. In 1686, he is styled “Mr. auditor Done.” He appears to have been an active and useful member of vestry, and of the first respectability. Thomas
Done, esq.

Edward Guise, esq. named above, was a contemporary vestryman, but of whom we have been able to glean no particulars, further than that he was one of the county magistrates.—Simon Parry, esq. (a brother magistrate) was of the vestry at this time, and seems to have been on most committees. He is styled in 1686, “major Parry.”—Another vestryman of eminence, of whom our information is equally scanty, is a “sir Charles Lee,” admitted in 1681, and whom we merely mention, with the above, to shew the respectability of the vestry of this time. Edward
Guise,
Simon Parry.

Sir Charles
Lee, knight.

Robert
Bessie.

Robert Bessie, distinguished in the annals of this parish by many years residence, and serving a variety of offices, appears to have been the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Bessie, who, in 1623 lived in Drury-lane, and contributed 20s. towards rebuilding the church. This son, Robert, and a daughter, Mary, are mentioned in the assessment, as being then inmates of their parents. Robert Bessie was chosen of the vestry in 1666, and died some few years afterwards.

Tradesmen's
tokens.

[Of the following tradesmen, some were vestrymen, and some not. Their names, except in two or three instances, are only preserved on their tokens, a series of which may be seen in the annexed plate. They are all but one (No. 4.) of a metal resembling brass, and, for the most part, very thin, and light in weight.]

No. 1.—Inscription, “W. K. Whitcombe, brewer, in Parker’s-lane, 1659.” Reverse, the initials W. W. surrounded by four circles, or rings.

William
Whitcombe.

William Whitcombe.—Mr. Whitcombe, called in some places in the parish books, “captain William Whitcombe,” was the proprietor of a considerable brewery which stood on the south side of Parker’s-lane, on the spot afterwards called Whitcombe-alley. The ground for erecting Shelton’s school, purchased in 1661; and which is stated to have been 105 feet wide next the street, and 50 feet deep, and to have been then in the occupation of the Dutch ambassador, and others, must have nearly adjoined it. After serving some of the minor parish offices, captain Whitcombe was, in 1665, (the plague year,) chosen churchwarden. He was afterwards elected a vestryman, and seems, in that situation, to have been selected to negotiate all such parish business as required a person of trust and talents, and, in consequence, is often mentioned in the “minutes.” He was dead in 1686, as, in that year, a bond, which he had given to the parish, as security for Mr. Hulcup’s and Carter’s legacies, (and which legacies had been lent to him on interest,) are ordered to be delivered up to his executor, Mr. Longland, churchwarden, on Mr. Longland’s exonerating the parish from a debt it owed to him.

Henry
Powell.

No. 2.—Inscription, “Henry Powell, in Saint Giles Feildes, cheesemonger.” Date 1662.

We find nothing of this parishioner beyond the information here given on his token.

No. 3.



TRADESMEN'S TOKENS OF ST. GILES'S PARISH,
Between the Years 1658 and 1666.

NO. 1000
1000000000

No. 3.—Inscription, "Robert Derds, mealman in St. Giles, His Halfe peny, 1666." Reverse, the initials R. D. I.

Robert Derds.—Robert Derds, or Deard, as he signs his name in the vestry books, is first mentioned in 1676, as overseer, and was the next year, elected a member of the vestry. We find no notice when he died, or any other particulars of him. Robert Derds.

No. 4.—(Copper token,) Inscription, "William Smith in Lymber Streete, His Half Penny 1666." Reverse, the royal oak. William Smith.

The royal oak, with three crowns in it, (an emblem of Charles's restoration to his three kingdoms), was a fashionable loyal sign at this time. Lumber-street, in some old plans called Lombard-street, was the present Lumber-court, Seven Dials. It is not intimated however, whether Mr. Smith was a dealer in fish, a commodity for the sale of which, that court has since become so noted.

No. 5.—Inscription, "Robert Starkey in St. Giles y^e Feilds. His Half Penny." Initials R. S. A. Reverse, a spotted dog. Robert Starkey.

There are no particulars of this tradesman.

No. 6.—Inscription, "W. R. D. at the Mearmayd in St. Giles y^e Feilds, against y^e Colyard." Reverse "His $\frac{1}{2}$," with the figure of a mermaid holding a glass, &c.

No. 7.—Inscription, "John Bavet in Hog Lane." Initials "J. R. A." Reverse, a dog leading a horse to water.

This singular sign would countenance a conjecture, that John Bavet's profession might be that of the keeper of an inn or livery stables; which the situation would well have suited, it being then a mere country lane. John Bavet.

No. 8.—Inscription, "Thomas Greene in St. Giles y^e Feildes, 57." Initials "T. G. M." Reverse, a bear chained. Thomas Greene.

No. 9.—Inscription, "Philip Wetherell, in S. Giles in Fieldes." Initials, "P. W. I." Reverse, three lions passant gardant. Philip Wetherell.

Mr. Wetherell was headborough in 1646, and was chosen overseer in 1653. He does not appear to have been of the vestry.

No. 10.—Inscription, "I. S. M. y^e Swan & Whithart, S^t Gieles y^e Fielde." Reverse, a swan.

The inscription on this token expresses the proprietor's sign to have been the Swan and Whitehart, yet it has only the figure of a swan on it. No trade or particular spot of residence is mentioned, nor is any name given. As the identifying of this coin is left to conjecture, might it not be probable that the

two antient inns in the main street, the Swan on the Hop, and the White Hart, might be here intended, whose businesses as well as signs, were then united under one owner.—*See* account of those two inns.

No. 11.—Inscription, “ E. B. at the Black Boy in Gileses in the Feilds.” Reverse, a naked black boy, with a roll of tobacco under his arm, and holding a spring of tobacco in his hand.

This was, there is little doubt, the token of a tobacconist, but we are left without the means of ascertaining either his name or residence.

No. 12.—Inscription, “ H. I. The Talow Chandler in S' Giles Fieldes.” Reverse, a man dipping candles.

Thomas
Chapman.

No. 13.—Inscription, “ Thomas Chapman, in Bloomesbury, 1664, His Half Penny.” Reverse, a crown.

Andrew
Pashley.

No. 14.—Inscription, “ Andrew Pashley, at the Bull and Movth in Bloomerbvry, His Half Penny.” Reverse, a bull and mouth.

This sign is represented exactly as it is at the present Bull and Mouth inn, situated in the street of that name leading from Aldersgate-street. Pennant tells us this sign originates from a ludicrous corruption of the name of “ Boulogne Mouth,” or harbour, popular in the time of Henry VIII, from that monarch's expedition against it. This Andrew Pashley might be related to a James Pashley, who was overseer in 1684.

Edward
Smith.

No. 15.—Inscription, “ Edward Smith, in Bloomesbvry Market.” Initials, “ E. S. S.” Reverse, a horned animal, but of what species is doubtful from the imperfect way it is represented.

Elizevs
Southern.

No. 16.—Inscription, “ Elizevs Southern, 1667, in Bloomesbvry Market, His Halfe Penny.” Reverse, the initials, “ E. S. S.”

Of all these latter tradesmen we find no information beyond what is contained on their coins.

Duke of
Newcastle.

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE succeeded the marquis of Powis, as a parishioner and the occupier of Powis House, (which thence came to be called Newcastle house). The character and eccentricities of this nobleman are well known, and are admirably portrayed by Smollet, and other writers of his day. He was the maternal nephew of John Holles, duke of Newcastle, who by his marriage with Margaret Cavendish, third daughter and coheir of Henry duke of Newcastle, became one of the richest subjects in Britain. It was generally supposed that his only child, Henrietta, would have inherited his vast property,

perty, but his grace adopted his nephew, Thomas Pelham, to whom he signed a deed of gift, and confirmed it by his will. This fortunate person, however, having no child, the ducal honour of Newcastle upon Tyne, which George I had renewed in his favor, being to expire at his death, he obtained the title of duke of Newcastle under Lyne, with remainder to his nephew, Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln, whose descendants still bear the title.

Of his grace's public life there are abundance of accounts. He filled the most important offices in the cabinet and the palace, from the accession of the house of Brunswick almost to his death, among which for several years was that of prime minister of state; and is supposed at one time or other, during the long course of his political life, to have been possessed of almost every place of honour or profit that his sovereign could bestow. Of his connection with this parish, we find only one memorandum in the books. It is a vestry minute, anno 1717, ordering,—“that thanks be returned to his grace, the duke of Newcastle, and to the lord chancellor, for the extraordinary pains they had taken in parliament, in getting St. Giles's church to be one of the fifty new churches.” This favor, it has been before observed, was obtained for the parish principally through the duke's influence and exertions. He died November 1764, at the age of 64.

DUKE OF ANCASTER.—Lindsey house, Lincoln's-inn-fields, (afterwards Ancaster house,) of which an account has been given among the distinguished buildings in this parish, continued to be inhabited by the ducal family of Ancaster, as late as the year 1770. The second duke, Peregrine Bertie, was the contemporary, as well as near neighbour of the duke of Newcastle above named, and died 1742. He married Jane, one of the four daughters and coheirs of sir John Brownlow, of this parish; from which circumstance, his third son, (afterwards the fifth duke of Ancaster,) was named “Brownlow Bertie.”

Duke of
Ancaster.

SIR GODFREY KNELLER resided in Great Queen-street, during the greater part of the reign of William and Mary (²⁷). This distinguished artist, of whom, as well known to the public, a slight mention will suffice, for a long time flourished with unrivalled fame. Eight monarchs are said to have condescended

Sir Godfrey
Kneller.

to

(²⁷) He is thus noticed in the rate book annum. Rent, double received to single for of 1717; “Drury-lane division, sir Godfrey the last half year.”
Kneller, knight, to be charged 100*l.* per

to sit to him for their portraits, and the beauties of his day still survive in his colours. Few men (in any line, but particularly in his own) have exceeded him in the distinction he received, as he was knighted, created a baronet, and a knight of the Roman empire. He was received with the utmost honour in our palaces, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws; at his own seat he acted as a magistrate; had he remained at Lübeck (even if he had inherited his grandfather's estate at Hall, and his office of surveyor general of the mines,) he would probably never have obtained the eminence he possessed in England. He died possessed of great wealth, October 27, 1723.

Dr. Radcliffe.

DR. RADCLIFFE was the next door neighbour of sir Godfrey (¹⁸); a curious anecdote connected with which, is told, as follows:—Kneller allowed the doctor a door into his garden, but discovering that the latter's servants had stolen many beautiful flowers from him, he, exasperated, sent him the following message:—"I will shut up the door to prevent the doctor's going into it;" to which Dr. Radcliffe replied, "I care not what you do, so you do not *paint* the door;" and Kneller rejoined, "Doctor, I can take any thing from you but *physic*." This celebrated character was a native of Yorkshire, and practiced early in life at Oxford; but circumstances rendering his situation there unpleasant, he settled in London, where he became equally celebrated for his wit and his prescriptions; the former blazed forth with native frankness, without respect to place or persons: he told king William, "I would not have your *two* legs for your *three* kingdoms;" and queen Anne, by a messenger who had been sent to him, "Her majesty was as well as any woman in England, if she would think so."—He died November 1714, and was buried with the utmost magnificence at Oxford, where he had previously erected to his memory that noblest of monuments, the "Radcliffe library." Dr. Radcliffe's portrait, by Kneller, was in the possession of his friend, Dr. Mead.

Sir Hans Sloane.

SIR HANS SLOANE.—Sir Hans Sloane, one of the greatest ornaments of the age in which he lived, honoured this parish by residing in it several years; and on the separation of St. George, Bloomsbury, was one of the members of its
first

(¹⁸) Dr. Mead was another eminent inhabitant, in the medical line, of this parish, and resided also in Great Queen-street, near, or a little subsequent to this period. The

sites of the gardens and houses of these three great men had been part of the grounds of Weld house, before described.

first vestry, along with other distinguished persons, mentioned in the account of that parish.

This eminent physician and philosopher is too well known to require more than a mention of him in this place.

His collections, bequeathed to, and which justly entitle him to the honour of being the founder of the British Museum; and his various gifts for the advancement of natural history, to the Royal Society, the Apothecaries Company, the Physic Garden at Chelsea, rank him amongst the best benefactors of mankind. He died at the advanced age of 90, January 1, 1750.

SIR JOHN COPE was the son of sir John Cope, who died 1721; and was the sixth baronet in descent from sir Anthony Cope, who was advanced to that honour by James I. He married Alice, daughter of sir Humphrey Monnoux, of Wootton, Bedfordshire, by whom he left a son (sir Monnoux) who succeeded him, and died 1749. His family has been already noticed.

Sir John
Cope.

The following gentlemen were also members of the same vestry, of whom we know only the names, viz. sir James Hallet, sir William Humphreys, sir Conrade Springel, and Mr. serjeant Baynes. The next are mentioned in the rate book, anno 1717, as then parishioners of St. Giles:—

First vestry-
men of
Bloomsbury.

LADIES LEMON AND PULLASTON.—All the information we have respecting these two ladies, is, that they were parishioners in 1717, and resided, the former in the second part of the old town division, and the latter in the Drury-lane division. Lady Lemon is said, in the rate book, to have rented a house of £. 60 a year. And lady Pullaston is charged “£. 200 personal estate.”

Ladies
Lemon and
Pullaston.

MADAM ELIZABETH HERBERT.—This lady was probably of the family of lord Herbert of Chirbury, different branches of which inhabited the parish for nearly a century. She is charged £. 300 personal estate, and described as residing in Great Queen-street (possibly in Chirbury house). Nathaniel Herbert, named as overseer in 1695, might be a relation.

Madam
Herbert.

MADAM GAMLIN.—“Madam Martha Gamlin,” is rated at £. 70 per annum for her house, situate in the Drury-lane division. We have no further particulars of this lady.

Madam
Gamlin.

MADAM NICHOLS.—The portrait of this lady, holding out her left hand to a parrot on a tree, is engraved in mezzotinto by Faithorne, jun. The print is mentioned by lord Orford, in his catalogue of engravers, who says, “This “madam Nichols is, I believe, the same with Mrs. Plowden.” Mr. Noble (Supplement to Granger) assigns some reasons for believing these to have been different

Madam
Nichols.

different persons, though he acknowledges the extreme resemblance of the two portraits.

Madam
Goodfellow.

MADAM GOODFELLOW.—The family of Goodfellow (from whom this lady might have been a descendant) seems to have been resident in this parish as early as 1623, the name of Mr. Goodfellow being among the subscribers at that period toward rebuilding the church. She is described as living in the Drury-lane division, and is charged £.300 personal estate.

Sir Richard
Steele.

SIR RICHARD STEELE.—Sir Richard Steele's residence in Lincoln's-inn-fields, from which circumstance this parish claims him as an inhabitant, probably took place in consequence of his connection with the adjoining Portugal-street theatre, of which he was for some time a part proprietor, and manager (²⁹).—Accounts of him are to be found in various biographical works.

Sir Roger
L'Estrange.

SIR ROGER L'ESTRANGE.—The only evidence we have of this well known literary character's being a parishioner is, an entry in the books of a gift from him, in 1676, of £.5 to the poor, and also the circumstance of his being buried in the church, where, he had, says the New View of London (1708,) "a very neat polished white marble monument, adorned with cartouches, leaves, fruit," &c.—*See Account of the Church.*

Sir Nathan
Wright.

SIR NATHAN WRIGHT.—Sir Nathan Wright succeeded lord Somers as lord keeper, and resided during the period he held the seals, viz. until 1705, in Newcastle house, Lincoln's-inn-fields, being the interval between its abandonment by the marquis of Powis, and its occupation by the dukes of Newcastle. A clergyman's son; he was bred to the bar; April 1692, he received the coif; and December 30, was made king's serjeant. Lord Somers, one of the greatest characters that the age produced, resigning the seals, they literally "went a begging." Wright was knighted, and they were placed in his hands, and he presided in Chancery until 1705, when he is said to have been fairly hooted out of it, and Cooper, a luminary succeeded him. Sir Nathan died at Cancot hall, in Warwickshire, August 4, 1721. His lady died at Powis house, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Oct. 21, 1705.

William
Hucks.

WILLIAM HUCKS.—William Hucks, esq. was an opulent brewer of this parish, and a character well known to the public of his day. He was many years

(²⁹) Vide Colley Cibber's Apology, who given in that work many particulars of his character and conduct whilst patentee.

Univ. of
California

Distinguished Parishioners & Contr.

Subs towards rebuilding the Second Church A^o 1623.

AUTOGRAPHS

of
Eminent Parishioners
OF
ST. GILES'S PARISH.

Ed: Bethell
Richard Digby

Law: Whitaker
Abraham Spectant

Wm: Claxton

Walter Dring

Vestrymen

Rectors

Vestrymen

Wm. Wile

Roger Maynwaringe
anno rector 1623.

Rich: Dyott

William Haywood Rector. on 1635

Henry Gornish Minister

A Molyne incumbent

R^t Tho: Case.

R^t Boreman Rector.

Abp Sharpe's
autographs.

John Sharpe Rector

John Sharp

John Frost

Richard Colford

Wm: Hayley Rector

William Baker Rector

Dr. Baker's Auto-
graphs, as Rector &
Bp. of Bangor.

W. Bangor

Henry Gally Rector

John Smyth D^d Rector

Wm: Hicks

Alcosh

Philip Dyos

years a member of parliament, and also brewer to the royal household. It is said to have been him who was taken notice of, when mounted on a beautiful hunter, by Lewis XV, and accompanying that monarch in the chace. The king inquired who it was so excellently horsed? a witty nobleman replied, “un chevalier de malt;” thus punning upon the French pronounciation of Malta, and *malt*, used in brewing. We find Mr. Hucks’s name in the parish books, as filling a variety of offices. In 1689, he was overseer with Mr. George Cope; and in 1699, he fined for surveyor. He was chosen vestryman, 21 Jan. 1708, and continued so until the separation of the parishes in 1731. His eminence as a parishioner, occasioned him to take an active part in most of the parish business of his time. In 1724, he was receiver of the subscriptions for building the workhouse; and it was afterwards “referred to William Hucks, esq. to settle about Mr. Allen, the solicitor’s bill, concerning the new building of St. Giles’s church, as he should think fit and reasonable.”

Mr. Hucks gave the statue of George I, on the top of Bloomsbury church steeple. He died Nov. 4, 1740, and was succeeded by his son, Robert Hucks. He had a brother, also a brewer, and a partner with the rich miser, Smith Meggot, esq. son of colonel Meggot. Mr. Meggot, who took the surname of Elwys (and to whom the late John Elwys, esq. was related,) was the heir of Mr. Smith’s wealth and avarice. Joseph and Benjamin Hucks, of this family, but we know not the precise degree of relationship, were also vestrymen of St. Giles’s, the one in 1715, the other in 1720.

We find the names of sir Francis Child, and Richard Snow, esq. (*query*, if the bankers, or related to them?) in the list of vestrymen near this period; as also those of chief justice Eyre, lords chancellors King, Talbot, Yorke, Camden, and Northington; lords Leicester and Malton; and later, those of the following judges, viz. sir Robert Burnet, Vaughan, Gould, and the celebrated author of the “Commentaries,” judge Blackstone, of whom a bare mention here will suffice.

Francis
Child, &c.

Rectors, Curates, &c.

The patronage of the parish church of St. Giles, was in the hospital before its dissolution; and it appears to have presented to the rectory until the grant to lord Lisle, who afterwards conveyed it, with the hospital site, to Wymond Carew, as has been shewn. The hospital records do not afford any instances of presentation, from which the names of the early incumbents can be gathered, if we except two or three persons accidentally mentioned as parties or witnesses

Early
rectors, &c.

to the antient grants, and of which we have taken notice in speaking of the hospital chaplains. The parish priests, between the Dissolution, and the first rector, mentioned by Newcourt, (if there were more than one in that interval,) are equally unknown to us; unless, which is not improbable, the person named *Thomas Magnus*, clerk, (mentioned in lord Lisle's licence to convey, as occupying the Pitaunce Croft,) was the intermediate rector. The subsequent rectors, as furnished in the "Repertorium," and by the parish records, were as follow:—

SIR WILLIAM ROWLANDSON, CLERK,

20 April 1547.

Sir William
Rowlandson.

Newcourt informs us, this is the first person whom he could find instituted to this church as parochial, and a rectory, which was on the 20th April 1547, (1 Edw. VI,) at the presentation of sir Wymond Carew, as true and undoubted patron thereof; and not being able to find any earlier institution, he concludes, that the church belonging to the hospital, must have been the place to which the inhabitants of the parish "did in those days resort to perform their religious worship. (³⁰)

In the declaration of the commissioners, for ascertaining the value of colleges, free chapels, brotherhoods, &c. made 1 Edw. VI, (and partly quoted in p. 99,) this sir William Rowlandson, and his rectory, are thus mentioned:—

"St. Giles in y^e Felde, memor^d.—

"Ther is of howseling people w'tin the said p'isshe, the number of cccv.

"Sir Willi'm Rowlandson is p'son, and his p'sonage is worthe by yere viij^{li}. who sarveithe the cure hymselfe."

GEOFFERY EVANS, CLERK,

8 Nov. 1571, per mort' Rowlandson.

Geoffery
Evans.

On the death of Rowlandson, Geoffery Evans, clerk, was instituted as his successor, 8th Nov. 1571, at the presentation of queen Elizabeth, as true and undoubted patroness; since which time, the advowson of this rectory hath continued down, all along in the crown, to the present day. Evans held the living only eight years, viz. until 1579, when he resigned.

William
Steward.

WILLIAM STEWARD, CLERK,

3d August 1579, per resig. of Evans.

(³⁰) See as to this, account of the hospital church, pp. 53 & 54.

NATHANIEL BAXTER, S. T. P.

19 Aug. 1590, per mort' Steward.

His name was also spelt "Backster." He had previously held the livings of Redburn, in Hertfordshire; and of St. Margaret Lothbury, London. He resigned in little more than a twelvemonth.

Nathaniel
Baxter.

THOMAS SALISBURY, CLERK,

24 Dec. 1591, per resig. Baxter.

He resigned after a possession of less than nine months.

Thomas
Salisbury.

JOSEPH CLERKE, A. M.

16th Sept. 1592, per resig. Salisbury.

It seems uncertain how long this clergyman held the living; Newcourt says, he resigned in favour of Roger Manwayring, but in what year he cannot tell. In referring to another part of the same author's work, (the Repertorium Parochiale,) we find Clerke to have held the living of St. Mary Mounthaw, London, from 1594, until 1603; and the rectory of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, until the year 1604, when his successor in that rectory is stated to have been instituted therein, on his *death*. Now, according to Anthony Wood, (Athenæ Oxoniensis,) Manwayring was, in 1604, only entered a student at Oxford, consequently there must be here an error in dates, or there must have been some intermediate rector, whose name has been omitted in Newcourt's list.

Joseph
Clerke.

ROGER MANWAYRING, D. D.

Or Maynwaringe, as he spells his own name in the parish books, was rector during the building of the second church; to the expence of which he liberally contributed, both by his purse and preaching, as has been noticed in speaking of that fabric. He was a native of Strotton, in Shropshire, and received his education at Oxford; he was afterwards appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, and rector of St. Giles. The most remarkable circumstance which distinguished his incumbency, was a prosecution commenced against him by parliament, for preaching and publishing two sermons, called "Religion and Allegiance;" and for further handling the subjects there treated of, (and which were deemed highly offensive,) in a third sermon, preached in the parish

Roger
Manway-
ring, D.D.

ST. GILES'S PARISH;

church of St. Giles, May 4, 1628. For this he was fined £. 1,000, imprisoned, and declared incapable of enjoying any ecclesiastical preferment. He was, besides, obliged to make his submission to the house, the form of which may be seen in the journals of the house of commons (³¹).

Dr. Maynwaringe received some compensation for the above severe sentence, in a short time afterwards, being presented by the king to the church of Stamford Rivers, Essex; with licence to hold that of St. Giles with it; and a pardon on the 9th of January following, (1629.) In 1633, he was elected dean of Worcester; and was consecrated bishop of St. David's, February 28, 1635. During the civil war which ensued, he had his share of persecution; and died, perhaps a martyr to it, July 1, 1653. He was buried in the collegiate church church of Brecknock, near the high altar (³²).

GILBERT DILLINGHAM,

per promot' Roger Maynwaring.

Gilbert
Dillingham.

We have met with no particulars of this rector, nor are we positively acquainted with the time when he was instituted to the living. He died 1635.

BRIAN WALTON, A. M.

15th January 1635, per mort' Dillingham.

Brian
Walton.

This very learned and distinguished clergyman (of whose birth, education, preferment, sufferings, and indefatigable labour and care, in publishing the celebrated Polyglot Bible, and other works, a full account will be found Ath. Oxon. v. II, p. 730, et sec.) was presented to the rectories of St. Giles-in-the-fields, and of Sandon (Essex,) by king Charles the first, (being at the time, Newcourt supposes, one of his majesty's chaplains,) to both which he was admitted January 5, 1635, and was then only master of arts, (Registr. Lond.)

He

(³¹) Also in Malcolm's *Londinum Redivivum*, art. "St. Giles."

(³²) He was born in Shropshire, but of a Cheshire family, which Lloyd says, was a noble one. His two sermons were preached before Charles I. during his attendance on him as chaplain. In 1610, he was on the old grudge of his two sermons, as Lloyd expresses it—"apprehended suddenly, confined severely, fined heavily, plundered vio-

lently, and persecuted from place to place continually." Walker describes him as an excellent critic in the Greek tongue, of a pious life and conversation, charitable and humane, particularly as to the redeeming of captives. That though he laboured under a severe character, with the puritans, yet he was much esteemed by the royalists, and of great zeal for the church of England.—See also Wood, *Athenæ Oxoniensis*.

He was afterwards doctor of divinity, and rector of St. Martin Orgar, London; but was persecuted, and forced to resign all his preferments at the beginning of the civil war; and did not regain them until the restoration, when (Aug. 14, 1666) his two livings of Sandon and St. Giles, were restored. He was promoted to the bishoprick of Chester, Dec. 2, 1660; and died Nov. 29, 1661, at his house in Aldersgate-street, from whence he was buried on the 5th of the same month, in St. Paul's cathedral, under a noble monument.

WILLIAM HEYWOOD, S.T.P.

1636, per resig' Brian Walton, ult' rector.

Dr. William Heywood, "a most excellent preacher of his time," was born in the city of Bristol; brought up in St. John's college, Oxford, where he was elected scholar in 1616, and soon after made fellow of that house. Dr. Laud, who highly respected him and his learning, made him one of his domestic chaplains. He was afterwards made chaplain in ordinary to king Charles I; and November 21, 1631, had the prebend of Chamberlain Wood conferred on him; and on the 8th of December following, the church of Langdon, *cum cap' de Basildon*, in Essex. In 1636, he was made doctor of divinity, about which time he became rector of St. Giles; and in 1638, was made canon of the eleventh stall in the collegiate church of Westminster. "But he being" (says Newcourt) "esteemed by the puritans a licencer of popish books, a purger of orthodox passages against popery, papists, arminianism, a creature of archbishop Laud's, and a practicer of popish ceremonies," was, upon the petition and articles exhibited against him in the long parliament, ⁽¹³⁾ thrown out of his living of St. Giles's, &c. imprisoned, forced to fly, and being reduced to great distress, was constrained to keep a private school, in Wiltshire, until the Restoration ⁽¹⁴⁾.

William
Heywood.

On

⁽¹³⁾ See account thereof, pp. 200 & 267.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Wood says, that Dr. Heywood was a cooper's son, of Ballance-street, in the city of Bristol; and was elected fellow of St. John's college, by the endeavours of John Whitson, alderman of that city, and an encourager of his studies. The "articles" exhibited against him by his parishioners, (see p. 267) "were," says Walker, "answered

by one R. M., which answer I have not yet seen." Dr. Heywood, was the author of various sermons, in print, and others of his sermons still remain in M.S. There are various entries respecting him in the parish books, chiefly of donations from himself, or others, by his procurement. He appears likewise to have left something to the parish at his death.

On the return of king Charles II, he was restored to his living of St. Giles, his canonry, and other preferments, which he enjoyed in quietness until his death. He was buried in the collegiate church of Westminster, near the bottom of the stairs leading up to the pulpit, July 7, 1663, leaving behind him the character of an excellent tutor (whilst he was a fellow of St. John's college,) a general scholar, and a meek man in temper and conversation ⁽³⁵⁾.

HENRY CORNISH,

Incumbent from 1641, to the year 1648.

Henry
Cornish.

Henry Cornish, was chosen "minister," on the expulsion of Dr. Heywood, by a ruling party among the parishioners, and continued to hold the living until 1648. The following are entries respecting him in the parish books:—

"1643. (9 Mar.) Upon a motion of the churchwardens, and serious consideration of that part of the vestry who had subscribed the order, it was resolved, "That before the first day of the ensuing May, the names of all the parishioners should be fairly written in a book."—"And that such person as Mr. Cornish should appoint, be empowered to aske of the said parishioners and receive of them, such several sums of money, as they might be disposed voluntarily to contribute to Mr. Cornish for a *lecture* once a week; and for the better enabling him to maintain a preaching curate for the said parish."

He is mentioned in the following entry respecting the parsonage house:—

"1647—P^d unto Mr. Cornish, by the *parishioners* order, y^t did remayne due unto him of the some of £.17. 15s. y^t he disburst aboute y^e parsonage house, which some is £.9. 15s."; as also in various other entries in the parish books ⁽³⁶⁾.

ARTHUR MOLYNE, CLERK,

Incumbent from the year 1648 to 1651.

Arthur
Molyne.

Mr. Molyne, appears to have succeeded Henry Cornish, some time in the year

(³⁵) Newcourt.					£. s. d.
(³⁶) "1646.—Given to Mr. Babthorpe, a minister, by Mr. Cornish and Mr. Hyde's appointment"	£.	s.	d.	"1647. Rec' of Mr. Cornish, sir William Waller's gift to the poore"	10. 0. 0.
"1647. Rec' of Mr. Cornish, monyes collected in the Olde Town Division, voluntarily given to the putting of the poore to work"	16.	6.	0.	" — Rec' from Mr. Cornish s ^r Willm Waller's gift to the vi-sited poore	10. 0. 0."
				Churchwardens Accounts.	

year 1648, as an entry in the churchwardens accounts of that date, notices a payment of rent to him for the countess of Oxford's pew, viz. "1648. P^d Mr. Molyne, a moietie of the countesse of Oxford's pew, £.1. 10s." And another entry, in the same year, acknowledges the receipt from him of a sum of money given for the use of poor, and with which he had been intrusted as rector or minister, viz. "1648. Rec' of Mr. Molyne, £.4. 6s. given by Mr. Crofton."

In 1650, a collection, similar to that which had before been made for Mr. Cornish, was ordered to be made for Mr. Molyne, for preaching the Sunday afternoon lecture, according it is said to "antient custom," viz.

"1650 (October 31).—Ordered, that a collection be made for Mr. Molyne, for preaching the Sundayes afternoons lecture, for the half year preceeding. And that the benevolence of the inhabitants so collected, according to antient custom of the parish, be paid him with all convenient speed." And a short time afterwards, "it was agreed at a meeting of parishioners, in the vestry room, that there be a lecturer chosen. And that a yearly collection be made for him, the third part of which to be paid to Mr. Molyne, *our now minister*, for an augmentation of his means, arising out of his Easter book, and other casualties" ⁽³⁷⁾.

Mr. Molyne appears to have held the incumbency not more than a twelve-month after this entry, when he was succeeded by—

THOMAS CASE, A.M.

Incumbent from the year 1651 to 1660.

Thomas Case, the next, and last incumbent during the Interregnum, continued to occupy the place of the expelled rector, Dr. Heywood, until the Restoration. The name of Thomas Case stood foremost in the list of violent reformers of his age, which made him a desirable person in the eyes of that
part

Thomas
Case.

⁽³⁷⁾ "Agreed that the other two parts of such collection, be paid to the lecturer so intended to be chosen, for preaching every Sunday afternoon." And a committee of twelve of the vestry, with the two churchwardens, were "to present four able ministers, to preach on four successive Sunday afternoons," out of which the lecturer was to be chosen by a general consent of the

inhabitants, (public notice being given thereof in the church in the afternoon before such collection is made). And it was further agreed, that such committee, or any nine or ten of them, should meet every Monday in the vestry room, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate and provide a minister, to preach the Monday following
Vestry Minutes.

part of the parishioners, who held similar sentiments, and who had now usurped the right of election. Anthony Wood's account of him, (which is to be taken however with some allowances,) is as follows :—

“ Thomas Case, son of George Case, vicar of Boxley, in Kent, was born in that county, and became a student of Christ Church, Oxon', upon the recommendation of Toby Matthew, archbishop of York, in the year 1616, at the age of 17 years, or thereabouts. He took the degrees in arts, holy orders, &c. and preached for some time in those parts, and afterwards in Kent, at or near the place of his nativity. On the turn of the times, in 1641, he closed with them; and being schismatically addicted, he became an enemy to the bishops and liturgy, a great firebrand in the church, and a leader and abettor of the pretended reformation, and what not, in the city of London; and so consequently to get preferment and wealth, which before he wanted, and was therefore discontented. About the same time, he was minister of St. Mary Magdalen church, in Milk-street, London, upon the sequestration of a loyalist; where it was usual with him, at his invitation of the people to the Lord's table, for the receiving of the sacrament, to say—‘ You that have freely and liberally contributed to the parliament, for the defence of God's cause and gospel, draw near;’—instead of, ‘ You that truly and earnestly repent,’ &c. (as see *Mercurius Rusticus*); to the rest he threatened damnation, as coming unwillingly to the holy sacrament. In 1643, he, as a great lover of the cause, was made, by ordinance of parliament, one of the assembly of divines; being then as before, and after, a frequent preacher before the members of the said parliament; and about that time, he was the Thursday's lecturer at St. Martin's-in-the-fields. He was so zealous a covenanter also, that he published a sermon about the solemn league and covenant; advised all to take it, and was angry with those who did not, though they understood it not.

“ He was, during the civil war, (as most of his brethren were,) a common preacher of rebellion. At length, he and they, being cozened of their king and the design they had upon him, by the Independents, he became a bitter enemy to that party; plotted with *Love, Jenkins*, &c. and with the Scotts, to bring in his son, Charles the Second, anno 1651; Case, being about this time, minister of *St. Giles-in-the-fields*, near London. But upon this plot being discovered, and Love, the conspirator, suffering for the rest, he, with the rest of his brethren that were of the conspiracy, made a petition to Oliver, by way of acknowledgement and submission for what they had done.

“ In

“ In the year 1653, he made it his endeavour to be one of the triers for the approbation of ministers, appointed by Oliver, but was rejected ; yet when the presbyterians began to lift their heads, in the latter end of the year 1659, upon the generous proceedings of general Monk, he was constituted by act of parliament, dated the 14th of March, of that year, one of the ministers for the approbation and admission of ministers, according to the presbyterian way. But that foppery being soon laid aside, he himself, upon the coming out of the act of conformity, anno 1662, was laid aside also; yet, ever after, so long as he lived, in conventicles, he was not wanting to carry on the beloved cause, for which he sometimes suffered. At length, after he had lived in continual agitation, for carrying on the cause he professed, he died in 1682 ; whereupon his body was buried at the upper part of Christ church, Newgate-street, London ; and had soon after, laid over his grave, a large white stone, with a Latin inscription thereon, just below the steps going to the altar.”

Thomas Case was the author of a volume of sermons, and other works, a list of which may be seen.—Ath’ Oxon’ v. II. p. 707 (³⁸).

ROBERT BOREMAN, CLERK,

Rector 18 Nov. 1663, per mort’ Heywood.

On the death of Dr. Heywood, (who, as has been mentioned in the account of him, was restored to this living in 1660, and died in 1663,) Dr. Boreman succeeded to the rectory. The family of the Boremans, of which Dr. Boreman was a younger brother, were, according to Wood, residents in the Isle of Wight. His brother, sir William Boreman, filled the respectable situation of clerk of the green cloth to king Charles II, and was one of the distinguished servants

Robert
Boreman.

(³⁸) An establishment of preaching in the forenoons, which was called “ THE MORNING EXERCISE,” took place in St. Giles’s church, during the incumbency of Case, at which himself, and various other ministers, of the same persuasion, assisted. An abstract of the lectures, or sermons, delivered during the continuance of this custom, was published under the title of “ The Morning Exercise ; or some short notes taken out of the Morning Sermons, which divers ministers of the gospel, in the city of London,

preached at St. Giles in the Fields, in the month of May 1655. Lond. 1655.” And in the churchwardens accounts, is the following entry as to establishment:—“ 1654. P^d unto Thomas Bray, for the minister’s entertainment at the vestrie, every morning dureing the month of May, att the morning exercise, for the said moneth, wth bread, beer, and sugar and ale, wth butter, and other necessaries, for the minister’s entertainment there, the some of £. 2.”

servants of that prince. Robert Boreman, being designed for the church, received a regular preparatory education for that purpose, and at a proper age was sent to Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Trinity college, and afterwards entered into holy orders. After some intervening preferments, he, in 1663, was presented to the rectory of St. Giles-in-the-fields, in which he continued twelve years. He died in the winter of the year 1675, at Greenwich, in Kent, having passed his life in celibacy. He published, among other things, the following pieces, viz. 1. The Churchman's Catechism, or the Churches Plea for Tythes, Lond. 1651.—2. The Triumph of Learning over Ignorance, and of Truth over Falsehood: being an Answer to Four Queries; first, whether there be any need of Universities, &c. Lond. 1653.—3. The Life and Death of Freeman Sonds, esq.—4. Relation of Sir John Sonds Narrative of the Passages on the Death of his two Sons; both printed at London. *N. B.* The said Freeman, son of Sir John, was hanged for murdering his brother.—5. A Mirrour of Christianity, and a Miracle of Charity, &c. (³⁹)—And, 6. A Sermon on Philip. iii. 20. Lond. 1669.

It seems, from different entries in the parish books, that sir William Boreman, the doctor's brother, was the owner of premises in St. Giles's, and was most probably also a parishioner; "his tenants," as well as himself, being noticed as giving money for the use of the poor. His residence, however, is not mentioned.

JOHN SHARPE, A. M.

3d January 1675, per mort' Boreman.

Archbishop
Sharpe.

Dr. Sharpe, afterwards archbishop of York, was a native of Bradford, in Yorkshire, and educated at Christ's college, Cambridge. He was first appointed domestic chaplain and tutor to the four sons of Sir Henage Finch, attorney general, which led to his further promotion. Sir Henage afterwards obtained the highest office in the law, and recommended his friend Sharpe to Charles II. The first fruits of this powerful application in his behalf were, the archdeaconry of Berkshire, 1672, and a prebendal stall at Norwich, which was added by his patron; and in 1675, he was presented by the king to the rectory of St. Bartholomew, Exchange, London. The profits of these enabling him to marry, he left the chancellor's house, where he had resided five years; and the

(³⁹) See memoir of duchess Dudley, p. 360.

the rectory of St. Giles becoming vacant by Dr. Boreman's death (to whom he had previously been curate), he was, on the king's presentation, instituted thereto as above. Dr. Sharpe enjoyed the friendship of the most eminent divines; but that of his neighbour rector, Dr. Tillotson, (⁴⁰) was procured by one of those singular circumstances which often mark the lives of eminent men: Dr. Sharpe's father was a dry-salter, as was Mr. Joshua Tillotson, uncle of the latter; the two brother tradesmen dealt together. The son and nephew had only to know, to esteem each other, and the result was, a friendship that only ended with death.

The lectureship of St. Lawrence was given to Dr. Sharpe, and the deanry of Norwich in 1681. Before the death of Charles II, (to whom, among his other preferments, he had been made chaplain,) he wrote the address of the city and grand jury of Norwich. He afterwards attended the coronation of James II, which monarch he soon offended by his refutation of the idle pretensions of the church of Rome, to be the only visible Catholic church. Bishop Compton, his diocesan, was ordered to suspend him, and was himself suspended for refusing so to do (⁴¹). Dr. Sharpe read his notes to chancellor Jefferies, who endeavoured to screen him; but it was judged proper he should retire, and not preach until leave was given. He modestly acquiesced, and removed to Norwich, where he amused himself in forming a collection of coins, chiefly British, Anglo-Saxon, or English. He was recalled in less than a twelvemonth, and returned with joy; but refusing to obey the ecclesiastical commissioners, remained in disgrace to the end of that reign.

After the arrival of king William, he was appointed to preach before him, was named one of the revisers of the liturgy, and offered the vacant mitre of one of the deprived prelates; but this he nobly refused. He was, however, made dean of Canterbury, upon the removal of Dr. Tillotson, and subsequently dean of St. Paul's, in November, 1689. His friend, archbishop Tillotson, at length

(⁴⁰) He was then rector of St. Martin's-in-the-fields. (He is called in the vestry minutes before this, "*Mr. John Sharpe*," but afterwards "*Mr. Dean Sharpe*.")

(⁴¹) "8 Sept.—The bishop of London was on Monday suspended for not silencing Dr. Sharpe, of St. Giles's, for something of a sermon, in w^{ch} he zealously reprov'd the

doctrines of the Roman Catholics. The bishop having consulted the civilians, was told by them, that he could not by any law proceed against Dr. Sharpe, without producing witnesses, and impleading according to form; but it was over-ruled by the chancellor, Jeffries, and the bishop sentenced."

Mr. Evelyn's Diary.

length proposed, and the king acceded to his wish, that Dr. Sharpe should succeed Dr. Lamplugh in the see of York; and that prelate dying soon after, he was, July 5, 1691, consecrated, and elevated at once to the archiepiscopal dignity.⁽⁴²⁾ Queen Anne made him lord almoner, a privy councillor, and a commissioner for the Union. He presided at York for more than twenty years, equally admired and beloved. Piety and virtue seemed matured in him. He died at Bath, February 2, 1713-14, without an enemy, and was interred in his own cathedral of York. By Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Palmer, of Winthorpe, in Lincolnshire, esq. he left a family, who justly gloried in so good a parent. His sermons, which have been collected, and published in several volumes, are well known to the public.

JOHN SCOTT, S.T.P.

7th Aug. 1691, per promot' Sharpe ad Arch^e Ebor.

Dr. Scott.

This excellent divine, was the son of Thomas Scott, a sufficient grazier, of Chippenham, in Wilts. Not being intended by his father for the church, he was, at first, placed out as an apprentice in London, and reluctantly served three years in that situation; but being inclined, says Wood, "to virtue and good letters," he abandoned the trade to which he was being brought up, and retired to Oxford. While here, he became a commoner of New Inn, under the tuition of Mr. Christopher Lee, (viz. in 1657, being then about 19 years of age,) and making great proficiency in logic and philosophy, he departed, not having taken any degree, but had received holy orders; and after some intervening appointments, became minister of St. Thomas's, in Southwark. He subsequently became rector of St. Peter le Poor, Broad-street, London, and lecturer of a church in Lombard-street, and at length, rector of St. Giles in the Fields, as above. In 1685, he had proceeded in divinity; and on the coming in of William and Mary, became a canon of Windsor, in the place of Dr. John Fitzwilliam,

(⁴²) His last sermon, in St. Giles's church, appears to have been preached on Sunday, June 28, 1691; a minute being entered in the vestry book, to that effect, dated the succeeding Wednesday, July 1, in the following words:—"It is desired, that Ralph Bucknall, esq. Peter Lugge, esq. capt. Canon, capt. Partherick, &c. and the churchwardens of this parish, or any five of them,

do attend the most reverend father in God, John, lord archbishop of Yorke, and, on the behalfe of the vestry, and of all the inhabitants of this parish, do give his grace humble thanks, for his pious care formerly taken in this parish, and earnestly to intreat him, that he would, in addition to his former favors, print the sermon preached by his grace, in this church, on Sunday last."

william, a nonjuror, which promotion took place in April 1691; and he might, adds his biographer, have been a bishop, had not some scruples hindered him. He was rector of St. Giles only three years, dying suddenly, on Sunday, March 10, 1694; "and was buried in the *rectors vault*, as 'tis called, under part of the said church of St. Giles, on the 15th of the same month; leaving behind him, the character of a good and learned man, an excellent preacher, and one that had done much good in his calling."

Dr. Scott published a number of pieces, a list of which may be seen.—Ath. Oxon. v. II, p. 921. But his most celebrated work, is his "Christian Life."

WILLIAM HALEY, CLERK,

4th April 1695, per mort' John Scott.

William Haley, or Healy, says Anthony Wood, was a student of All Souls College, Oxford; and on quitting that university, went as chaplain to an embassy to Constantinople, or the Ottoman Porte. He was author of a sermon, preached before the right honourable George earl of Berkeley, governor to the company of merchants trading to the Levant seas, at St. Peter's church, in Broad-street, London, January 30, 1686, on Prov. viii, 18.—Lond. 1687⁽⁴³⁾. He was afterwards made dean of Chichester, and chaplain in ordinary to the king; and on the death of Dr. Scott, had the rectory of St. Giles bestowed on him, as above. He died 17th of October, 1715. He is always called in the parish books "Mr. Dean Haley." Dean Haley.

WILLIAM BAKER, D. D.

October 7, 1715, per mort' William Haley.

Dr. Baker succeeded dean Haley; he was elected warden of Wadham college, in Oxford, in 1719; bishop of Bangor, in 1723; and in 1727, bishop of Norwich. He died in December, 1732. He signs his name in the parish books, Dr. Baker.

(⁴³) He published seven sermons, between 1687 and 1702; viz. the one mentioned above, preached before the governor and company of the Levant merchants; a second, preached before the house of commons, on the fast, 1695; a third, preached before the society for the reformation of

manners, 1699; a fourth, at the funeral of Dr. Conner, 1699; a spital sermon, preached 1701, *Concio ad Synodam*, 1701; and a sermon preached at the consecration of Dr. John Evans, bishop of Bangor, and published 1702.

ST. GILES'S PARISH;

books, on his first coming to the rectory of St. Giles, "William Baker, rector;" but afterwards "William Bangor;" and "William Norwich."

HENRY GALLEY, D. D.

December 1732, per mort' Dr. William Baker.

Dr. Galley. Dr. Galley's appointment is thus noticed in a minute in the vestry books:—
 "1732, 20 December. First attendance of Dr. Galley." At the time of this appointment, he was chaplain in ordinary to George II. Dr. Galley married in 1737, Miss Knight, of Brooke-street, Grosvenor-square, who had a fortune of £.30,000. In 1760, he had a trial at law with the vestry of St. Giles, before lord Mansfield, and a special jury, respecting the right of appointing the parish clerk. The verdict was in favour of the vestry, who proved that they had exercised the right for 125 years. Dr. Galley died in the month of August 1769, and was succeeded by—

JOHN SMYTH, D. D.

August 1769, per mort' Dr. Henry Galley,

Dr. Smyth. He was chaplain to the great seal, and a prebendary of Norwich; he died March 1788; his successor was, the

RIGHT REVEREND JOHN BUCKNER, LL. D.

Bishop of Chichester. Lord bishop of Chichester, who was presented 1797, and who is the present rector.

Lecturers and Curates.

The office of lecturer appears to be an appointment of comparatively late date in this parish; the earliest mention of it, in the vestry minutes, occurring (as before noticed) no further back than the year 1628, when the arrangements mentioned below were made respecting it. Previously to that period, the duty of afternoon preacher, seems to have been performed by the incumbent, but without any extra allowance.

"Dec. 1628.—It was agreed upon, by vestry, in consideration of Dr. Manwaring relinquishing for himself, and successors, a yearly rent due to the parson, in right of his rectory, of six pounds ten shillings, which did issue from three cottages, standing upon the churchyard glebe; and which cottages (being an annoyance to the churchyard, and a hindrance to the burial ground, of which the parish had great need) he had consented should be removed; that said vestry
 should

should consider of a recompence answerable to such annual rent, as the said parson should lose by such tenements being removed." (44) Who was the first lecturer chosen in consequence of this agreement, does not appear; but some years afterwards, viz. in 1643, an order occurs for "a voluntary contribution to be taken for Mr. Cornish, the minister, for a *lecture* once a week; and for the better enabling him to maintain a *preaching curate*." This situation appears to have been first filled by—

ARTHUR MOLYNE,

(Just noticed.)—His appointment is thus noticed in the vestry minutes:—

"1650.—Ordered that a collection be made for Mr. Molyne, the *lecturer*."

Arthur
Molyne.

In the January of the following year, in consequence of Mr. Molyne being chosen "minister," the inhabitants nominated four candidates for the vacant office; and July 7, 1651, they elected—

MR. GODDARD, (45)

Who was lecturer only one year, when 11th May, 1652, the parishioners appointed as their lecturer—

THOMAS CASE,

Who being elected "pastor, or minister," on the death of Arthur Molyne, the parish probably chose a successor to the vacant lectureship, but whose name we are unacquainted with, (for we find no appointment afterwards for some years,) and who continued in the office, until the expulsion of Thomas Case, in 1660, when Dr. Heywood, being restored to his rectorship, and things having been returned into their former channel, another clergyman was put into his place:—This minister, it appears, from the vestry minutes, was—

Thomase
Case.

Mr.

(44) And in a second vestry, it was resolved—"That Dr. Manwaring, the rector, in consideration as aforesaid, and also of a constant supply of preaching in the forenoons, and catechizing in the afternoons, on Sundays, should be allowed £.84 per annum, to be collected proportionably, by a tythe book."—And subsequently it being represented, "That Dr. Mainwaring, (at the request of several of the parishioners,) being willing for a certain time, to admit of another preacher to supply his place in the

afternoon, the vestry consented that the voluntary benevolence of £.84 per annum, should be continued; the same to be divided into two portions, the greater whereof (£.44), should remain to the doctor for his own care and pains of preaching every forenoon, &c.; and the £.40 to be paid yearly to such afternoon preacher, until the doctor should himself choose to do that duty."

(45) 1651, (July 7,) Mr. Goddard, having made his probation sermons, was chosen lecturer.

ST. GILES'S PARISH;

MR. SLAUGHTER.

Mr.
Slaughter.

A subscription being ordered to be made for him, under the name of lecturer, as well as for Dr. Heywood, in 1662, possibly in consideration of the losses they had sustained during the inter-regnum. The next lecturer was

MR. HORE.

Mr. Hore.

This gentleman appears to have continued in the lectureship from 1665 to 1672, (at least no other name occurs in that interval). In 1672, reasons were ordered to be given in to vestry "why Mr. Neast did not officiate on the Sunday forenoons, according to the choice of the inhabitants:" and on the churchwardens attending the bishop, he blamed them for electing a Mr. Alsop, being an improper person, Mr. Neast, probably from neglect, (as also in consequence of a note from the rector, Dr. Boreman,) having been put by, and the name of Alsop having been improperly substituted; and it further appearing, "that the said Alsop was a very scandalous and ill-liver, and not fit to officiate in that place,"—

MR. ROBERT OSBALDESTON

Mr. Robert
Osbaldeston.

was chosen in 1672, and held the lectureship four years only; for January 1676, "It was ordered by vestry, that Mr. Horneck ⁽⁴⁶⁾ and three others, should stand in nomination for the lectureship of this parish, and should preach on the particular days appointed; and that one of these be chosen lecturer by the inhabitants, according to custom, on the 18th of February, after evening prayer."

The four gentlemen, of which Dr. Cave was also one, ⁽⁴⁷⁾ were to preach on four successive Sundays, and the election appeared to be going on according to custom; but the parishioners, who had increased in number, and it seems in violence, were so far divided in their choice, that some popular tumults ensued in consequence. Wherefore, March 2, 1676, "The vestry having taken into consideration, the obstructions and differences which had happened in chusing a lecturer for this parish; and which might again, in all likelihood, happen, if they should proceed to a new election; to the end that they might have time

⁽⁴⁶⁾ Author of the "Crucified Jesus."

⁽⁴⁷⁾ Author of the "Lives of the Fathers."

time to settle such matters, it was ordered, and the said vestry did accordingly desire, Mr. John Sharpe, the rector of the said parish, would provide such sufficient and able persons, from time to time, on every Sunday, during one half year, to commence at, and from Sunday then next, to preach in the said parish church, as he should think fit; and 40s. should be allowed for each sermon, to be raised by collection," &c. This mode of providing casual preachers, probably being found less agreeable, on trial, than was supposed, and the parishioners also desiring a stated lecturer, five persons were put in nomination for that office, and appointed to preach successively, as candidates; of these the parish nominated *two*, and Mr. Sharpe *three*; Mr. Calamy, minister of Aldermanbury, was one of the *two* nominated by the parish, the names of the others are not mentioned. Neither of these gentlemen, however, appear to have been chosen, for in the January of the following year (1677,) it was ordered by vestry, "That four ministers, (two named by the parish, and two by the rector,) should preach on the four following Sundays for the lectureship; and the election to take place on Sunday afternoon, the 3d of February;" and July 19, 1677, the situation continuing still unfilled, owing to the disputes of the parishioners, it was further ordered, "That Mr. Hughes and Mr. Ivery do stand for lecturer; and if Mr. Ivery refuse, Mr. Kenel, of Oxon, to be sent for, and to preach thrice, and if approved, to be chosen; if not, the inhabitants to chuse Mr. Hughes, without further disputes."

MESSRS. HUGHES, IVERY, OR KENEL.

Which of these gentlemen was elected, in consequence of the above resolution, does not appear, or whether either of them; though, from only one name appearing as lecturer for a period of twenty-seven years, from the above date, it is highly probable that one of the three was chosen. The name alluded to was that of a former candidate—

Messrs.
Hughes,
Ivery, or
Kenel.

RICHARD LEECH.

This gentleman has been mentioned as a benefactor to the charity schools. He had put up for the lectureship in 1677, with Mr. Calamy, &c. but, it appears, did not then succeed. He died in 1704.

Richard
Leech.

THOMAS KNAGGS

Was elected on the decease of Mr. Leech, and was one of four candidates, whereof two, Dr. Gibson (afterwards bishop of London) and Dr. Jacques, were

Thomas
Knaggs.

ST. GILES'S PARISH;

named by the rector, and himself, and Mr. Thomas Haley by the parish. At this, and the next election, in 1729, the vestry made several regulations as to the qualifications of the electors, &c. Mr. Knaggs was lecturer twenty years.

MR. RIDDLE.

Mr. Riddle. "16 May 1724.—By consent of the rector, Messrs. Capper, Riddle, and Whittingham, were nominated to stand candidates in the room of Mr. Knaggs. The election to begin on Monday the 18th of May, at 9 o'clock, and to continue until Thursday, at 1 o'clock, and no longer."

Mr. Riddle was chosen on this occasion, and continued lecturer five years, viz. until 1729, when dying, he was succeeded by—

MR. SMITH.

Mr. Smith. On this occasion Mr. Capper, a candidate at the last election, again put up, and was the only opponent of Mr. Smith. The election began on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and closed on the following Saturday, at 2 o'clock, when Mr. Smith was returned by a majority of the parishioners. He was lecturer 29 years.

MR. SELLON

Mr. Sellon. Was chosen in 1758, and continued lecturer until 1790; when he was succeeded by

MR. ELISHA FAULKNER,

Mr. Elisha Faulkner. Who held the lectureship only eight years. His death took place in 1798; when he was succeeded by—

THE REV. JOHN SHEPHERD,

Rev. John Shepherd. The present (1821) lecturer.

CHURCHWARDENS.

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Churchwardens from 1617 to 1761.

1617. Richard Bigge, esq.	1633. — Turpin, with William Edmonds.	1653. Thomas Richardson.
1618. George Collins, John Amy, and John Brewer, (chosen instead of Collins, who died in his war- denship.)	1634. William Edmonds, George Gardner.	1654. Samuel Harris.
1620. Thomas Turpin, Richard Eckold.	1635. George Gardner, George Hope.	1655. John Bradley.
1621. Matthew Quire.	1636. George Hope, George Nurse.	1656. Thomas Blythe.
1622. Matthew Quire, Patrick Drumgold.	1737. George Nurse, John Jones.	1657. John Seagood.
1623. Patrick Drumgold, Robert Johnson.	1638. John Jones, Thomas Harrison.	1658. Francis Breade, John Hooker.
1624. Richard Syre, esq. Robert Hope.	1639. Thomas Harrison, William Pratt.	1659. Thomas Stephens, Francis Kitchin.
1625. Richard Syre, Joseph Brackley.	1640. William Pratt, Charles Southwell.	1660. Francis Kitchin, John Belford.
1626. Robert Johnson, John Gethin.	1641. George Hope, William Atkinson.	1661. Symon Marshall, Roger Flower.
1627. Thomas Lawson; he was chosen Aug. 3, 1626, instead of Ge- thin, who was dead, or had left, but dying himself before his year was out, Robert Hope was again chosen in his stead.	1642. William Atkinson, Edward Laurence.	1662. Roger Flower, John Glover.
1628. William Okey, William Chapman.	1643. Edward Laurence, Francis Baker.	1663. John Glover.
1629. William Chapman, Thomas Harrison.	1644. Edward Gerrard, William Hooper.	1664. Edward Hodges, Nathaniel Harding.
1630. Richard Bigge, esq. Thomas Sheppard, esq.	1645. William Hooper, Major Walter Bigge.	1665. William Whitcombe, Richard Bedwell.
1631. Thomas Sheppard, esq. Jeremy Turpin.	1646. Richard Bigge, esq. John Hyde, esq.	1666. Richard Bedwell.
1632. Jeremy Turpin, Edward Alleyn.	1647. John Hyde, esq. Robert Panton.	1667. William Wooden.
	1648. William Shawe.	1668. John Collins.
	1649. Isaac Bringhurst, John Bishop.	1669. John Morris, John Andrews.
	1650. Edmund Wilmot, John Baker.	
	1651. John Baker, James Hearnden.	
	1652. Edward Ives, Thomas Richardson.	

Upper Wardens.

1670. John Hooker (*).
1671. Cap ⁿ John Parthericke.
1672. Richard Hulcup.
1673. Nathaniel Stratton.
1674. Henry Hubgood.
1675. Henry Rogers.
1676. William Matthews.
1677. Robert Longland.
1678. Geoffery Bayley.
1679. John Burnham.
1680. Setphen Burke.
1681. Edward Harris.

1682.

(*) He lived in Drury-lane in 1682, and from the following description of his house, was probably a vintner, viz.—“All that tenement, commonly called or knowne by the name of the

Three Blackbirds, consisting of a seller, with a hall, kitchen, and four other chambers over the same, now in the occupation of Mr. Hooper, and worth per annum xij li.”

ST. GILES'S PARISH;

1682. Thomas Harris.	1707. John Evergan.	1732. Thomas Loe.
1683. William Kilbury.	1708. Richard Kentish.	1733. Charles Fairchild.
1684. Thomas Barnes.	1709. Bruce Randall.	1736. Thomas Coging.
1685. John Bayley.	1710. George Byland (⁵⁰).	1737. Stephen Le Bas.
1686. Robert Sexton.	1711. John Harris.	1739. Daniel Jones.
1687. John Merydale.	1712. John Curtis (⁵¹).	1740. Joseph Francia.
1688. Anthony Wells.	1713. Joseph Withall (⁵²).	1742. Edward Fitz.
1689. Nathaniel Chandler(⁴⁹).	1714. Joseph Spencer.	1743. — Warburton.
1690. Richard Sheppard.	1715. Edward Boswell	1744. Robert Cooper.
1691. William Phillips.	1716. William Lewis.	1745. James Whittle.
1692. John Twell.	1717. Henry Wright.	1748. Reger Franks
1693. Giles Riddle.	1718. Edward Liney (⁵³).	1749. Joseph Purser.
1624. Joseph Ashead.	1719. Isaac Fielding.	1750. Francis Harrache.
1695. William May,	1720. John Prater.	1751. Samuel Spencer.
1696. Thomas Hibbs.	1721. William Whitehurst.	1752. George Baker.
1697. Thomas Collinson.	1722. Joseph Wotten.	1753. William Heritage.
1698. Richard Read.	1723. William Gilmore.	1754. William Collins.
1699. Robert Legg.	1724. Henry Vaughan.	1755. Jonathan Jennings.
1700. Thomas Smith.	1725. Josias Oatley.	1756. John Carpenter.
1701. Thomas Briggs.	1726. Francis Goodge, sen.	1757. Samuel Dailley.
1702. William Crossfield.	1727. John Martin.	1758. William Stables.
1703. William Shield.	1728. John Fortescue.	1759. Edward Wren.
1704. James Sargison.	1729. Philip Barron.	1760. Thomas Davis.
1705. Richard Gates.	1730. John Willson.	1761. Herbert Homan.
1706. Thomas Priddy.	1731. James Pinnock.	

Vestry Clerks.

Stanislaus
Bowes.

Stanislaus Bowes was constable in 1673, with Edward Harris, but was chosen vestry clerk before 1666; as in that year a payment of £.6 or £.7 was made him as such, "for writing several bookes, and for his attendance."

N.B.—This is the first appointment on record to that office.—*See* more as to, p. 284, Art. "Vestry Clerk."

Robert
Mayes.
John
Reynaulds.

Robert Mayes succeeded Bowes, and died before 1686.

John Reynaulds.—Mr. Reynaulds was appointed vestry clerk, January 1686, in the room of Robert Mayes, deceased. He compiled an alphabetical list of vestry orders, still remaining, for which he was paid in 1690.

John

(⁴⁹) Headborough in 1674, afterwards a vestryman, &c. In 1681, he petitioned, with John Morris, &c. for an alteration or addition to the

vestry. In 1695, he was high constable of the Ossulton division.

(⁵⁰) Glazier.

(⁵¹) Bricklayer.

(⁵²) Carpenter.

(⁵³) Parish paviour.

John Arden was chosen vestry clerk in the room of *John Reynaulds*, deceased, Sept. 24, 1710. In 1721, he accepted the sextonship on the decease of *George Hoskins*; for which he vacated the more respectable (but probably then less lucrative) office before-mentioned. He appears to have held the situation of sexton until his death, which happened in 1726. John Arden.

Thomas Powell succeeded on the resignation of *John Arden*. He is stated to have been chosen "*during pleasure only*;" but, notwithstanding, held it until his death, in 1724. Thomas Powell.

Daniel Bolton was chosen on the decease of *Thomas Powell*, with a condition to have "£. 80 per annum, as usual." This is the first instance of the amount of the vestry clerk's salary being stated. Mr. Bolton continued in his office until the year 1757; when dying, the gentleman next named, was chosen as his successor. Daniel Bolton.

N. B.—Mr. Bolton leaving his family in some degree of want, the parish for several years generously allowed his daughters a decent pension.

Humphrey Elmes, who had been clerk to Mr. Bolton, was chosen vestry clerk "in the stead of his said late master," at an increased salary, (for which he agreed to include certain extra parish business.) He was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Robertson. Humphrey Elmes.
Herbert Robertson.

P. S.—Thus far the Author had prepared his copy before the illnesses which terminated his life.—It may not be improper to add, That Mr. *William Robertson* was, in June 1790, appointed Vestry Clerk in conjunction with Mr. Herbert Robertson. On the 27th August 1800, Mr. *William Robertson* is stated to be Vestry Clerk, and heir at law of the late Mr. Herbert Robertson.—Mr. *William Robertson* died in 1814, and was succeeded by our Author; on whose death, in September of the present year, Mr. *Earle* was appointed to this office.

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F I N I S.

ERRATA.

The Reader is requested to correct the following errors (or any others he may meet with,) and which (principally owing to the reasons stated in the Advertisement) have unavoidably crept into the work :—

- p. 16 and 17, lines 6 and 17 (in the *notes*) for “sustentantis,” read sustentandis.
- p. 19, line 6 (*note*) for “annuarum,” read annuatim.
- p. 57, lines 15 and 17, and in lines 28 and 30 (*note*) for “rectore,” read rector, and for “sacerdote,” read sacerdos; also in lines 23 and 24, *instead of* “Roberto,” “Gerrardo,” and “Ricardo,” read Robertus, Gerrardus, and Ricardus.
- p. 63. “PLAN OF THE PARISH IN ITS ANTIENT STATE.” This *Plate* is referred to in the *note*, at this page, as being placed in the account of the parish, but has been transferred to this part of the work, as more appropriate. At p. 104 (lines 10 and 11) therefore, *instead of* “the following Plan,” &c. read the *preceding* Plan.
- p. 101 and 102. In these pages, as also in pages 139 and 176, *instead of* “Campo de Aldewych,” read Campum de Aldewych.
- p. 189, line 21, for “Water;” read Walter.
- p. 190, (head line) for “Chap. IV.” read Chap. III. For the reason of which, see *note*, in the “TABLE OF CONTENTS,” p. ix.
- p. 221, line 11, for “sarcum,” read sursum.
- p. 321, lines 7 and 8, omit the words, “and estimates,” as also, “and the successive increase of expense in its maintenance to the present time.”

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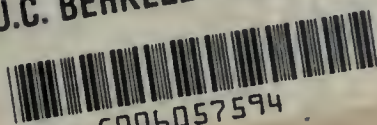
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